

Money Politics and Dynasty Politics (Study of Critical Analysis of Threats to Indonesian Democracy)

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Abstract. This article aims to understand and analyze the threats to Indonesian democracy that arise from monetary policy practices and dynastic policies as a means of competing for the government's strategic position. The basic concept of democracy by the people, for the people and from the people is only used as a political symbol to deceive the people. This study uses a qualitative research method with a meta-synthesis method to map research results from various literatures by exploring several literatures related to monetary policy and dynastic policy. The results of the research are, 1). Money politics is carried out by prospective politicians who give money to the people so that they get the people's vote in the sense that unscrupulous politicians buy democracy and when that happens, the people who enter the government are the people who have lots of money. 2). At the same time, dynastic politics is a source of capital for politicians who have families in government to gain prestige in society. Thus, monetary policy and dynastic politics threaten democracy and the future of the Indonesian nation. The first problem in selecting a public official is whether the politician has a lot of money and prestige, in this case a family working in the government. The data is then analyzed to see the problems in Indonesian democracy so that those who are elected as political parties are qualified candidates and not because of the many politics or political dynasties.

Keywords: *Money Politics; Dynasty Politics; Indonesian Democracy*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a democratic country that has diversity in terms of culture, ethnicity, language and customs. Diversity in multiculturalism does not look at strata, in the sense that all tribes, cultures, languages and customs have the same status and position in society (Mesra, R. 2023). It is the same with the political system that exists in Indonesia where everyone has the same rights and opportunities to sit in the government system. In the political system in Indonesia where democratic values are used as the basis for organizing political parties. The concept of democracy from the people, by the people and for the people is a general description of a

democratic system which means that every candidate who will advance in a political party, be it a village head, regent, mayor, DPRD, DPR or even the president is a representative of the people by prioritizing the interests of the people. the people when elected.

The political system in Indonesia adheres to the Pancasila Democracy system which gives rights and freedom to the people to participate in political parties either directly or through representation. Democracy is the practice of public freedom in political parties, where the rights of citizens are guaranteed on the basis of upholding human rights (HAM). Human rights are the main thing in politics. Political rights belong to everyone on the basis

of equality and equality, both running as candidates and giving voting rights to candidates who are carried out at political parties without any element of coercion and pressure from any party when running for candidacy as a candidate as well as when giving their voting rights.

Political parties in this case the general election process as a means of actualizing people's sovereignty to nominate themselves or elect members of the DPRD, DPR and President are carried out directly to the community freely, honestly and fairly in accordance with the constitutional mandate in the Unitary State of Indonesia (NKRI) based on Pancasila and the Constitution. Republic of Indonesia 1945 (KPU Regulation No 23 of 2018 concerning General Election Campaign, n.d.). The general election system is to provide freedom and opportunity for the people to exercise their right to vote directly without coercion from any party. (Handayani, 2014) This right is guaranteed and is the basic right of every human being or Indonesian citizen.

Political parties are currently political activities where parliamentary elections are the process of selecting and appointing elected candidates so that the candidate with the most votes represents the government system. (Haris, 1998) Based on Article 1 (1) of the General Election Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 2012, elections are a means to realize people's sovereignty, which are carried out directly, openly, freely, secretly,

honestly, and fair. The unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. (UU No. 8 of 2012 concerning the General Election of Members of the DPR, DPD and DPD Governors) The principle of election is based on the principle of "Luber" (direct, universal, free and secret) and the principle of justice (fair and just). (Kristiadi, 1997) Political parties that are formed directly, honestly and fairly are a reflection of a democratic system based on equal rights in society and an absolute requirement to produce qualified, competent and appropriate members of parliament. believes in implementing a just and prosperous government system for Indonesia in the future.

The State of Indonesia is a constitutional state that upholds people's sovereignty and is carried out in accordance with the constitutional mandate of the 1945 Constitution. The implementation of political parties in Indonesia is an important process in the democratic system, through general elections the government system will be filled by newly elected candidates at the party political. Basically in the implementation of political parties or general elections (Pemilu), both at the regional and national levels must be based on the principles of democracy that are free, accountable and transparent. Apart from these principles, what is no less important is the ethics of mutual respect and respect between winners and losers and ready to

accept defeat (Chandra, M. J. A., & Ghafur, J. 2020).

