

## Money politics in the elections in cot gapu village kota juang district bireuen aceh

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### Abstract

This research presents the findings of a study regarding the influence of money politics on elections in Cot Gapu Village, Bireuen Regency. This study identifies the causes of money politics, its impact on local political processes, and solutions to overcome it as well as the challenges faced by parties trying to stop money politics from occurring. Through comprehensive research methods such as case studies, questionnaires and focus group discussions, this study highlights the dynamics of money politics at the local level. Factors such as daily income fluctuations, the impact of existing political parties or caucuses, the quality of political education, and law enforcement capacity contribute to and hinder the practice of money politics in Cot Gapu Village. Decreased political participation, vote buying, financial dependence, and a decline in public trust in high political institutions. These policy recommendations include improving political education, strengthening the application of law against opposition behavior, and developing a healthy political system

**Keywords:** Money politics, elections, prevention, constraints

### Introduction

General Elections (Election) are a process in which the citizens of a country democratically elect their representatives to the People's Consultative Assembly. Elections are the foundation of a democratic system, where every citizen has the right to vote in general elections. The purpose of elections is to give citizens the right to participate in the political process, as well as to ensure fair and reasonable representation of various interests in society. Indonesia also regulates elections through various laws and regulations. These provisions refer to the normative arrangements for implementation as a form of people's sovereignty in a democratic country. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections regulates the imposition of heavy sanctions against perpetrators of money politics during the campaign and voting period, article 515 confirms that every person who deliberately during voting promises or gives money or other materials to voters so that they do not exercising his right to vote or choosing certain election participants or using his right to vote in a certain way so that his ballot is invalid, is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years and a fine of up to 36 million. Furthermore, Article 523 Paragraph (1) states that every organizer, participant and/or election campaign team deliberately promises or provides money or other materials as compensation to election campaign participants directly or indirectly. Furthermore, in article 280 paragraph (1) letter j, he is punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 24,000,000 (twenty-four million rupiah). Any organizer, participant and/or election campaign team who deliberately during the quiet period promises or gives compensation of money or other material to voters directly or indirectly as intended in article 278 paragraph (2) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum fine of IDR 48,000,000 (forty-eight million rupiah).

The main objective of this Law is to respond to political dynamics related to election organizers and participants, election systems, election management and law enforcement

under a single legal umbrella, namely the Law on General Elections. This law also regulates the institutions responsible for the implementation of elections, including the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP, by strengthening and further explaining the roles and functions of each of these institutions, in accordance with legal needs and developments in the implementation of elections. By strengthening these institutions, it is hoped that the implementation of elections will be efficient, orderly and democratic. In general, this Law regulates election organizers, election implementers, election violations and election crimes and is free from money politics.

One of the violations that often occurs during elections is the practice of money politics, which is a practice that harms democracy. For most political contestants, money seems to be a mandatory condition for winning and for most voters. Money politics is a normal and unavoidable practice. In fact, if this is allowed to become a culture or tradition in every electoral contestation, it will tarnish the meaning and meaning of true democracy.

Money politics is a serious problem in elections in Indonesia, starting from the election of Regional Heads, legislative members, Regional Representative Councils (DPD) to the President and Vice President, it is always characterized by the practice of buying and selling votes. It is not surprising that findings and reports regarding the practice of money politics dominate every violation report, especially in relation to violations during the campaign stages, voting and recapitulation of vote counting results.

Money politics or buying and selling votes is basically buying people's sovereignty. In addition, the people who receive money actually mortgage their sovereignty for a certain period of time. If we pawn our sovereignty to the authorities then basically we cannot claim that sovereignty back. At least we do not have the right to demand that the authorities pay attention to our interests and needs, because we have received compensation for the legitimacy that we have given them (the authorities).

The practice of money politics starts from the candidate nomination process, during the campaign period during elections when the votes are counted. There are two types of money politics, namely first, directly by giving money to voters. Second, indirectly by providing various goods that have high use value and exchange value. Money Politics is an attempt to influence other people by using material rewards or can be interpreted as buying and selling votes in the political process, power and the act of distributing money, whether personal or party property, to influence voters' votes in the run-up to the general election. The practice of money politics is carried out by giving money, basic necessities including rice, oil and sugar to the public with the aim of attracting sympathy from the public so that they vote for the party in question.

