

# Prevention of Election Violations on The Money Political Mode Conducted by Candidate Members of the 2024 Legislative

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## ABSTRACT

Elections are instruments or means to implement democracy; in fact, many democratic countries make elections as a symbol as well as a benchmark for democracy. Direct general elections by the people are a means of realizing people's sovereignty in order to produce a democratic state government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The 1945 Constitution in Article 1 paragraph (2) states that "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and implemented according to the 1945 Constitution." Constitution". Direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair general elections can be realized if they are carried out by general election organizers who have integrity, professionalism and accountability. In the implementation of elections, the role of political participation is important because citizens have surrendered their right to power to political institutions through elections and must not lose their right to defend themselves against possible abuse of power. This approach method is carried out in order to be able to make changes or changes from various theories in the discipline of law through a scientific process. Normative juridical research is research conducted by examining library materials or primary legal materials. This information can be obtained from laws and regulations and articles. Then it is described and linked so that it can be presented in a more systematic writing, in order to answer the problems that have been formulated. The research specification used in this research is descriptive analytical method by explaining, describing, and correlating legal regulations and

theories with the problems that occur. The results of the study show that efforts to prevent election violations related to the money politics mode committed by legislative candidates in 2024 can be carried out through several steps, including the government must strictly enforce the law against money politics violations. Increase public education and awareness about the dangers and negative effects of money politics. Improve oversight of expenditures and campaign funding of candidates for legislative members. Communities must be encouraged to actively report any money politics practices they encounter. Establish a reasonable and realistic maximum limit on campaign spending for legislative candidates. This can help reduce the financial gap between candidates and prevent unhealthy money politics practices. Establish an independent institution tasked with overseeing elections and handling violations related to money politics. Conducting education and training related to ethics and integrity to candidates for legislative members.

**Keywords:** *Prevention of Election, Money Political, Legislative*

## INTRODUCTION

Democracy has the potential to provide the best for society, especially in protecting and fighting for individual rights in the face of stronger powers, such as state and government power. Democracy is derived from two words, namely demos which means people, and kratos/cratein which means government. From these two words,

democracy is defined as a government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people, which means that it is the people who should hold power. Abraham Lincoln mentioned democracy as a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" (from the people, by the people, and for the people) (Heriyanto, 2022).

Elections are an arena for sorting and selecting people's representatives or government officials in both executive and legislative positions. The state as an institution, then an administration carried out by the state certainly requires people/officials who are given the mandate or authority by law to run a government wheel, including the need to regulate the mechanism for filling positions or posting certain positions/political positions through the general election mechanism (PEMILU) which is carried out in a democratic way or involves the participation of the community as holders of democratic sovereignty in general elections.

Elections are one of the efforts to influence the people persuasively (not forcing) by carrying out rhetorical activities, public relations, mass communication, lobbying and others. Although agitation and propaganda in democratic countries are highly criticized, in general election campaigns, agitation and propaganda techniques are widely used by candidates or politicians as public communicators (Jurdi, 2018).

Elections are instruments or means to implement democracy, in fact many democratic countries make elections as a symbol as well as a benchmark for democracy (Budiarjo, 2008). Elections are also one of the main indicators showing that the democratic political system lives and is used in a country, because in elections citizens have the right to participate and vote in relation to political issues (Dahl, 2019).

As a means of delegating people's sovereignty as well as a measure of a democratic political system, elections must be held in a democratic manner where the

voices of the people must be counted fairly. Direct general elections by the people are a means of realizing people's sovereignty in order to produce a democratic state government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The 1945 Constitution in Article 1 paragraph (2) states that "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and implemented according to the 1945 Constitution." Constitution". Direct, public, free, secret, honest and fair general elections can be realized if they are carried out by general election organizers who have integrity, professionalism and accountability (Tjiptabudy, 2009).