The Indonesian political system with a democratic basis turns out to give birth to dynamics and problems when organizing political parties, in practice in the field ahead of the election process many candidates take an act of deviating from democratic values by taking an approach to giving money with a guarantee of getting votes from the people, in other words candidates doing money politics as a traction to buy people's votes to get a lot of votes so that they are elected later. When the practice of money politics occurs, those who will represent the people in government are people who have a lot of money. On the other hand, many candidates with family backgrounds who are already sitting in the government system take the opportunity by holding their names during political parties, this is based on getting attention and prestige in society so that at the time of general elections the people's vote is on them. This is what undermines the existing political system in Indonesia so that democratic values are only symbols which in practice are inversely proportional because they deviate from democratic principles (Istiqomah, N. F. P. 2020).

In political parties or general elections, the people are also required to be professional and honest in giving their voting rights because don't let money from potential candidates make them turn away from potential

candidates who basically have quality compared to other candidates. Don't let the voice of the people remain in the hands of the capitalists, people are required to be idealistic in organizing political parties, because money politics and dynastic politics don't blind them to the fate of the Indonesian state if it is led by politicians who; incompetent and responsible, which will ultimately harm society. themselves (Herman, 2022).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research approach with the Meta-Synthesis method to map research results from several literatures by searching several literature related to money politics and dynastic politics, screening several appropriate articles and then analyzing and synthesizing the qualitative findings. In this study, where the data collection technique was by examining articles or research journals related to the research title. After all the data is collected, then carry out an in-depth analysis regarding the data obtained from several articles or journals on the results of kemujian research, which are reviewed to provide new ideas to support the research results.

DISCUSSION

Data from the results of a survey on the International Transparency Corruption Perceptions Index (TI), Indonesia's score in 2017 was stagnant in the sense of improving from the previous year which always had an increase, in 2017 Indonesia's score was at 3.7

or the same as last year. Therefore, TI considers Indonesia as a country that is in a lower-middle position in anticipating corruption eradication. The law on money politics is regulated in Article 73 paragraph 3 of Law no. 3 of 1999 which reads:

“Whoever according to this law gives or allows the giving of a bribe to someone during an election so that he does not exercise his right to vote or exercise his right in a certain way, shall be punished with imprisonment a maximum of 3 (three) criminal years is also imposed on voters who accept bribes for gifts or promises.”

The legal basis above regarding money politics can be interpreted as an effort made to influence other people, by giving money to the people with a guarantee of getting votes from the people. Money politics in general is related to buying and selling transactions where money is exchanged for goods or services, in this case money politics refers to someone's services to give voting rights to prospective candidates who participate in political parties. The practice of money politics is illegal and can harm other candidate candidates and this is a crime in a political party that harms democratic values, but this practice later becomes entrenched and when political parties take place many candidates engage in money politics in order to be elected as people's representatives in government. The practice of money politics has consequences if a candidate is caught committing money politics against

the people, when proven guilty they will be charged with an anti-bribery law (Anggraeni, L., & Ramdhani, H. 2018).

The theory used in analyzing the phenomena that occur regarding money politics and dynastic politics in Indonesia that deviate from democratic values is to use public relations theory. According to Denny Griswold quoted by Nova (2009: 33), public relations is a management function for processing and evaluating public attitudes, where studying individual or organizational policies and procedures that are in accordance with shared interests in carrying out programs so that they can be understood and accepted by the public.

Theory states that conflict is caused by the problem of constantly deviating from polarizing values, distrust and competition between different groups in society. Based on the theory of public relations, this gave birth to a theory of conflict by looking at the problems that occur in democracy which cause the erosion of democratic values so that they are only symbols to deceive political opponents. The practice of money politics and dynastic politics should not occur when the candidates who run for political parties have good relations with the community so that the election process is carried out in an honest and fair manner without money politics or political dynasties but looks at the quality and capabilities of the prospective candidates in leading.