Money politics is a taboo topic in Indonesian society. The phenomenon of money politics in Indonesian society can be seen clearly in the voting process which utilizes people's voting power. This currency politics is the result of political elites using unfair methods to enforce the rule of law. Therefore, it is likely that those with large capital will have great patience to become leaders or members of society. This does not mean that engaging in currency politics will increase a candidate's popularity because the general public's perception of them is that they are people who are eager to see others as fellow citizens because they are rich or have a lot of money compared to those who have less.

The target audience here is beginner voters and voters with a low economic background because beginner voters are young people who will be exercising their right to vote for the first time in the General Election (Pemilu). Meanwhile, people with low economic levels definitely accept whatever is given, whether in the form of goods or money. Therefore, according to the campaign team, it is considered easier to influence the target audience for the success of their campaign in the general election (election).

The phenomenon of money politics often occurs in Cot Gapu, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency during the 2024 legislative elections. If legislative candidates who do not use public money do not want to vote, then legislative members inevitably have to influence the public with money. The people of Gampong Cot Gapu, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency on average have a middle-class economy. With rewards, people are happy to accept them. Money politics in the Cot Gapu gampong community occurs when legislative candidates ask the public to vote for them either by distributing basic necessities, money or even other forms with the aim of gaining public sympathy. The community member with the initials AH received goods and money as an intermediary to elect the legislative candidate. Money Politics which often occurs during legislative elections is very detrimental to both society and the candidates who do it. So for candidates who engage in money politics this will of course tarnish their own good name. There are several important urgencies as to why it is necessary to carry out research regarding the influence of money politics on people's voting power in Cot Gapu, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency, namely in order to strengthen democracy, to reject money politics as threatening a healthy democracy, to encourage awareness of the need for transparency and accountability in the political process, to be able to identifying necessary voting rights protection measures and also being able to understand their

impact, can motivate the public to engage in a fair political process.

Research related to money politics in elections in Cot Gapu Village has great relevance in strengthening democracy, protecting people's voting rights, and encouraging active political participation and integrity. Formulation of the problem in research on how money politics works and what obstacles occur in preventing money politics in Cot Gapu Village, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency. The aim of this research is to identify and analyze the factors that cause money politics in elections in Cot Gapu, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency.

## Research Methods

The approach method used in this research is empirical juridical. Empirical legal research is a legal research method that uses empirical facts taken from human behavior, both verbal behavior obtained from interviews and real behavior carried out through direct observation. In this research, the scope of this research will be research by collecting data in the field.

This research was carried out using data collection tools, namely: library study, or document study (documentary study) to collect secondary data related to the problem posed, by studying books, legal journals, research results and regulatory documents legislation.

## Results and Discussion

### 1. Money Politics in Elections

Money politics is part of the election corruption scandal and is the main issue among other election violations. The influence of money in elections, money politics is not just buying and selling votes, but the whole practice at every stage of the election, which can be influenced by money so that there are parties or candidates who benefit. There are many processes that can be influenced by money in elections and cause one voter to have an advantage over others.

Money politics modes are divided into direct and indirect categories. For example, distributing money directly, instructions for placing flags in exchange for money, distributing basic necessities, giving money to campaign masses, distributing money through cadre meetings, promises to give something, providing financial assistance for building places of worship, and various other methods. Actually, money politics in organizing elections has a wider scope. It is not only seen from the relationship between political parties or candidates and voters, but it must also be seen in the forms of interaction between political parties or candidates, election organizers (KPU and election supervisors) and voters. Continues at the campaign and voting stages only and occurs at other stages.

Violations in the form of money politics can endanger democracy and damage the will of the people in making their choices. However, the reality that occurs in the field in holding elections is almost evenly carried out by participants and political parties with various modes of implementation. Usually election participants or legislative candidates who are still in power (incumbent) with the facilities they have can do this in a structured, systematic and massive manner. In fact, the practice of money politics in holding elections can harm democratization, damage the political system, tarnish the fairness of the political process or further invalidate the results of the political process. This

shows that money politics is a serious problem in organizing elections.

