Practice Of Political Money In Pilkades (Village Head Elections) In Tolutu Village, Tomini Sub-District, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan District

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ABSTRACT

The practice of money politics or money politics is not a new thing to discuss, bearing in mind that in almost all political contexts, both during the candidacy, campaign and direct elections, of course there is still an element of buying and selling votes for a position. In fact, this often happens in PILKADA (Regional Head Elections), PILEG (Legislative Member Election) and even up to PILKADES (Village Head Election) are not spared from the Practice of Money Politics. Tolutu village is one of the villages in the Tomini sub-district, Bolaang Mongondow south district which is not spared from the practice of political monye, this can be seen in community participation which depends on the amount of money or dowry given to the community during elections, no half-hearted amount of money enticed by the Paslon. It ranges from Rp. 150,000-300,000 per vote (person). Of course this is very injurious to democracy, where this can become a public disease that will increasingly undermine the mentality of society, how come they (the public) who are worthy and have the quality to lead are actually hampered by financial factors. Even though PILKADES (Village Head Election) should be an arena for the community to have a good democracy and produce leaders who are ready to bring change to their Beloved Village

Keywords : Democracy, Political Money, Pilkades

INTRODUCTION

The village is the smallest government unit after the sub-district and district which is tasked with carrying out the service function for its citizens. In addition, the village is a place, vehicle and forum for the community to participate in both political and governmental activities, so the village must be a good reflection of democracy, considering that the village is a medium for political interaction that is simple and has enough potential.

According to Sorensen in the journal Basri & Hasan About "Practice Patterns of Using Money Politics in ", he said that in the political life of the village, it contains several principles of democratic political practice. In the institutions of political continuity at the government level, the smallest format can also be translated as the essential elements of a democracy.

The spread of money politics in village head elections is one of the biggest challenges to democratization in the village scope. In reality, several phenomena related to money politics are found, for example in the case of the village head who was caught carrying out money politics practices ahead of the rolling democratic party.

Tolutu Village is one of seven villages under the auspices of Tomini District, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency. This village is led by SANGADI which means Village Head. As the oldest village, of course the village has a lot of experience in various fields, both village management, village government administration, customs, norms and politics. A member of the DPRD for South Bolaang Mongondow district Mr. Harson Mooduto, he said that "Talking about politics, you have to look at Tolutu village, because politics in that village is very hot". This is not without basis, there are many phenomena that occur when the PILKADES will take place, including the lack of harmony between families caused by different choices and even threats to people who are not in accordance with family choices.
As Of course, politics in the old village is very much associated with various things, including ancestral traditions, family (marga), and elders' statements (mongopanggola). In terms of adat, those who must be elected as Village Heads must be people who understand adat (motata Lo adati), from a family perspective, they must support families of the same clan when the candidates come from the same clan and are not adventures even though there are figures who are more deserves that are not from the Marga, then they cannot be chosen, where as a punishment for those who violate them they will be ostracized and not considered family. And in terms of the Elder's Statement or commonly called taming panggola where their blessing is the most important, most people believe that whatever they Appoint or recommend it for Village Safety. This is a mirror image of democracy in Tolutu village, which can be said to be quite good because it still upholds a sense of kinship and custom.

However, in this modern era, some of the habits above are increasingly being eroded by the times, where the phenomenon of Mony Politics seems to be undermining the culture in this village, how come most of the people are currently oriented towards money politics, people think that there is money, there is a voice. This can be seen in the Tolutu Village Head (Sangadi) election in 2021, where the Political dowry for just one vote reaches 150-300 thousand rupiah per vote, this nominal value is almost equivalent to Political money in the election of Regional Heads (Regents) and Members of the Legislature (DPRD).

This incident certainly seriously injured the Principles of Democracy, where in the election of the village head it is hoped that it will produce leaders who are able to bring good changes to the village. The bad mentality born of money politics also has an impact on Village Assets where youth and students are also swept up in the thought of this money politics, so that it will become a reference that only the rich and those with a lot of money can become Village Heads, of course this will also have an impact on people who are have leadership qualities so reluctant to run for Village Head.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Democracy

Democracy is understood as a very broad scope. Whatever its form, the phenomenon of democracy is very interesting to talk about. Especially if it is related to the fact that Indonesia is a country that still uses the democratization process as a foundation.