In this day and age, where it is difficult to find such people because people believe more in money than good relations in society, on the other hand people are more concerned with their families who are advanced even though their leadership qualities are lacking compared to other candidates campaigns are carried out to attract the attention and votes of the people, if the promises made to the people during the previous election were not fulfilled. It is Indonesia's political culture with the practice of money politics and political dynasties that damages the image of democracy where people's votes are bought so that people's idealism in voting is pawned.

Money Pilitics Practices

Indonesia is a democratic country that supports human rights (HAM), everyone has rights and responsibilities in society, whose existence is protected by law. When a political party takes place, every individual has rights and obligations, namely the right to vote during a political party and the obligation to protect their voting rights. However, in political practice in Indonesia, where people's voting rights are promised by potential candidates' money politics, where people's votes are purchased with guaranteed votes given to candidates who give money (Marsudi, K. E. R. and Sunarso, S. 2019).

There are 3 (three) forms of money politics that occur, namely, first, money politics occurs at the top layer, namely transactions between economic elites or

owners of capital, with political elites or prospective candidates, with the hope that after the prospective candidates are elected they will get policies that benefit capital owners. . This is the practice of money politics which has a strategic impact on political life in order to obtain financial assistance from capital owners. On the other hand, capital owners can influence the policies of candidate candidates or parties of candidates when they have won the election. This problem occurs due to limited funds from prospective candidates to advance in political parties, so this is done as an alternative source of funds from capital owners. Second, the practice of money politics occurs with community leaders or customary stakeholders, where an approach is made to community leaders to get sympathizers and support in winning elections. candidate, the people or those they lead can follow, so that the process of money politics is carried out between traditional leaders and potential political candidates. Third, the practice of money politics that occurs in the lower middle class of society, this practice occurs by conducting dark campaigns against the people by visiting the house of each household head by approaching them and giving a sum of money to get the people's support or votes (Harahap, et al. 2023).

Dynastic Politics

(Gunanto, D. 2020). Dynastic politics and dynastic politics are two different things. Political dynasty is a system of power

reproduction which is primitive in nature because it is based on kinship and heredity or kinship. Meanwhile, dynastic politics is the process of directing the rebirth of rulers based on the interests of certain groups (eg elite families), whose goal is to gain or maintain power by relying on families who have occupied government positions. The practice of dynastic politics deviates from democratic principles because in a democracy where the people have the same right to become candidates for political parties. Marcus Mietzner (2009) in a paper entitled Indonesia's 2009 Elections: Populism, Dynasties and the Consolidation of the Party System, considers that dynastic political tendencies are quite strong in contemporary Indonesian politics. According to him, the practice of dynastic politics is not healthy for democracy, because the control over the government that is needed in a democracy, for example checks and balances, becomes weak. Meanwhile, political dynasties in the world of politics in Indonesia are known as political elites which are a process of blood ties or marriage, in this case referred to as political oligarchy.

The practice of dynastic politics that occurs in Indonesia, is an elite group that has the ability to influence society to get full attention so that people's support leads to it. In reaching power and maintaining power (Mietzner, 2009:20). Where political networks are built based on family political closeness so that outsiders are difficult to enter into the

recruitment process. According to the explanation

Turner (in Bathoro, 2011: 118) that networks have a major influence on interests in the dynamics of exchange of political power, which can affect closed political recruitment. Meanwhile, according to Karyudi Sutajah Putra (2013) "Dynastic Political Competition" in *Suara Merdeka*, political dynasties spread due to three factors, namely the strength of financial capital, network strength and position in the party. The development of political dynasties in an area or party is not limited by law so far, so it is difficult to blame the development of political dynasties. Chairman of Commission II of the DPR, Agun Gunanjar Sudarsa, in a discussion on the theme "Dynasty Politics and Democracy" at the DPR RI Senayan Building, Jakarta on 17-10-2013, stated that he should not blame the elected candidates or regional heads too much for being in a circle of political dynasties. However, the people who vote must also be criticized (Tanjung, M. A., & Faizal, F. 2021).

Dedi, A. (2022). Political dynasties have long been present in democratic countries including Indonesia, increasing public concern about the occurrence of inequality in the distribution of political power which can undermine democratic values with power politics which gives birth to power to stakeholders in this case political parties. This recalls Mosca's concern that each class displays a tendency to be hereditary, even

when political positions are open to all, the position of the ruling family will be rewarded with various benefits (Synder, et al, 2009:115).