Election organizers are carried out by the KPU. The stages in the implementation of elections are supervised by Bawaslu and the election supervisory committee for Regency/City areas, then for sub-district areas the stages of election implementation are supervised by the Sub-District Panwaslu, and finally field election supervision is overseen by field election supervisors at the village/kelurahan level. The stages of holding elections from the campaign period to the day the elections are held have a body overseeing them (Subrata, 2022).

To realize quality and friendly elections, synergy is needed from all parties concerned. Stop the sensitivities between political elites that have nothing to do with people's welfare. Start with a healthy campaign that can educate the public without any rhetoric knocking each other out. Article 280 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning elections has provided limitations regarding prohibitions in elections. If these signs are violated it can be a cause of loss of friendliness. In addition to causing legal consequences that are punishable by criminal sanctions. Election supervision is conscious, intentional, and planned from the nature of democratization. Bawaslu as one of the general election organizers has the responsibility to carry out electoral education, especially election supervision to the general public (community, students, mass organizations,

OKP). This role is important for Bawaslu to carry out in order to build public critical awareness of the importance of jointly overseeing the implementation of elections through the role of community participation. Political participation is important because citizens have surrendered their right to power to political institutions through elections and must not lose their right to defend themselves against possible abuse of power. In fact, the community should not be affected by anything that could have an impact on losing their rights as citizens, including when giving voting rights to exercising oversight of the government they have chosen and trusted. (Haryanti, 2020)

Money politics is an act of distributing money or other material belonging to a politician (legislative candidate/presidential and vice-presidential candidate, regional head candidate) or belonging to a party to influence the votes held in elections. So money politics is an attempt to influence other people by using material rewards in a political process and power called general elections. Bumke categorizes money politics in three dimensions, namely vote buying, vote brokering and political corruption. Vote buying is an exchange of goods, services or money for votes in elections, vote brokers are people who represent candidates/party to buy votes. Political corruption is any form of bribery to politicians in order to obtain favorable policies or other advantages in the practice of money politics carried out by certain political candidates or contestants, of course, have the goal to be achieved, namely trying to gain support from the public and succeed in winning elections, so as to gain these advantages, political candidates or contestants try to carry out money politics strategies to obtain these goals. Meanwhile, in this case the community as recipients of rewards given by political candidates or contestants tries to take advantage of the election momentum, to get an advantage where they get a number of rewards which are a distinct advantage for the community.

It is this advantage that is obtained by the community that causes the community to try to take advantage of the election momentum to gain and increase profits, moreover most of the people who are the target of money politics are people with economic limitations, and have low knowledge about the election itself, so it is very easily influenced and mobilized to vote for a particular candidate or political contestant in the election. While the losses experienced by the community in the practice of money politics are not losses that are obtained directly. The impact of losses that may occur is far greater than the benefits they get so far in the practice of money politics. This long-term loss has not been realized by the community so far because the loss has not been felt directly, this is also due to the lack of awareness that the community has as a result of the low quality of education and training about elections, and finally the community has a pragmatic attitude and is indifferent to the government, and does not concern about the long-term impact caused by the practice of money politics carried out during the election period.

## **MATERIALS & METHODS**

The research method used a normative juridical approach. This approach method is carried out in order to be able to make changes or changes from various theories in the discipline of law through a scientific process (Asikin, 2016). Normative juridical research is research conducted by examining library materials or primary legal materials. In normative legal research, law is often conceptualized as what is written in legislation (law in books) or law is conceptualized as a rule or norm which is a benchmark for human behavior that is considered appropriate or appropriate. Library research is the single method used in normative legal research (Ali, 2021).

