

THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE MONEY POLITICS IN THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS IN MAMASA REGENCY

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Abstract

This research is motivated by problems regarding sociological behavior in the Mamasa village in the 2019 legislative elections which were indicated by money politics. The purpose of this study is to describe the factors that influence money politics in the 2019 legislative elections in Mamasa district. This study uses qualitative descriptive study design approach in a case study. Subjects of this study are representative of the communities involved with the politics of money on legislative elections 2019 in Mamasa district. The instruments used in this research were interviews and questionnaires. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. Based on the survey results revealed that the main factors of the cause of the money politics was low knowledge of the community about the political education greatly affects the occurrence of money politics in the Mamasa village. The influence of money politics was very significant in determining the participation of the Mamasa society for the PILKADA (regional election) in 2019.

Keywords: *Money Politics, Election and Legislative Factors 2019*

1. INTRODUCTION

Law number 8 of 2012, Article 1 paragraph 1 concerning the general election of members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD), and Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) states that the general election is a process of selecting a frame to fill a certain politics. Election is an indication that states that the state of democracy and the sovereignty of the people had high regard value,-the value of truth and the rights of their people.

Rusham (2015: 85) reveals that the practice of money politics in Indonesia grows like a fertile mushroom growing in the tropical season. It is because the society considers that money politics is a natural thing. So, they are not sensitive to the dangers that will arise due to the

practice of money politics. People often allow this action, because they do not feel that money politics normatively should be shunned because it is not good. So that it runs like a natural thing. Despite evident of money politic, and it was recognized by the community, but there was no protest and complaints.

The violations of the offenses at the election in 2019 was violated is Article 73 paragraph (3) electoral law number 3 of 1999 concerning the election, stating that whoever grants or promises to bribe someone at the time of an election, either so that that person does not exercise his right to vote or so that he can exercise his right in a certain way, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of three years. This crime is also imposed on voters who received bribes in the form of gifts or promises to do something. Sentencing is carried out on legislative candidates who are proven to have committed money politics during elections. This is contained in Article 89 Law No. 8 of 2012 on the Election of Members of Parliament, the provincial legislative council, and legislature, with the following sounds nature of things proved implementing election campaigns promising or giving money or other materials in return directly or indirectly to election campaign participants for (a) not to exercise their right to vote (b) to exercise their right to vote by selecting Election Contestants in a certain way so that their ballots are invalid, (c) to choose a particular Election Contesting Political Party, (d) to elect candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD, Regency/Municipal DPRD, or (e) to choose certain candidates for the DPD, subject to sanctions as stipulated in the Act mentioned .

Based on preliminary observations that no question of enforcing the law against the practice of money politics that still occur in elections 201 9 at Mamasa Village, where the community of Mamasa Village began to discuss the issue of money politics. Therefore, in this study, the title was chosen: " Factors that influence money politics in the 2019 Legislative Election in Mamasa Village, Mamasa District, Mamasa Regency "

Research problems

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher can formulate the problem as follows: what are the factors that influence the occurrence of money politics in the 2019 legislative elections in the Mamasa village, Mamasa sub-district, Mamasa district?

Based on the formula above problems, this study has the following objective namely to determine the factors that influence the money politics in legislative elections in 2019 in Mamasa village - Mamasa subdistrict - Mamasa regency.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses an approach with a descriptive method, Soekanto, (2001: 8) suggests that the descriptive method is a method in researching the status of a human group, an object, a condition, a system of thought or also a class of events at this time. The purpose of this research is to create a description of a picture or painting in systematic, factual and accurate information concerning the facts under investigation. The aim is to obtain information about a number of respondents who are considered to represent a particular population in looking at the factors that influence money politics in the 2019 legislative elections in the Mamasa village, Mamasa sub-district, Mamasa Regency.

The design of this study uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the study such as behavior, perception, motivation, and actions of others. It is holistically and by way of description

in the form of words and language, in a special natural context by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong, 2005: 6).