The results of research on dynastic politics put forward by Firiayah (2020) with the title, Political Parties, Political Recruitment and Formation of Political Dynasties in Regional Head Elections (Pilkada). The results of this study indicate that there is centralism and informality carried out by political parties in political recruitment for candidacy in regional elections on the basis of kinship and hereditary systems, besides that there are additional requirements for the level of electability of candidates and financial ability which are pragmatic considerations, so that these conditions provide more space or the way for candidates with dynastic backgrounds. This research tries to look at the background of regional head candidates who participate in regional head contests (Khairi, H. 2022).

The Threat Of Indonesia's Democracy

Talking about democracy in terms has the origin of the word meaning "the people rule" or "government or rule by the people". In the Greek word, namely, demos: the people, kratos / kratein means power / rule (Miriam Budihardjo, 1986). Literally, the notion of democracy is the government of the people by the people and for the people. In the sense that the highest power is in the hands of the people and is exercised directly by representatives of the people who are elected through political

parties whose electoral system is fair, just and transparent.

The essence of democracy is freedom without coercion and pressure from any party. A government that places the people as the holder of the highest authority is called a democratic government. A democratic government system can also be said to be a system of government that is sovereign by the people. Substantively, there are two main principles in the form of government derived from democracy, namely: (1) freedom and equal rights, (2) upholding people's sovereignty (Maswadi Rauf, 1997). The concept of democracy in the past was understood only as a form of government. However, today's democracy is a system of government or politics in carrying out political parties or general elections.

An ideal democratic system, where the people have the highest sovereignty in being involved in the political process, whether choosing or nominating themselves as political candidates. This means that in a democratic system all people have the same freedoms and rights and are open in political participation for all people. But in reality there are still many people who are hindered because of status and social rights as a result of dynastic politics where in the recruitment process only recruit members who have a family background. It's another case when people don't have the financial capital to nominate themselves as candidates, it is unlikely to be elected as a

leader in the government system, this must be supported by capital with lots of money or the economic elite in supporting potential candidates to get votes from the people through money politics so that buy the people's vote.

This practice threatens the future of Indonesian democracy, when people's sovereignty can be purchased in the hands of capital owners through money politics, then the leaders will be the rich and the economic elite so that leadership can be monopolized by capital owners. The same is true in dynastic political systems, where people from ordinary societal backgrounds cannot run as party candidates because their mobility is limited by the family-based dynastic recruitment system. Money politics and dynastic politics are two major problems faced during political parties and these are very damaging because they deviate from democratic values which uphold people's sovereignty.

The people in choosing and giving their voting rights must be responsible for the sustainability of the future of democracy in Indonesia, this practice can be anticipated if the people are united and committed to idealism in giving their voting rights, so that when money politics practices occur during elections where the people refuse and report the violation in order to be given political sanctions or even canceled to run as a candidate. There must be cooperation between the people and the government to maintain

democratic values during political parties. The government is responsible for protecting human rights (HAM), especially the right to vote in general elections so that the election process takes place in an honest and fair and open manner.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia is a country with a democratic system that prioritizes people's sovereignty with a government system of the people, by the people and for the people. Democracy is a government system based on equality and freedom in the public, everyone has rights and obligations protected by law including the right to vote and be elected. During general elections or democratic parties where the voice of the people is the main thing that must be guarded and protected, because in practice many unscrupulous candidates commit illegal acts by conducting money politics with the guarantee of getting votes and support from the people, this greatly deviates from the principle democracy when the people's voice is mortgaged in the hands of capital owners who will later give birth to leaders who are rich even though they have no quality. In a dynastic political system, where ordinary people were confined due to the limited latitude of party decision makers, recruitment was based on kinship and interest. Dynastic politics is related to prospective candidates who have family ties, making it easier to be recruited as party members who will later be sent as potential candidates for government. Problems

like this threaten the future of politics in Indonesia, especially democratic values which are only used as symbols, which in practice are very much the opposite. This problem can be anticipated by the people as the highest sovereignty if they are united and committed to rejecting money politics and dynastic politics that occur in Indonesia.

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