Moreover, Indonesia is a country that has chosen a democratic system of government. A country that chooses a government in the form of a democratic system, holding elections is the face of a nation's civilization, shows that holding elections not only functions as a means for the succession of power, but also as a mirror for the civilization of a nation. Organizing good elections must reflect the moral and ethical values and honesty held by the people of a nation. In fact, holding good elections will help build a better and more dignified civilization.

Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections aims to regulate the general election process in a fair and democratic manner. This law is the legal basis that regulates the rules and principles that must be adhered to in the implementation of elections, including in tackling the practice of money politics. The research results show that the practice of money politics is not always in accordance with the principles regulated in the law, such as rules regarding transparency, accountability and fairness in the general election process.

Money politics in legislative elections in Cot Gapu Village has various models. There are various models or forms of money politics, giving money from candidates to political party leaders or for example, some of them take the form of (Bahtiar, 2019)<sup>[1]</sup>:

#### **a. In the form of money**

Money is the resource most needed by society, a reference for every individual transaction or maneuver and as a means of exchange. Money is an urgent factor that is useful for boosting a person's personality, as well as for controlling strategic discourse related to political interests or power. Because basically, politics is art. Where someone is free to influence and impose their personal and group interests on other parties through various means, including money. Meanwhile, money is a type of political capital and money is a tool used to generate political power. This happens in Indonesia, so that in the rotation to get the most votes, money as a basic need of society is used as a tool to gain profits in gaining power.

#### **b. In the form of promises**

In the season of seeking votes, it is not uncommon to become a target for money politics by promising to provide benefits. If there is notification of who will receive assistance from the government, the voter will immediately target the names of voters who are entitled to receive the assistance.

Money politics occurs where many people accept money politics from candidates. This is because society's understanding of the definition of money politics is limited only to dawn attacks in the form of money, so that the definition of money politics has very narrow meaning for society. Money politics in Cot Gapu Village is not only in the form of money, but also in the form of goods such as basic necessities and other things. They consider basic necessities and goods from legislative candidates that are not 'money' to be acceptable and do not constitute money politics. In fact, basic necessities and gifts of anything of material value from candidates and their teams constitute money politics. According to the chairman of Banwaslu, the causes of money politics in Cot Gapu Village, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency also vary. The cause is a lack of

resources which makes them vulnerable to the influence of money politics, where they receive money or goods in exchange for supporting certain candidates or parties. Money politics also occurs because people in the area when the election arrives depend on certain candidates or political parties because of historical relationships, personal connections, or promises made previously. Then money politics is also due to cultural and traditional factors that continue to be consistent with elections in Cot Gapu Village and its surroundings. This is also because candidates are also in need, so the community may consider it something normal or even necessary to get political support. Money politics in Cot Gapu Village is also caused by weak law enforcement against campaign violations and the practice of money politics can also make the situation worse, because the practice of money politics is also difficult to detect who is giving and receiving, thus causing this to become an obstacle for Banwaslu in overcoming this problem. Then the practice of money politics is not easy to prevent and stop if economic limitations and poverty result in people taking advantage of this. (Rahmad, 2024)<sup>[2]</sup>

The process of money politics occurring in society is carried out in various ways, both directly and indirectly, by other parties involved in providing the practice of money politics in society. The process of providing political money has so far used strategies to influence and mobilize the community with various modes, then the form of rewards given, as well as the location and time of giving political money, are carefully considered and carried out in stages over a certain period of time, thereby opening up opportunities for greater success for certain political candidates or contestants in winning elections (Nabila N, 2020)<sup>[3]</sup>.

General elections are a means to facilitate the process of contesting the people's mandate to gain power. In elections, the people as holders of state sovereignty have the right to elect leaders who will determine the fate of the government for the next five years. In the process of fighting for a mandate, a campaign is required, which is a common thing that is often found in the process of political battles in elections. Thus, elections are an important tool for the people in the life of the state, namely by electing their representatives who in turn will control the wheels of government. Hasil pemilihan umum yang diselenggarakan dalam suasana keterbukaan dengan kebebasan berpendapat dan kebebasan berserikat, dianggap mencerminkan dengan cukup akurat aspirasi dan partisipasi masyarakat. (Caroline & Firman, 2021)<sup>[4]</sup>

A political campaign is an organized effort aimed at influencing the decision-making process of voters and political campaigns always refer to campaigns in general elections. According to Kotler and Roberto, a campaign is an effort organized by a group (change agent) aimed at persuading targets to accept, modify or discard certain ideas, attitudes and behavior. However, it cannot be denied that in the process of campaign implementation stages, violations are often found in the campaign. Violations in campaigns that occur repeatedly and have even become a culture in politics in every election period are money politics or what we know as money politics.