Qualitative research is also used to examine the objects by telling, and interpreting the existing data; there is an implementation through the collection, compilation, analysis and interpretation of the data studied at that time. This type of research is considered very relevant to use because it describes the state of objects that exist in the present qualitatively based on data obtained from research. Qualitative research is a research that seeks to see the truth or justify the truth, but in seeing the truth, it is not always possible and sufficient to get by seeing something real. However, sometimes it is also necessary to see something that really happened, but also sometimes it is necessary to see something that is hidden, and must trace it further behind that real thing (Moleong, 2005: 7).

The research was conducted in the Mamasa village – Mamasa district – Mamasa Regency with reasons as follow: Based on the researcher's observations, there is a practice of money politic in that village nearly before the election. Then, the existence of similarity problems to be studied in that village and it is close to the researcher's location making it easy to reach and become more efficient (time and cost).

The subject of this research is society and people who are involved in money politics. While, the object is money received by the public from the head candidates or contestants who will fight in the election.

This study focuses on several characteristics of the informants or sources, namely individuals who have received or participated directly in the money politics activities. The number of informants or respondents is also limited to 20 % of the total population in the Mamasa village - Mamasa sub-district - Mamasa regency, which is 187 voters .

The informants in this study are the people in the Mamasa village - Mamasa sub-district - Mamasa regency. According to Moleong (2005: 6), qualitative research generally takes a smaller number of informants compared to other forms of research. The unit of analysis in this study is the individuals. To obtain the expected information, the researcher first determines the informants who will be asked for information. In this study, the population is the entire community in the Mamasa village - Mamasa district. However, not all of the population will be sampled to collect data.

The informant retrieval used in this study is sequential, in which the selected informant has no limits; the number continues to grow until the researcher assesses that the data collected from a number of informants is sufficient and has reached a saturation point; there is nothing new to be developed. (Bungin, 2001:43)

This study focuses on several characteristics of the informants or source persons, namely individuals who have received or participated directly in the money politics activities. The number of informants is also limited to 15 people. This is consistent with the theory presented by prominent communication research that informants in a study of qualitative manifold are 10 to 15 people only.

The reason for determining informants from various elements of society is based on the knowledge or experience of the informants related to this research, in addition to the information or data from the informants and the willingness of the informants to provide information to researchers.

Variables and Definitions of Operational Research variables

Variables are everything that takes the form of whatever is determined by the researcher to be studied so that information is obtained about it, then conclusions are drawn (Sugiyono ,

2008:38). In this study, the variables are factors which will affect the political money in the 2019 legislative elections in Mamasa village - Mamasa sub district with indicators as follows: cases of money politics in the election of candidates for the Mamasa district legislature in 2019; attitude and behavior in society which is permissive to the practice of money politics in the election of candidates for members of legislative countries at Mamasa regency in 2019.

The factors that cause people to behave and behave permissively towards the practice of money politics in the election of candidates for the Mamasa district legislature in 2019, which consist of:

Table 1. Causes of money politics in Mamasa district

No	Causes of Money Politics	Indicator
1.	Poor society	a. Money politics is caused by poverty b. The community receives money from legislative candidates because they need it to meet their daily needs. c. The community receives money from legislative candidates because of economic needs. Giving money from legislative candidates is considered a solution to meet their needs.
2.	Weak Legal Sanctions.	a. The public does not understand the purpose of the Legislative Election. b. The public does not understand the process of organizing the Legislative Election. c. The public does not understand that money politics is a violation in the Legislative Election. Lack of socialization regarding the prohibition of money politics in the Legislative Election. People are less concerned with the legislative candidate program, because the most important thing is the money.
3.	Habits	a. The community considers money politics to be a natural and normal thing b. The community considers money politics to be a justified transaction c. The community considers money politics as a gift that cannot be refused d. In previous elections there was also money politics.

Money politic is a form of gifts or promises to bribe someone so that he does not exercise his right to vote and that he may exercise this right in a certain way at the general election. Legislative election is a means of implementing the activities of sovereignty of the people who carried out direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair in the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the republic Indonesia year 1945.