This information can be obtained from laws and regulations and articles. Then it is described and linked so that it can be presented in a more systematic writing, in

order to answer the problems that have been formulated. The research specification used in this research is descriptive analytical method by explaining, describing, and correlating legal regulations and theories with the problems that occur. The researcher will read and then organize every legal material collected. In this study, conclusions are drawn using the deductive method, namely drawing conclusions from a general problem to a specific one so that it becomes a reference for answering the problems in research relating to the prevention of election violations on the money political mode conducted by candidate members of the 2024 legislative.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **The Role of Bawaslu in Oversight of Election Implementation and Violations**

The principles of elections namely direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair are the main prerequisites for creating democracy in a country. This is stipulated in the 1945 Constitution article 22E paragraph (1) that elections are held directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly every five years. The election principle as a benchmark for election democracy can run well and without damaging or injuring the rights of citizens. In addition, this election principle also serves as a basic benchmark in an election process that is truly democratic and upholds the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution so that the electoral system can run quickly, accurately and can be accounted for. (Lubis et al., 2022)

The legal framework for elections must be structured in a structured manner by covering several principles, namely not having multiple meanings and clear (clear), easy (straightforward), easy to understand (intelligible), and covering all elements of the electoral system needed to ensure democratic elections. The legal framework for elections must also include effective mechanisms to ensure the rule of law is implemented properly. In addition, the legal framework for elections is also used to ensure the enforcement of election law and

the enforcement of civil rights, to protect the rights of citizens to vote and be elected, including taking into account the history, social, cultural and legal rules that apply in each country. each country.

The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) as the election management body tasked with supervising the holding of elections has the authority to, among other things, supervise the implementation of the election stages, receive reports of alleged election violations, and follow up on findings or reports to the competent authority (Arrsa, 2016).

The main task of the Provincial Bawaslu is to oversee the implementation of elections in their respective provincial areas, receive and follow up on findings and reports of alleged election violations, and report them to the Bawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia. In carrying out general election supervision as stipulated in Article 93 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections where the Province's Duties include (Huda, 2019):

1. Prepare standard procedures for supervising the conduct of elections for election supervisors at every level;
2. Prevent and take action against:
  - a. Election Violations; And
  - b. Election process disputes;
3. Supervising the preparations for holding elections, which consist of:
  - a. planning and determining the schedule for the stages of the Election;
  - b. logistics procurement planning by KPU;
  - c. socialization of election administration; And
  - d. implementation of other preparations in the holding of elections in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
4. supervising the implementation of the stages of the election administration, which consists of:
  - a. updating voter data and determination of temporary voter lists and permanent voter lists;
  - b. structuring and stipulation of electoral districts for Regency/Municipal DPRD;

- c. determination of election contestants;
  - d. candidacy up to the determination of Candidate Pairs, candidates for DPR members, candidates for DPD members, and candidates for DPRD members in accordance with statutory provisions;
  - e. implementation and campaign funds;
  - f. procurement of election logistics and their distribution;
  - g. implementation of voting and vote counting of election results at TPS;
  - h. movement of ballot papers, minutes of vote counting, and certificates of the results of voting results from TPS to PPK;
  - i. recapitulation of vote counting results at PPK, Regency/Municipal KPU, Provincial KPU, and KPU;
  - j. implementation of recounting and re-voting, follow-up elections, and follow-up elections; and
  - k. determination of election results;
5. preventing the practice of money politics; supervising the neutrality of the state civil apparatus, the neutrality of members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, and the
  6. neutrality of members of the Indonesian National Police; supervise the implementation of decisions/decisions, which consist of:
    - a. DKPP decision;
    - b. court decisions regarding election violations and disputes;
    - c. decisions/decisions of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and regency/city Bawaslu; KPU, Provincial KPU, and Regency/Municipal KPU decisions; and
    - d. decisions of authorized officials for violations of the neutrality of the state civil apparatus, the neutrality of members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, and the neutrality of members of the Indonesian National Police;
  7. submit allegations of violations of the Election Organizer code of ethics to the DKPP;
  8. submit allegations of election crimes to Gakkumdu; managing, maintaining and caring for archives as well as carrying out depreciation based on an archive retention schedule in accordance with statutory provisions; evaluate election supervision; supervising the implementation of KPU Regulations; and
  9. carry out other tasks in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Bawaslu has a very important role in law enforcement elections. Bawaslu as an independent institution stipulated in the Constitutional Court Decision No. 11/PUU-VIII/2010 institutionally, Bawaslu is no longer part of the KPU, nor is Bawaslu formed by the KPU. The position of Bawaslu is an independent institution, its position is equal to the KPU, both as election management bodies which are national, permanent and independent as stipulated in Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution.

