

Sociological Analysis of Social Assistance Fund Allocation in the 2024 General Election: Democracy and Popular Sovereignty

Dedi Mulyadi¹, Mia Amalia¹, Aji Mulyana¹

¹Faculty of Law, Suryakancana University, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Dedi Mulyadi

E-mail: ajimulyana94@gmail.com



Article Info

Article history:

Received 7 May 2024

Received in revised form 19

June 2024

Accepted 1 July 2024

Keywords:

Social Assistance

Corruption

Elections

President and Legislature

Abstract

The Executive General Election and Legislative General Election in 2024 is a democratic process to elect the President and Vice President as the head of the executive and People's Representatives (DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, Regency and City) directly by citizens in Indonesia both domestically and abroad. In general, general elections are an important mechanism in a modern democratic system that allows people to participate in determining state leaders and policies. The policy of allocating Grants and Social Assistance funds during the 2024 Election, precisely at the campaign stage, can potentially be part of Money Politic/money politics. This scientific writing is carried out using a normative juridical system with the aim of this research to investigate and provide an in-depth understanding of the Sociological Background of the Allocation of Social Assistance Funds during the Presidential and Legial Elections, the Allocation Policy of Social Assistance Funds that have the potential for Political Corruption in the Presidential and Legislative Elections, and the social impact and political impact of the Allocation of Social Assistance Funds during the political campaign period of the Presidential and Legislative Elections. Where this scientific writing is expected to be an alternative thought on the various problems above, in the implementation of the next General Election and the allocation of proportional and non-excessive Grants and Social Assistance policies.

Introduction

Etymologically, democracy comes from the Ancient Greek word's demos and kratos. Demos means people, and kratos means absolute power. When combined, democracy literally means absolute power by the people or of the people by the people and for the people.

Indonesia as a modern country makes democracy the mainstream, the implementation of modern democracy in Indonesia is clearly regulated in Article 1 Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states that democracy is a manifestation of the people's equipment in the form of surrendering sovereignty to the people to make political decisions in state life, Indonesia as a modern democracy in filling political positions (Executive and Legislative) through the holding of elections.

Elections are the main mechanism and prerequisite for modern democracies, Indonesia regulates Legilative General Elections in accordance with Article 22E Paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that general elections to elect members of the House of Representatives, the Regional Representative Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council are held based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair every five years, while the General Election of the President and Vice President is regulated in Article 6A of the 1945 Constitution which states that the President and Vice President are elected in one pair directly by the people. The elections are held to realise the

1369

ISSN 2721-0960 (Print), ISSN 2721-0847 (online)

Copyright © 2024, Journal La Sociale, Under the license CC BY-SA 4.0

goal of democracy, which is a government of, by, and for the people. To achieve this goal, elections must reflect democratic values and the interests of the people.

Presidential and Legislative Elections in Indonesia in 2024 present various democratic dynamics including the potential for political corruption through the allocation policy of 5 (five) categories of Social Assistance Funds consisting of: 1) BLT El Nino, 2) Rice Food Assistance, 3) PKH, 4) Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), 5) Smart Indonesia Program, this data is in accordance with the Book of Work Plans and Budgets of State Ministries / Institutions (RKAKL) Year An, the budget policy is based on President Joko Widodo's decision to plan to eliminate extreme poverty in 2024, considering that since March 2023 there are 1.12% of the extreme poor from the total population of Indonesia. Of the budget, 98.57% or IDR 78.06 trillion is allocated for social protection programmes and 1.43% or IDR 1.13 trillion is allocated for management support programmes (Tim Redaksi, 2024).

The social assistance fund allocation policy, according to data from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, is implemented from January to March 2024. Through this programme, the government seeks to improve the welfare of the underprivileged and reduce poverty. With these social assistance programmes, it is expected to have a positive impact on the beneficiary families (Andari, 2024).

The policy of allocating social assistance funds according to the data from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, at the same time in these months the Policy of the Election organiser of the Republic of Indonesia KPU-RI is in the stages of the Campaign period until the recapitulation period of the Vote Counting results, because the time coincides between the allocation of social assistance policies and the Election policy of the KPU-RI, there is a public concern about the potential for abuse of power (Abuse of power) over the policy being a social problem discussed and reviewed by political experts in various media, either menstrim media or anti menstrim/social media, which resulted in the birth of widespread distrust (distras) from the community of these policies that have the potential to be misused for the political interests of certain candidates, the portrait of social conditions is interesting to be elaborated in the form of research.

The purpose of this study is to investigate and provide an in-depth understanding of the Sociological Background of the Allocation of Social Assistance Funds during the Presidential and Legislative Elections, the Allocation Policy of Social Assistance Funds that have the potential for Political Corruption in the Presidential and Legislative Elections, and the social impact and political impact of the Allocation of Social Assistance Funds during the political campaign period of the Presidential and Legislative Elections. The results of this study are expected to make a positive contribution to improving the quality of elections and developing democracy in Indonesia.