In terms of collecting data obtained in this study, the researcher used several research instruments, namely: (a) *Questionnaires* which are given to respondents containing questions

about the factors that influence the money politics in legislative elections in 2019 in Mamasa village - Mamasa sub district. (b) *Interviews* which serve to collect data in the field. In this technique, the researcher comes face to face with the respondent or the subject being studied. The results are recorded as important information in the study. In this interview, it is possible for researcher and respondents to conduct questions and answers interactively or unilaterally, for example from researchers only. Sukardi, (2012: 79) said that in the process of this research, the researcher acted as the interviewer and the object of the interview was the community in Mamasa village, Mamasa sub district who was involved in money politics.

Data collection technique in a study is determined by the type of the research. The data collection method carried out by the researcher is by means of researcher gone directly to the field to get actual data from the community. This is done to avoid errors or mistakes in the results of research that will be carried out later. The data collection methods used in this study, in accordance with Bungin's theory (2009: 115-124) are as follows:

In this study, the researcher conducted the research by: giving questionnaires to respondents to find out the factors that influence money politics in the 2019 legislative elections in the Mamasa village, Mamasa sub- district. Then, the interview is the process of obtaining information for the purpose of writing by way of question and answer face to face between the interviewer with informants or people who are interviewed, with or without using the interview, where the interviewer and the informant involved in the social life long enough to find out the information related to the issue. In-depth interviews (data collection techniques based on intensive conversations with a specific purpose) with informants aim to dig up important and sharp information about the research theme which is guided by an interview guide as the basic material for the interview, but in actualization, it can develop in line with the ongoing interviews. It is because one of the advantages of interviewing is that it is easier for researcher to record the results of the interview, making it easier for him to analyze the data.

Data analysis technique

Basically, data analysis is the compilation of data according to themes and categories to get answers to the formulation of the problem. Therefore, the resulting data must be as actual and deep as possible. If possible, it should dig up the data as much as possible to sharpen the analysis process. This is a typical characteristic of qualitative research that the reality and the data as facts in the field are not stagnant but they are dynamic in line with the developments in the field. The technique used in analyzing the data of this research is using descriptive qualitative data which is analyzed in the form of exposure or description of clear words , then the data is interpreted in detail which can then be drawn a conclusion.

After getting the data obtained in this study, the next step is to process the collected data by analyzing the data. Qualitative data analysis according to Moleong (2005: 248) is an effort made by working with data, organizing with data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what is learned and deciding what can be learned and told to others. The data analysis process is carried out in stages as follows:

The data obtained from the field is poured into the form of a report which is then reduced, summarized, focused on important things, searched for themes and patterns arranged systematically. The activities carried out at the data reduction stage were selecting and summarizing data from interviews and documentation in accordance with the focus of this research.

To see the overall picture or part of a particular part of the research, efforts must be made to make various matrices, graphs, networks, and parts or it can be in narrative form. The activity carried out at the stage of displaying data is presenting the data in a narrative which tells the interview in the form of sentences and presented in the discussion.

The researcher tried to find meanings, patterns, themes, explanations of causal paths, and so on. The conclusion should always be tested during the study. In this case is by way of the addition of new data. The activity that the researcher did at the data verification stage is making conclusions based on the data obtained from the research results (Moleong, 2005: 249).

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The profile of voters in this research is the people who have met the requirement as voters or voters with the age of 17 or under marital status as married which is located in mamasa village – mamasa sub district - Mamasa regency which is currently held by Mr. Hesron lullulangi, S.PT , M.Pd. Mamasa subdistrict consists of 11 villages with total area 250.70 (ha). The 11 villages are Bombong lambe village, Bubun batu village, Buntu buda village, Lambanan village, Lembangna salulo village, Mambulilling village, Osango village, Pebassian village, Rambu latu village, Taupe village, Tondok Bakaru village.