In the implementation of the 2024 simultaneous elections, at least it can be observed several challenges to law enforcement that have the potential to occur in the process of holding the 2024 simultaneous elections, including:(Ramdani, 2023)

#### 1. Regulatory Challenges

If you look at Law No. 7 of 2017 which is the basis for organizing the 2019 election, it is likely that it will still be used in the 2024 election. Law no. 7 of 2017 describes several norms that are difficult to implement and enforce. This can be seen in the law enforcement of money politics regulated in several articles in Law no. 7 of 2017 namely in article 278 paragraph (2), article 280 paragraph (1) letter j, article 284 and article 515 and criminal provisions are regulated in article 532 paragraph (1), (2), and (3). For example, those who

engage in money politics are volunteers or teams of legislative candidates and they are not registered at the Regency/Municipal KPU, so law enforcement officers (Gakumdu) will find it difficult to use or apply the criminal provisions in Article 523 paragraphs (1) and (2) because the elements of the subject who commit not registered with the KPU.

## 2. Legal Structure

The law enforcement apparatus for election crimes in the context of holding elections consists of three elements, namely the prosecutor's office, police and Bawaslu which are members of the Gakumdu Sentra. The role of Gakumdu is very vital because whether or not the alleged crime of money politics election proceeds is determined by the three institutions through a Gakumdu discussion meeting. The problem that might arise in this legal structure is the lack of focus on police investigators and prosecutors assigned to Gakumdu because at the same time they have responsibilities that must be carried out in their respective institutions to handle cases other than election cases. While the handling of election crimes is very limited in time, which is a maximum of 7 (seven) days and when additional information is still needed and studies are carried out no later than 14 (fourteen) working days after the findings and reports are received and registered.

## 3. Community Legal Culture

The legal culture in holding elections related to the shame and guilt of engaging in money politics still needs to be improved. Bearing in mind that there are still frequent allegations of money politics, you can even hear some people saying something like "there is money, there are votes". If the practice of money politics by the public is seen as a normal thing to the point where it becomes entrenched in elections, is apathetic and does not accept the rules and allows the

practice of money politics to occur, then no matter how good the rules that have been set and how strong the law enforcement officers who are members of Gakumdu are, it will still be difficult to apply the electoral law.

For this reason, welcoming the 2024 simultaneous elections, all important elements in the election should be to improve political education in society. Simultaneous election law enforcement in 2024 requires efforts to equalize perceptions among law enforcers. Equalizing perceptions can be done between election supervisors (Bawaslu) and law enforcers such as the police, prosecutors and courts.

Money politics violations have occurred repeatedly and become entrenched in every election period. If things like this are allowed to continue, the dream of getting leaders who are honest, fair with integrity and working for the people will be difficult to achieve because these leaders are born in ways that are not justified. This certainly has an impact on the democratic order that is being built by the government. This condition has led to an assessment that it is feared that organizers will be heavily influenced by certain interests, which will hinder the development of democratic values, the principles of honesty and fairness.

Election supervision as an inspection activity can also be interpreted as an activity of "viewing, observing, and obtaining" reports or evidence which are early indications of alleged election violations. In this context, election supervision must be fact finding in nature, namely finding facts which are early indications of alleged election violations through direct supervision techniques, by means of: (Djuyandi & Hidayat, 2019)

a) Election supervisors actively obtain information and data needed from the KPU and its staff, as well as from other related parties;

- b) Election supervisors ensure the completeness, correctness, accuracy and validity of data and documents that are the object of supervision at each election stage;
- c) The election supervisor confirms to the relevant parties in the event that there are early indications of violations; And
- d) Election supervisors carry out activities or other steps that do not conflict with statutory regulations.