The slow development of the internal organization of the Party, government agencies and non-governmental organizations will substantially impact the ineffectiveness of democracy. So that in fostering sustainability in democracy what is needed is a Collective Agreement by the people in democracy, people who understand the meaning of democracy and its impact on people's lives.

According to Fuady (2010) " The concept of a Democratic State, actually what is meant by democracy is a system of government in a country where citizens have rights, obligations, positions, and good power in carrying out their lives and in participating in state power, where people have the right to participating in running the country or supervising the exercise of power either directly, for example through the public sphere) or through representatives who have been elected in a fair and honest manner with a government that is run solely for the benefit of the people, so that the system of government in the country originates from the people, run by the people, for the benefit of the people (from the people by the people to the people ).

Based on the explanation above, democracy is a system of government adopted by a country where the country has rights and obligations in carrying out state duties. And the people have control over the course of the process.

Money Politics

In the large Indonesian dictionary, political money is a bribe or kickback, while according to Yushril Ihza in the Budgetary Journal, Cahya. Concerning Legal Policies to Overcome Money Politics in Society in Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in the City of Yogyakarta. "a reward in the form of material and other things with the aim of influencing other people in elections" is Political
Money. By him Literally money politics is defined as behavior or action to persuade someone with a certain reward or can be interpreted as buying and selling votes in the process of gaining power. Money politics can be seen as a complex social phenomenon as a result of the inability of individuals and certain groups to fight for interests in the midst of their social community.

PILKADES (Village Head Election)

In PP No. 72 of 2005 concerning Villages, in the fourth part it has been regulated regarding Village Head Elections (PILKADES), namely from Articles 43-54. In Article 45 PP No. 72 of 2005 explained that "Village heads are elected directly by the local community starting from the Selection Stage for Administrative Files for candidates, Village head elections which are carried out starting from the nomination and village head election stages which are Direct, General, Free, Confidential, Honest, and Fair". Elections are activities of choosing people to fill certain political positions. These positions vary, including starting from the President, People's Representatives at various levels of government and even up to the village head.

Gaffar in Sitepu (2012) argues that "A method or method in which the community as citizens or communities has the right to have their respective representatives in accordance with applicable regulations". And also general elections are a process, whereby a people's representative body (DPR/DPRD) is elected based on a general election system that transfers a number of votes to a number of seats, as for example in presidential elections, governors, regents are a single representation in the basic election system. the number of votes obtained, determines who loses, and who wins.

So by looking at facts like that, how important is the general election system in a democracy. In Article 31 paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Head Elections, namely:

a) Village head elections will be held simultaneously in all regions Regency/City.

b) The Regency/City Regional Government stipulates a policy for implementing simultaneous Village Head elections as referred to in paragraph (1) with a Regency/City Regional Regulation.

c) Further provisions regarding the procedure for simultaneous election of Village Heads as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

Pattern The Practice of Political Money in Pilkades in Tolutu Village, Tomini District, South Bolaang Mongondow Regency

Haris (2004) The village is the lowest unit or unit of government that deals directly with the people and is built according to the principles of democracy. Besides that, the phenomenon of money politics in village head elections has become an open secret and this has become part of the pattern of politics. Where the phenomenon above has become a habit and fairness.

The election of the Village Head in Tolutu Village, Tomini sub-district, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan district used the money politics pattern with an objectively persuasive approach where the components are actors, strategies, and the value system that drives them.

Actors or actors of money politics are divided into two types, namely Direct Actors and Indirect Actors. The direct actors consist of the Sangadi Candidate Success Team and the extended family of the Sangadi Candidates. Meanwhile, the indirect actors are the Sangadi candidate and the shadow team (DPRD members, local government and entrepreneurs).