Mamasa Sub district consists of Mamasa Village which is held by Mr. Hermanus Tandil, ST. The number of voters Mamasa sub district is 16.142.000 people spread in several villages, with the number of polling stations (TPS) is 73. The subject of the research is Mamasa village which indicates there was a case of money politics which consists of 1 TPS namely TPS 10 located in the hall of SMAN 1 Mamasa. The head of the Tatoa hamlet is Matius. The professions of Tatoa community are farmer, civil servants, police officers, entrepreneurs, and armies.

This study aims to determine the factors that affect the money politics on community participation in the legislative election that occurred in 2019 in Mamasa village - Mamasa sub district – Mamasa regency - West Sulawesi.

The results of Questionnaire given to respondents regarding the money politic in elections in 2019 aims to determine the factors that affect the money politic on community participation toward the legislative election in 2019 in the Mamasa village – Mamasa sub district. The Questions of questionnaire are about whether respondents had once received money as a form of money politic. Of 31 respondents who answered the questionnaire, there were 29 respondents had received the money as a form of participation in the legislative election in 2019.

Then, the question about the origin of the money received from political parties, there were 8 respondents and 22 people received money from candidates of council members. The people's motives in receiving the money as the acquisition of voting for board members was found that there were seven respondents said that it was because of their insistence on economic needs. 15 respondents agreed that giving money in elections was traditionally performed by the local society. 8 respondents only followed the tradition.

The actual practice of money politics is not a guarantee for the people to give their voting rights or the right to vote in a democratic party. 25 respondents are still willing to come and vote even though they do not receive the money. Meanwhile, 6 respondents are hesitant to come to vote they do not get the political money .

The interesting thing is when the statement regarding the cause of money politics, namely the lack of supervision from the KPU organizers, was stated by 11 respondents. Money politics

which is as a form of habit in society when elections were answered by 15 respondents and low public awareness for honest and fair elections was answered by 4 respondents.

Preventing action against money politics can be done by increasing supervision elections (10 respondents), sanctions for perpetrators of money politics (10 respondents), increasing the dissemination to the public through a variety of media and approaches regarding electoral violations by using money politic (6 respondents), the next solution is to involve religious leaders (3 respondents) and disseminate to the public to work together to stop money politic (3 respondents).

The results in this study show that the factors influencing behavior or determining the choice in voting when elections take place. The determination of informants or respondents in this research is the society who must vote in the election for members of legislative and presidential candidates where in the data collection was conducted through open public interview (interview question without answer choices). Interview data were collected by researchers on December 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020.

As for the results of the study, there are several factors that influence voters' behavior in 2019 in the Mamasa village - Mamasa sub district - Mamasa regency. One of the factors that influence the money politic that occurred in Mamasa village is sociological factor. Sociological aspect can be seen on the sociological background namely religion, occupation, gender and general. Sociological factor is a factor that influences voters' behavior to go into the practice of money politic. Based on the data from the research, it was found that the average society of Mamasa village work as farmers. This type of sociological factor indicated that as strongly influenced the practice of money politic in Mamasa village which are still relatively weak in their economy. The money from money politics is known to be used to buy their daily necessities and daily staples to meet the family's economic needs.

The poverty factor causes the domination of political money that occurs in areas with lower-middle economy. A shift in votes will occur and increase if it is accompanied by money politics so that the chances of winning are increasingly wide open.

For people who have low political knowledge and political awareness and medium family economic circumstances are particularly vulnerable to the actions of money politics practices. Money politics is unavoidable and even awaited by the public so that the practice of money politics is increasing. The results of the interview with Benjamin stated that "My job is as a farmer and I only finished junior high school. I understand that money politics where money politics is the share of money in the election. I received money from one legislative member of election in 2019".

This sociological approach is based on the data and as very vulnerable factor in political compensation by using money. The data shows that the level of community participation of Mamasa regency is so close to the transaction of Money politic. Those who come to vote generally have received cash from successful candidates and teams to take part in the elections.