### **Efforts to Prevent Election Violations Related to the Money Politics Modus Committed by Candidates for Legislative Members in 2024**

Prevention of election violations related to the money politics mode committed by candidates for the 2024 legislature is an important step in maintaining integrity and fairness in the democratic process. In line with holding elections, campaign activities absolutely must be part of a series of processes, because campaigning is one of the procedures that must be followed in order to hold an election.(Ramdani, 2023) Campaigns are used as an effort to introduce the profiles of candidates or candidates who will be chosen by the public. It cannot be denied that through these campaign activities, political actors can freely seek all segments of voters to gain support later. campaign as a series of planned communication actions with the aim of creating a certain effect on a large number of audiences which is carried out continuously at a certain time (Kartiko, 2009).

On the other hand, an election campaign is a process that is persuasive to the public to be willing to accept, support, and the accumulation is choosing the party or candidate being campaigned for. In its activities, an election campaign whose main objective is to attract as many votes as possible does not only involve individual people or groups in thinking. Emotional involvement with the party or figure that is represented, actually plays a key role for someone in making decisions about the

candidate they will choose. The aim of the campaign is to get to know the candidates in order to produce the best leaders in elections, with integrity and responsibility. This goal will be achieved if it is supported by several important components which include election administrators, participants and also processes with integrity. One of the electoral processes can be seen in the implementation of campaign activities, campaign stages are used as a means to attract public attention. Legislative candidates will compete to get as many voters as possible. because of that competition, legislative candidates often share various ways to gain the most votes in the campaign process, which can lead to violations in the campaign. That's why the vote of the voters becomes less meaningful because the process is full of fraud, injustice and undemocratic as expected. Therefore, a campaign can be said to be an organized communication act directed at a certain audience, at a certain period in order to achieve a certain goal. Money politics must contain the following elements:(Wolfsfeld, 2022)

- a. Must deliberately give money or other materials to voters, and
- b. Deliberately promising money or other materials to voters.

These two elements are carried out with the aim that the recipient of the money or other materials chooses a particular candidate.(Nabila et al., 2020) Even though it has been regulated by law, there are still many violations and fraud involving political parties and individuals. Every time an election is held in Indonesia, there are always criminal acts of election violations, especially campaign violations or violations of the campaign rules carried out by several political parties or candidates for the legislature, even though laws and regulations strictly prohibit acts that are classified as campaign criminal acts. An example of a campaign violation is money politics. The trick is that they give some money to the people in the hope that the people will vote for them, this is a deviation

from democratic values. This is really what undermines the essence of democracy. But there are not a few people who are more rational, namely taking advantage of them by continuing to receive a certain amount of money from legislative candidates but the people do not vote for them during elections. They choose leaders not solely because of transactional agreements.

The following are steps that can be taken to prevent the money politics mode, including:

- a. **Firm Law Enforcement**  
The government must strictly enforce the law against money politics violations. This includes cracking down on bribery, vote-buying or abuse of power in order to influence election results.
- b. **Education and Public Awareness**  
Increase public education and awareness about the dangers and negative effects of money politics. Through educational campaigns, the public must be given an understanding of the importance of voting based on the integrity and quality of candidates, not on the basis of money or personal rewards.
- c. **Oversight and Transparency**  
Improve oversight of expenditures and campaign funding of candidates for legislative members. The government must provide clear and strict regulations regarding campaign funding sources and carry out strict audits to ensure compliance with these regulations.
- d. **Community Active Participation**  
Communities must be encouraged to actively report any money politics practices they encounter. It is important to provide a safe and trusted complaint channel so that people feel comfortable reporting abuses they witness.
- e. **Campaign Spending Limitations**  
Establish a reasonable and realistic maximum limit on campaign spending for legislative candidates. This can help reduce the financial gap between candidates and prevent unhealthy money politics practices.