Money politics certainly has a bad impact on strengthening democracy in Indonesia. Democracy allows citizens to participate either directly or through representatives in the formulation, development and making of laws. Philosophically, constitutionally and sociologically,

democracy is understood as something about society. A democratic election has at least five requirements.

Money politics can have a negative impact, especially on a person's mental state. With money, everyone can be influenced, both in general elections and others. If we realize that money politics is very detrimental to all of us, even though the impact occurs after many years or many months. Maybe we don't realize that one of the triggers for corruption is money politics, why does all this happen, because money politics requires a lot of capital to achieve success. If we use common sense, then to cover their losses they resort to corruption.(Ismawan, 2019) <sup>[5]</sup>.

According to the head of the Cot Gapu Village Gampong Election Supervisor (PPG), the impact of money politics among the community can cause several damages, including vote buying, where candidates or political parties give cash or goods to voters to ensure they vote for them. This reduces the integrity of elections and turns them into financial transactions rather than sound democratic processes. Then people's dependence on candidates, where people who receive money or goods from certain candidates or political parties become dependent on this financial support. This can create a cycle of dependency that is difficult to break, as voters tend to vote based on their financial interests rather than broader considerations. Money politics can cause a decrease in active participation in the political process. When people see that election outcomes are determined by money rather than ideas or qualifications, they may become more apathetic and reluctant to engage in elections or other political activities. The practice of money politics can reduce public trust in political institutions and the democratic process as a whole. People may feel that their representatives do not truly represent their interests, but rather prioritize the interests of certain individuals or groups that fund their campaigns. (Muhammad Riski, 2024) <sup>[6]</sup>

According to the chairman of the Cot Gapu Village Voting Committee (PPS), money politics threatens integrity and fairness in the political process and reduces public participation and trust in democracy. Based on this problem, there are several ways that can be taken to overcome the impact of money politics, such as monitoring, observing carefully and also increasing political education in society. Through active political education, society can be given a better understanding of the importance of clean and fair participation in the political process. This education not only increases awareness of unhealthy practices such as money politics, but also helps build a strong foundation for community participation based on deeper knowledge and understanding of democracy and their political rights.(Clara Shinta, 2024) <sup>[7]</sup>

According to the chairman of Banwaslu, to prevent the occurrence of money politics, strict law enforcement is needed against campaign violations and money politics practices. Implementing strict sanctions against candidates or political parties involved in such corrupt practices could send a clear signal that abuses will not be tolerated in the political process. Strong law enforcement can also help create a cleaner and fairer political environment, where candidates are chosen based on their integrity, vision, and work plans rather than based on how much money they have or obtained illegally.(Rahmad, 2024) <sup>[2]</sup>

Developing a clean political system is a very important step in overcoming the impact of money politics. This involves various efforts to strengthen integrity in the political system

as a whole. One way is to strengthen responsible government institutions, such as the General Election Commission (KPU) and the General Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) and ensure that the election process is carried out fairly, transparently and free from financial intervention or manipulation. Developing a clean political system also includes building a political culture based on the values of honesty, transparency and accountability. This can be achieved through the promotion of high political ethics and rejection of unhealthy practices such as money politics. By strengthening integrity and moral values in the political system, it is hoped that public trust in political institutions will increase and the practice of money politics can be overcome effectively.( Arfa, A. M, 2023) <sup>[9]</sup>

Based on the research results, it can be explained that in the practice of money politics carried out by certain political candidates or contestants, they certainly have a goal to be achieved, namely trying to get support from the community and succeeding in winning the election, so that to get these benefits, political candidates or contestants try to carry out political strategies. money to achieve that goal. Meanwhile, in this case, the people of Cot Gapu Village, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency, as recipients of rewards given by political candidates or contestants, are trying to take advantage of the election moment to gain profits, where they get a number of rewards which are advantages for the community.