Direct Actor On duty to distribute money to people who have become Target Previously. The nominal amount of money distributed ranges from 150-350 per person depending on the level of influence possessed by the community. We once asked a direct informant named AS, he said that he received IDR 150,000 in return for choosing a sangadi candidate directed by the Success Team. In forming the Success Team, the Sangadi candidates were chosen, the Success Team themselves had
different backgrounds, some were due to nominal money, positions and village assistance in the form of ease in managing formal affairs in the village, for example marriage matters, village empowerment assistance. and others. Even if some of them (Success TEAM) do not want to join, they are threatened with not being assisted when the candidate concerned is selected to become Sangadi of Tolutu Village.

In addition, the indirect actors in this case are the Sangadi candidate and the shadow team (DPRD members, local government and entrepreneurs). They are the most important actors influencing the rise of money politics in the sangadi elections in Tolutu Village. Where they are tasked with providing money to be disbursed by the Success Team to people who have become targets. As for the sources of money obtained by candidate sangadi, they come from their own assets, loans to entrepreneurs lured by business (village projects) as a reward.

Besides that, there are members of the local DPRD who are also actors in this Sangadi election, where their agreement is on the 2024 Legislative Election, when Sangadi candidates are elected later, they are obligated to fully support DPRD members when they run again.

In the Strategic Aspect of Money Politics that occurred in the Sangadi election consisted of several tactics, First the Success Team in this case the families of the sangadi candidates went to meet their relatives at their respective homes to influence and determine their choices and direct them to have the candidate sangadi in question by the Success Team do not forget they also leave money as a reward for their cooperation. Second, the Success Team is mobilized towards communities to distribute money to the community. This phenomenon is known as Surprise Money, and the amount of shock money is between RP 150,000-RP 350,000. depending on the quality of influence or potential of the community. And Thirdly Giving money before the election takes place. This strategy is carried out at Dawn or the day before the election is held. This strategy is called the Dawn attack. Anyone who is the target of this strategy Opponents of Sangadi Candidates. Unmitigated, the nominal amount given was quite large, even reaching Rp. 350,000 per person, with the hope that they would change the choice of those who were opponents to become friends, or at least they would not vote or Golpot.

Fundamentally, the game of money in the Village Chief Election or Sangadi is deeply rooted. So that most of the people of Tolutu Village are not concerned about money politics. How could they not, the people are accustomed to the phenomenon of "there is money there are votes" where almost all Democratic Parties, be it Regional Legislative Elections, Regent Elections and even Village head elections or sangadi, are always there. the phenomenon of money politics or money politics, whether in the form of money, shocks, attacks Fajar and others. even though it is clear that it will affect the Procedural Democracy order which will certainly have an impact on the difficulty of its realization democracy essential (substantive democracy). The attitude of mutual assistance or Gotong Rayong is the basis of construction socio-cultural in Tolutu village community has failed to be transformed linearly in the political event named Saddi election.

Cahyono (2006) argues that in a socio-historical context, village democracy is a genuine democracy that has long been formed. Long before the existence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Dutch East Indies colonial era, there were long-standing democratic practices in the villages. This explains that political money greatly impacts the collapse of the quality of democracy at the village level.

Money Politics or money politics is a new phenomenon in Tolutu Village, in 1998 was the beginning of the vote buying and selling game when the election took place. This then triggered the collapse of the principles of democracy and impacted on moral degradation which when juxtaposed was still far from the previous political activities of this village, where the Village Head Election or Sangadi in Tolutu Village, Tomini District, had the Distinctive Characteristics of Democracy. Where people voluntarily participate in this Democratic Party. In fact, usually they themselves facilitate their own candidates, whom they think are eligible to develop villages.
CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussion regarding the Pattern of Money Politics Practices in Tolutu Village, Tomini District, Bolaang Mongondew Selatan Regency, a conclusion can be drawn: 1. Actors, tactics, and value systems as activators are components in the practice of money politics or money politics in the election of village heads or Sangadi. Where actors in money politics practices consist of direct actors and indirect actors. In addition, strategies or strategies in money politics practice consist of forming successful teams, shock money and dawn attacks; 2. Basically, the extensive practice of money politics can increase the formal participation of voters, but this will have an impact on all forms of participation. Expensive Dowry Politics will perpetuate Hybrid Democracy or Pseudo-democracy; 3. A more contextual democracy in the Sangadi election needs to be implemented.

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