Methods

The approach method in this research is to use a normative juridical approach, which is a legal research method that examines library materials or secondary data, thus this research method is also often called doctrinal legal research, research that comes from secondary data, legal principles, positive legal principles from library materials, laws and regulations and court decisions (Amirudin & Asikin, 2011). To analyse the 'Sociological review of the social assistance fund allocation policy as part of the potential for political corruption in the 2024 presidential and legislative elections from the perspective of democracy and popular sovereignty' this method allows researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of the issues under study and provides a strong legal basis for the analysis.

Results and Discussion

General elections or abbreviated as elections are an important milestone in the democratic life of a country (Jemaru, 2023). Through sociological studies, we can observe and reveal the social dynamics that involve the community in this democratic process. Elections are not just about ballot boxes and political parties, but also a reflection of complex patterns of social interaction. First of all, let us examine how political candidates compete, there is social stratification reflected in their support. This can be explained through sociological theories of social stratification and power dynamics, particularly with reference to the works of Pierre Bourdieu and C. Wright Mills. Wright Mills.

Pierre Bourdieu introduced important concepts in understanding social stratification, namely habitus, capital, and field: 1) Habitus refers to a system of dispositions formed from one's experiences and social background, which then shapes the way individuals think, act and perceive. In an electoral context, the habitus of certain social groups influences their political preferences, such as why the working class may tend to support pro-labour candidates or why the upper middle class may lean more towards candidates who support liberal economic policies; 2) Capital, in the form of economic, social, cultural, and symbolic, plays an important role in the attraction of political support; wealth and income (economic capital), social networks and connections (social capital), knowledge and education (cultural capital), and social recognition and legitimacy (symbolic capital) can be utilised by candidates to campaign more effectively and to appeal to specific social groups; and 3) The field, as a social arena in which individuals and groups compete for various forms of capital, including the political field, makes elections an arena in which political actors struggle to gain power and legitimacy, which is reflected in the support of various social groups (Sjaf, 2014).

C. Wright Mills in his work "The Power Elite" put forward the concept that power in modern society is concentrated in the hands of a few elites who control key institutions, such as the government, military, and large corporations (Maftuh, 2023). According to Mills, social stratification and power dynamics are strongly influenced by interactions between these elites and other social groups; modern societies are dominated by power elites who have control over key political, economic and military decisions. In the electoral context, these power elites can influence the outcome of elections through various means, such as campaign funding, media control, and social networks. Mills also introduced the concept of "interlocking directorates," where individuals from the power elite often sit on the boards of several large corporations, government agencies and non-profit organisations, creating interlocking networks of power that reinforce elite dominance. Elections often reveal social inequalities because power elites have greater resources to influence the political process, so social groups lacking economic or social capital may feel marginalised in this elite-dominated political system (Salim & Efriza, 2023).

Elections are not only a process of choosing leaders, but also a stage where social stratification and social inequality are clearly visible. Social groups with different economic, educational and social capital backgrounds tend to support candidates or parties that they perceive to represent their interests as argued by Pierre Bourdieu and C. Wright Mills, but rather helps us understand how social inequalities unfold in electoral contexts and how different forms of capital and power are used to influence political outcomes.

Social dynamics are also manifested through the campaign process. Sociology helps us understand how political messages permeate society and influence collective mindsets. Social media, as an important aspect of modern campaign dynamics, can be a mirror of fast and massive social interaction. In this context, elections become an arena where public opinion is

formed and coloured by changing social dynamics. The importance of social identity also cannot be ignored in the sociological analysis of elections. A person may be more likely to vote for a candidate who reflects or agrees with their identity, be it based on ethnicity, religion, or cultural values. In this case, elections become a stage where the confluence of individual-identity and group-identity becomes complex and often controversial. Essentially, elections are an accumulation of individual choices. However, from a sociological perspective, these choices are not completely independent. Social factors such as ethnic background, education, and economic status often influence voters' decisions. This brings us to the concept of collectivity, the idea that individual choices are often influenced by the norms and values held by their social group (Kurniawan, 2022).

The media has an important role in shaping public opinion. The theory of "agenda setting" in sociology explains how the media can influence what people consider important. In the context of elections, the media not only provides information but also has the potential to influence perceptions about candidates or political issues. One important aspect of elections is representation. In societies structured by class, ethnicity or gender, access to political representation can be unequal. Sociological theories such as "conflict theory" highlight how power and resources are often concentrated in certain groups, thus influencing electoral outcomes (Ferejohn & Pasquino, 2004).