The benefits obtained by the community are what 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 targets 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 political candidate or contestant in the election. Meanwhile, the losses experienced by the community in the practice of money politics are not direct losses, but rather indirect losses, meaning that the losses or negative impacts of the election are not felt directly by the community so that the community is not aware of the possible impacts of losses. This happens to be much greater than the profits they have obtained so far in the practice of money politics.

This long-term loss has not been realized by the community so far because the loss is not felt directly, this is also caused by a lack of awareness in the community of Cot Gapu Village, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency as a result of the low quality of education from the community itself, and ultimately causes the community to have a lack of knowledge, especially political education, and ultimately the community has a pragmatic and indifferent attitude towards the government, so they don't care about the long-term impacts caused by the practice of money politics carried out in the election.

Money politics in elections has now become a phenomenon that often occurs where money is the benchmark for a candidate in gaining sympathy from the public in order to win the election. It should be noted that not all candidates use money to realize the legislative candidate's desire to get a seat in the legislative body. People understand that politics sometimes requires a response, namely money, where the cause is a lack of knowledge about politics. In fact, we only interpret elections as something that brings benefits to voters and those who are elected, rather than viewing

elections as a path used to move Indonesia in a better direction.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that money politics has indeed occurred in the community in Cot Gapu Village, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency, where the community enjoys gifts from the candidate pairs in the form of basic necessities and money directly. Some people who receive gifts from legislative candidates think that it is just compensation and does not involve money politics.

## **2. Obstacles in Preventing Money Politics in Cot Gapu Village**

The prohibition on money politics in general elections focuses more on quality law enforcement. However, its achievements have not been able to increase efforts to effectively prevent and eradicate the practice of money politics. Because there are still many violations related to money politics in elections. Various problems and legal loopholes that occur during the election stages can increase the potential for the practice of money politics. This problem gives rise to violations because there are weaknesses in terms of regulations, supervision and electoral systems which open up the development of money politics. The following are some of the obstacles faced by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Bireuen Regency, thereby opening up great opportunities in developing the practice of money politics, namely: (Rahmad, 2024)<sup>[2]</sup>

### **a. Lack of adequate human resources**

Lack of adequate human resources, where money politics is difficult to detect, is because it is not the direct candidates who distribute money or goods, so that Bawaslu and others do not know when they will distribute money or goods, whether before election day or before. Therefore, adequate human resources are very necessary so that they can carry out special monitoring.

### **b. Lack of publik knowledge about money politics**

Transactions giving money are sometimes not carried out by candidates directly but through the intermediary of the success team or parties who have an interest in the candidate. The methods are varied, such as through recitation events, PKK for women at village level or social events packed with the presence of candidates. The most common pretext for conveying gifts of money or goods is in lieu of transportation money. The practice of giving money under the pretext of replacing transportation clearly leads to money politics, but the legal proof is hampered by the context of the incident and the meaning of money politics itself.

If the gift is exchanged for transportation and at the time of the distribution incident, the candidate does not mention the vision, mission, and does not make an invitation to vote for himself, then the context of distribution of transportation is difficult to accuse of money politics. As a result, integrated law enforcement measures (Gakumdu), carried out jointly between Bawaslu, the Police and the Prosecutor's Office, are difficult to carry out due to obstacles in legal proof of the meaning of money politics.

### **c. Lack of public awareness of the prohibition on money politics**

The role of the community in preventing money politics is very important, even in the monitoring process the

community must be involved in preventing money politics from occurring. It cannot be denied that currently people no longer seem to care about the prohibition against practicing money politics, and even think that money politics has become a culture at every election, be it regional head elections or legislative elections. So many people think that money politics has become normal.

Money politics has become commonplace among society, so the Independent Election Commission (KIP) is also involved in preventing money politics. KIP is part of the General Election Commission (KPU) which has the authority to organize general elections in charge of the Regency. In carrying out its duties, KIP carries out planning, determining election dates and procedures, coordinating and controlling all stages of the election. The Bireuen Regency KIP must research the requirements for political parties, political party coalitions and determine candidate pairs who meet the requirements. KIP also regulates campaign issues, starting from registration, reporting campaign fund donations and auditing each candidate's funds. Apart from that, KIP also formed Subdistrict Election Committees (PPK), Gampong Election Committees (PPG), and Voting Committee Groups (KPPS) in their work areas and determined the results of the Recapitulation, Vote Counting Results, as well as evaluating and reporting the election implementation in an orderly manner. so that we can prevent money politics by involving Banwaslu.