The data from informant was also known that the influence of money in this election would influence voters to gain votes as many as possible. Some of these factors include psychological factor; it is the attitude of the candidate's socialization to the voters, namely the emotional attitude or the presence of an emotional bond with the candidate, for example the candidate is family, friends, and party members, issues that develop from the candidate. Political money is going on as it is common knowledge among the people in Mamasa regency where the candidates rely on money politics to be elected as a legislative or executive member. Money politics is in the form of buying votes that are distributed by candidates or who represent candidates from certain political

parties. Apart from being in the form of money, the politics of buying votes is also done by giving or distributing goods. This practice does not only occur for the community of prospective voters but also occurs in the election organizers.

The attitude of the candidates through a psychological approach is one of the factors that influence the voters in the elections. The approach to money politics seems to be an obligation that must exist in elections. If there is no money then voters will not participate in politics to vote.

The issue that develops from candidate's promises psychologically affects voter's participation. The amount of money received by the community had an impact on the content developed during the campaign. Even though they have received money in the range of around 200-250 thousand per person along with the issues developed by the candidate.

Widyastuti's opinion which said that voters can not only be satisfied with money but also the realization of the candidate's campaign promises, the following is an excerpt: "I'm not satisfied because what we really need is how they (candidates) pay attention to the grassroots, for example repairing roads or providing assistance for agricultural management"

The results of the interview were found that, psychologically, the issues developed by the candidate also provide factors that affect the voters in the 2019 election. The influence of money politics is very strong in influencing the voters who receive the money. This can even lead to abstention or non-participation if no money is received. Below is an informant who represents the students: "I received money because I didn't ask for it; they came and gave me money. When will we be able to enjoy the fruits of their work, because when they have got their political position, they will surely forget their people". Giving in the form of money is a gift that can be felt directly by the community and is real. This is what causes our democracy to be false because of the motivation in voting the candidate's encouragement in the form of giving.

Democracy that has been built so far should run well in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution so that the democratic system works in society. The practice of money politics so far has not provided a deterrent effect to the perpetrators and it also has not provided a sense of comfort in giving their voting rights. If money politics can be dealt with firmly, then people will no longer be afraid and political participation can increase. Rational factor causes people participating in the election here is reciprocal relationship factor given by the candidate or success team to the community.

If the voter feels that there is no benefit to vote a candidate, then the voter will not even take part in the election and vote for abstain. Society's rational factor is that "there is no money there is no vote", seems to be the slogan of its own.

The rationalization of money and politics cannot be separated; politics costs money, but money politics as a tool to gain votes is certainly a violation of the law. The developing democracy raises the idea that the point is that the people have the power to control a power and that power is exercised in the interests of the people as a whole.

Although money politics greatly affects the participation of the people in Mamasa regency to vote in the 2019 election, the candidates do not necessarily give money to all the people; they have certain targets to be given and rationally people who do not receive political money continue to participate in the election, as stated by one of the respondents who did not receive political money: "I do not receive money from the candidates, but I am aware that this election is held once in 5 years and will determine the fate of our nation in the future." The results of the data show that voters who do not receive money rationally realize that money politics is actually very detrimental and is an election violation.

Politics and money are different things, but cannot be separated from one another. To do politics and fulfill political needs, for example advertising, of course, requires money or socialization costs to the public.

Money politics is still promising and is the main source so that the number of votes in each election can increase. The existence of money politics is recognized by the people of Mamasa regency. One of the requirements for a quality leader is to be elected by the people based on conscience, honestly without any money politics during the election process.

Money is a necessity in political campaigns, socialization and advertising to communicate the vision and mission of legislative candidates. This is a political cost which is not small in number. It takes precise and accountable calculations so that the capacity and credibility of legislative candidates in political contests can be popular.

Respondents said that promises and advertisements during the campaign influenced the public in voting their candidates, as it is explained by one respondent student: "Money politics and campaign promises do exist and I receive money in addition to living expenses. Frankly, I am not satisfied with the money given but I want how they can help students who are less well off with their tuition fees".

Advertisement factor is a part that cannot be separated from politics, campaigns and candidates' promises to the people during the campaign period and it would greatly affect society. The approach to promotion of candidates which is socialized by the campaign team aims to gain public sympathy and interest in voting the candidates who are promoted during the election and are supported by money politics.