- f. **Establishment of an Independent Institution**

Establish an independent institution tasked with overseeing elections and handling violations related to money politics. This institution must have sufficient and independent powers to investigate and act on violations fairly and transparently.

- g. **Increased Awareness of Ethics and Integrity**

Conducting education and training related to ethics and integrity to candidates for legislative members. It is important to create awareness of the importance of integrity and morality in politics and to encourage candidates for legislative members to become honest and responsible leaders.

- h. **Deterrent Sanctions**

Establishing quite severe and effective sanctions for money politics actors. These sanctions must be implemented consistently and openly so as to provide a deterrent effect for candidates for legislative members who commit violations.

### **Settlement of Election Violations Dispute Related to Modus Money politics**

Money politics is a practice that involves using money or other financial resources to influence the outcome of an election or political process. Disputes related to election violations related to the money politics mode are quite common in various countries, including Indonesia. In the context of Indonesian elections, the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) are responsible for overseeing and handling election-related disputes, including cases of violations related to money politics. They have an important role to play in ensuring fair and honest elections.

Disputes related to money politics usually involve various actions aimed at influencing voters, such as distributing money or goods, buying votes, or promises of compensation in any form to potential voters. Such



violations can undermine the integrity of elections and threaten democracy. One of the main tasks and obligations of the Bawaslu is to supervise the stages and prevent election violations. There is a strategic and significant function of Bawaslu, namely how to prevent potential election violations from occurring by implementing an optimal prevention strategy. Bawaslu is also expected to be able to take firm, effective action and become a fair election judge. Following are some of the consequences of cultivating Money Politics in the democratic system in Indonesia:

a. Money Politics Degrades People's Dignity.

Legislative candidates or certain parties who use money politics to buy people's voting rights have actually degraded the dignity of the people. The voice and dignity of their people are valued in money whose actual value will never be comparable to what they will get for the next 5 years. This process is a form of duping the public because the people are deceived by exploiting their voting rights only for their momentary interests. Degrading the dignity of the people occurs due to the lack of respect for human rights. Legislative candidates give a sum of money hoping that the people who receive it will vote for them during the election, which is a violation of human rights. This is stated in the 1945 Constitution article 28E paragraph (2) which reads: "Every person has the right to freedom of belief, express thoughts and attitudes, in accordance with his conscience. (Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945,)". On the basis that they have received money from the candidates, in the end they have to choose a candidate that is not in accordance with their conscience, but because it is based on gratitude to the legislative candidates who have helped them in making ends meet.

b. Money Politics is a Trap for the People.

Someone who uses money politics as a way to achieve their goals is actually setting up a trap to trap the people. In this case the people are not invited to jointly fight for the change agenda, but are oriented only to win the candidate alone. After the candidate is elected, there is nothing to fight for because the candidate will be busy for 5 years or a certain period to collect rupiah coffers to return all the losses that have been disbursed to bribe voters.

c. Money Politics Kills Political Regeneration

Political regeneration will slowly be useless if money politics occurs in elections. The candidate will not feel burdened to the voters because he thinks that his success in winning a political seat is the result of buying and selling votes. As a consequence, the candidate will be preoccupied with maintaining his power in that position and will continue to advance as a candidate in the next period rather than fighting for the interests of the people. Political resources and funds that have been collected will be used for self-interest from period to period. This is where the erosion of the cadre function occurs because the candidate will not easily let go of the power he has won because there are no cadres he has prepared. We can find various evidences in various regions where a member of the legislature remains in that position for several periods, even dies while in a position as an active member of the legislature.

d. Money Politics Will Lead to Corruption.

Corruption that is rife is a form of misappropriation of the regional budget where there is cooperation between the executive and the legislature. The presence of the legislature which has a control or supervisory function cannot function optimally. This point is related to the second point, where the motivation for corruption is to restore losses incurred during the campaign

where the candidate used money politics to buy people's votes.

e. Money Politics Kills Society's Transformation.