Bawaslu has the task of taking part in preventing the practice of money politics. One form of effort in this task is that Bawaslu should form an anti-money politics village movement with the aim of being an example of a pioneer for other villages in making general elections a success without practicing money politics. As for the duties related to an act of violation in the general election, there are 3 (three) types of duties, namely:

**a. Violation of the code of ethics for election organizer**  
Violation of the ethics of election organizers who are guided by oaths and/or promises before carrying out their duties as election organizers.

### **b. Election administration violations**

Violations include procedures, procedures and mechanisms relating to the administration of election implementation at each stage of the election, excluding election criminal acts and violations of the election organizer's code of ethics.

### **c. Election crimes**

Criminal violations and/or crimes against the provisions of election crimes as regulated in Law Number 8 of 2012. (Ni'matul Huda & M Imam Nasef, 2017)<sup>[11]</sup>.

Banwaslu's role in this matter is very necessary, so that money politics can be eliminated. Not only Banwaslu, Panwaslih also has the authority to prevent money politics. Where Banwaslu and Panwaslih have the task of conducting outreach to voters about the importance of being smart in receiving election information both from electronic media and social media. Bawaslu also formed an internet content monitoring task force to prevent money politics. The prevention of money politics initiated by Banwaslu is carried out in several steps, the first step is to implement a cultural system that always conveys the dangers of money

politics through routine community activities, such as during routine village recitations and routine community group meetings in Cot Gapu village, as well as collaborating with community leaders to unite the goal of agreeing to reject and fight money politics. The second step is a collaborative system that works together with Panwaslih to convey the role of the community in the general election process and convey about the dangers of money politics. The third step is a political system where Banwaslu is discussing the existence of a village government regulation anti-money politics, but this has not worked optimally. The socialization regarding money politics in Cot Gapu Village apparently has not produced good results, with many people still reluctant to report candidates who engage in money politics. In fact, people voluntarily accept goods, money or other things from candidates and are willing to vote for candidates who give goods, money or other things to the community. This means that in this case, public awareness regarding money politics is still very minimal. Based on the description above, it is known that the obstacles that occur are divided into two, namely from internal and external factors. The internal factors are the lack of full support from the village government and community, such as village regulations which designate Cot Gapu village as an anti-money politics village and there is no special budget prepared and there is no public awareness to reject any gifts from candidates. Meanwhile, external factors come from the Bireuen district government, especially related agencies such as the Election Supervisory Agency.

### Conclusion

Overall, this study identifies and analyzes money politics in elections in Cot Gapu Village, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency. Through this analysis, solutions to overcome this problem, several conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1. Money politics has a damaging impact on the political process, such as vote buying, financial dependence, decreased political participation, and decreased public trust in political institutions. This threatens the integrity and justice of the democratic system. This research shows that the factors behind the people of Cot Gapu Village, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency in carrying out Money Politics in the last regional elections were economic problems, habits during elections, low political education, trust in the government and work agreements that were made between voters so that people tend to be open and accepting of Money Politics activities carried out by prospective candidates and accept all kinds of gifts. Giving money makes people feel obliged to take part in the election process because there is a form of unwritten agreement with elements of coercion from the perpetrators of money politics.
2. There are many obstacles faced in preventing money politics. Where the public is reluctant to report this to Banwaslu, Panwaslih regarding the existence of money politics. This is because people still have minimal knowledge about money politics, for people money politics is only about giving money, not goods or anything else, plus for people with low economic conditions, they use the campaign period as a time for them to make a profit. Therefore, KIP, Banwaslu, Panwaslih and other parties involved in the election

apply or enforce sanctions for those who accept and violate election provisions. By understanding the causes and impacts of money politics and implementing appropriate solutions, it is hoped that we can create a cleaner, fairer and more democratic political environment in Cot Gapu Village and the surrounding area.

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