Discussion

Voters here are all parties to the main purpose of the candidates to gain votes as many as possible and that can win the election 2019. To convince and influence voters to support and vote for the candidate, then, voters' behavior that consists of a low political knowledge of the course can be concluded that not all people have a good knowledge of politics.

As a result of low political knowledge or political education is the effect of that politics, one of which is money politics cannot be avoided because there is no political learning about that. When there is a political party such as general election, the society seemed indifferent and they will be motivated if there is a political deal of money that may affect participation in voting the candidates.

The rise of money politics that occurs with a varied amount range as found in this study, starting from Rp. 100,000 Rp. 200,000 and Rp. 250,000 is easily received by the society which will eventually harm the society itself.

Society's participation in the activities of the democratic party which is held once in 5 years will determine the fate of our nation's democracy. Surely it involves the society's political participation. Various electoral experiences have taught us that sometimes the policy decisions made by legislatives are very far from the expectations of the society who want an ideal and qualified leader.

Society's participation in Mamasa village - Mamasa sub district - Mamasa regency as a form of democracy in which will shortly determine the progress of a just and prosperous nation. Therefore, it is hoped that the society use their vote as well as possible. As it is known that the behavior of voters so far does not see the vision and mission of the legislative candidates. They are generally more interested and influenced by money politics transactions from the candidates.

Based on the result of this research, it is found that aside from the money politic, there are still people who are not using their voting rights and choose to be in abstention. It is caused by their distrust to the candidate who promises too much to the public. During the time, the candidates deemed not to carry out his promises to the society in their constituency. Even, they just show that they only take advantage of the public in accordance with the requirements at the time of the democratic party. After that, their campaign promises were not realized maximally.

The habit of giving goods or money in a democratic party and taken as a sustenance that cannot be refused when the campaign team gives political money, is easily received by the society on the grounds that it is a sustenance that cannot be refused. This money politics system develops the attitude of the people who participate in distributing political money to other relatives and families and even participate in becoming a successful team to win candidates. The practice of exchanging money with votes is personal and individual. It occurs from the closest family and a relative where the money is distributed before the election takes place in order to give their voting rights to one candidate at the time of voting.

Basically, the community and the government can prevent the occurrence of money politics if there is socialization about the importance of elections, by inviting the commission of general election (KPU), religious leaders, community leaders and political parties to set an example for the community. In addition, the imposition of sanctions on perpetrators of money politics must also be carried out with sanctions that provide a deterrent effect. In connection with the results of this study, it is known that the elements of the general election and legislative should meet the elements which are stated by Subakti (2011) as the following : (1) in accordance with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution, (2) producing a plural-moderate political party, (3) creating a balance of representation of the population (4) the representation of women (5) solidarity support to the president (6) eliminating the manipulative action (including money politics) and providing a simple electoral system.

In the country, political money in elections is a common thing because the money political system has been going on since the beginning of the election which must be on the alert and it is our responsibility as well as our moral consciousness to fight against money politics that the practice of money politic does not happen in the next election.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described previously, the conclusions of this study are as follows:

The low level of society's knowledge about political education greatly affects the occurrence of money politics in the Mamasa regency. The influence of money politic is very influential in determining people's participation in the elections 2019. The factors which become the causes of money politics affecting public participation in voting based on the results of this study, were (1) Sociological factor, where the characters of the voters on average are farmers with a low economy so that it becomes behavior during elections; (2) The results of this study also have found that the psychological factor become one of factors that affect the money politics. Psychologically, it is in the form of issues developed by a team of campaign against certain candidates (their political money), (3) Rational factor, namely political transaction with money provide feedback by voting and (4) Ads factor which is related to the issue being developed regarding specific candidates who is campaigned by the team success.

Suggestion

The government should always pay attention to the importance of political education and socialization of political knowledge for the society which can be conducted before the election. For all components of society should be given socialization regarding the violations of laws related to elections, especially money politics. for the law enforcement agencies, it is suggested that the law enforcement should give deterrent effect to offenders of money politic.

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