Transformation or change in a society for the better will be hampered if the democratic system is always dominated by money politics. The expected change will be difficult to materialize because the candidate, when successful, will spend all his energy and mind to recover all the losses that have been incurred during the campaign, especially the losses incurred as a result of buying and selling votes within the framework of Money Politics. The candidate obviously will not feel burdened because he thinks that he has bought votes and that the poor condition of society is not the candidate's concern.

Settlement of election violation disputes related to the money politics mode can involve several steps and the parties involved. The following are some of the steps that may occur in resolving the dispute: (Heriyanto, 2022)

a. Evidence Gathering

Parties who feel that there have been election violations related to the money politics mode must collect strong evidence to support their demands. This evidence can be in the form of video recordings, audio, documents, or testimony from relevant witnesses.

b. Filing a Lawsuit

Parties who feel aggrieved by the election violations can file a lawsuit with an authorized institution, such as the Constitutional Court or the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) in Indonesia. Claims must be filed within the time limit set by law.

c. Examination and Trial

After the lawsuit is filed, the competent authority will examine the evidence submitted. If sufficient evidence is found to support the charges, a trial will be held to hear arguments from both sides and reach a decision.

d. Verdict

After the trial, the competent authority will issue a decision based on the evidence and arguments presented. The verdict can be in the form of sanctions against perpetrators of violations, disqualification of candidates involved in money politics, or re-voting in affected places.

e. Implementation of the Decision

Once a decision is issued, steps must be taken to implement the decision. For example, if there are sanctions against perpetrators of violations, the competent authority must carry out these sanctions in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

f. Appeals

Parties who are dissatisfied with the decision issued can still appeal to a higher institution, such as the Supreme Court in Indonesia, if an appeal procedure is available in the applicable legal system. It is important to note that the electoral dispute resolution process can vary between countries and depends on the laws in force in each country.

## CONCLUSION

1. The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) as the election management body tasked with supervising the holding of elections has the authority to, among other things, supervise the implementation of the election stages, receive reports on alleged election violations, and follow up on findings or reports to the competent authority. Bawaslu has a very important role in law enforcement elections. Bawaslu as an independent institution stipulated in the Constitutional Court Decision No. 11/PUU-VIII/2010 institutionally, Bawaslu is no longer part of the KPU, nor is Bawaslu formed by the KPU. The position of Bawaslu is an independent institution, its position is equal to the KPU, both as election management bodies which are national, permanent and independent as stipulated in Article

22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution.

2. Efforts to prevent election violations related to the money politics mode committed by candidates for the 2024 legislative members can be carried out through several steps including, the Government must strictly enforce the law against money politics violations. Increase public education and awareness about the dangers and negative effects of money politics. Improve oversight of expenditures and campaign funding of candidates for legislative members. Communities must be encouraged to actively report any money politics practices they encounter. Establish a reasonable and realistic maximum limit on campaign spending for legislative candidates. This can help reduce the financial gap between candidates and prevent unhealthy money politics practices. Establish an independent institution tasked with overseeing elections and handling violations related to money politics. Conducting education and training related to ethics and integrity to candidates for legislative members.
3. Settlement of election violation disputes related to Modus Money politics was carried out in several steps, including collecting strong evidence to support their demands. This evidence can be in the form of video recordings, audio, documents, or testimony from relevant witnesses. Submission of a Lawsuit that must be filed within the time limit set by law. Examinations and Trials that are held after the lawsuit is filed, the competent authority will conduct an examination of the evidence submitted. Then after the trial, the competent authority will issue a decision based on the evidence and arguments presented. The verdict can be in the form of sanctions against perpetrators of violations, disqualification of candidates involved in money politics, or re-voting in affected places. Once a decision is

issued, steps must be taken to implement the decision. For example, if there are sanctions against perpetrators of violations, the competent authority must carry out these sanctions in accordance with applicable legal provisions. Parties who are dissatisfied with the decision issued can still appeal to a higher institution, such as the Supreme Court in Indonesia, if an appeal procedure is available in the applicable legal system.

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