Social capital, meaning the social networks and relationships that individuals have, also affects electoral participation. People who have high social capital tend to be more active in political participation, including in elections. This suggests that elections are also a reflection of the social networks within a community. In every society there is social solidarity, namely mechanical solidarity in simple societies and organic solidarity in modern societies." (Emile Durkheim). In addition, the aspect of public participation in elections is an important benchmark in sociological studies. Why do some people actively participate, while others are more passive? This question opens a window to understanding inequalities in political access and how social factors such as economics, education and geography affect political participation. In this regard, sociology helps us to discern the social dynamics that underlie the level of participation or non-participation in an election (Jahar et al., 2021).

However, just like society, elections are also inseparable from social conflict. Political competition often creates inter-group or inter-individual conflict.

From a sociological perspective, this conflict is not just a political issue, but also a reflection of deeper social tensions. Assessing these conflicts through the lens of sociology helps us understand the root causes of problems that may be overlooked in conventional political analyses. Elections, when viewed from a sociological perspective, are not just about electing rulers, but also about uncovering and understanding social dynamics in society. In this democratic process, elections become a stage where patterns of social interaction, social structure, identity, participation and conflict are all intertwined and form a complex canvas. By understanding these dynamics, we can more deeply understand the essence of democracy itself (Said & Nurhayati, 2021).

In the development of the dynamics of the 2024 elections, there is a phenomenon that the politicisation of social assistance can effectively boost the electability of candidates supported by the government. In social dynamics, it is difficult to measure the impact of social assistance politicisation in the field, but this kind of practice still has the potential to influence public choices, especially undecided voters, whose numbers are relatively large. The politicisation of social assistance is a political behaviour that is not new, when it continues to be replicated, it means that it previously had an effect in influencing vote acquisition or the entry of new support

in the election. Moreover, recently the government has been distributing a lot of social assistance in various regions, including handing over Smart Indonesia Programme assistance and Rp8 million per hectare assistance for farmers with crop failure in Grobogan in January. Regarding the significant increase in the allocation of Social Assistance (Bansos) funds in 2024, he reminded that the use of Social Assistance should be neutral and should not be used as a political tool ahead of the 2024 General Election. The government is asked to be careful in implementing social assistance policies in the political situation ahead of the 2024 General Election so that they are not misused or misinterpreted. One way to avoid the politicisation of social assistance is to simplify the distribution mechanism using a cashless digitalisation system and data transparency. Social assistance funds should not be misinterpreted and used.

The role of the community as guardians of accountability encourages them to use social media as a means of reporting potential misuse of social assistance. hopes that the movement to monitor social assistance through social media will continue to be echoed, so that cases of misuse can be identified and resolved quickly. In facing election challenges, the main purpose of social assistance is to improve people's welfare, not just a political tool. Ensure that social assistance continues to function as it should, without being infiltrated by political interests that can harm the people.

Welfare protection is one of the efforts to realise justice. Indonesia has a policy system related to welfare protection, in the 1945 Constitution there is an emphasis on social protection, that the state must develop a social security system for the entire community (1945 Constitution: vide Article 34 Paragraph 2). In addition, it can also be found in Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare (Social Welfare Law). In this case, the Social Welfare Law states that the state is responsible for the implementation of social welfare (Social Welfare Law: vide Article 4).

In line with that, Roscoe Pound has launched the idea of *law as tools of social engineering*, an adage that states the ideal of a law is to be used as a tool to shape society. However, what is applied in most developing countries including Indonesia today is *law as tools of the ruler*, so that at a certain point the deviations that occur are very broad. In other words, policy products are tools of the authority in prioritising their personal interests. According to him, this budget has the potential to be politicised by interested parties in political contestation in the 2024 elections. Therefore, the additional budget has not been supported by transparent governance so that it is vulnerable to becoming a political bancakan (Jawahir Gustav Rizal, 2024).

There are five different forms of potential politicisation of social assistance in the political year. First, misuse of recipient data. Second, misappropriation of funds. Third, the use of symbols or attributes of election participants. Fourth, the personification of social assistance policies. Fifth, influencing the political preferences of social assistance recipients. The government is asked to be careful in implementing social assistance policies in the political situation ahead of the 2024 General Election so that they are not misused or misinterpreted. One way to avoid the politicisation of social assistance is to simplify the distribution mechanism using a cashless digitalisation system and data transparency (Jawahir Gustav Rizal, 2024).

According to Maftuchan, the practice of clientelism is bad because it threatens substantive democracy and threatens the fulfilment of citizens' basic rights. Good political practice is for the government to ensure the fulfilment of the basic rights of citizens regardless of their political aspirations. The basic rights of citizens must be fulfilled by the government and not politicised.

The social assistance allocation policy that coincides with the implementation of the Presidential and Legislative Elections can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Social Assistance Fund Policy during the 2024 Election Period (Trinugroho, 2024)

No.	Social Assistance Policy	Month Realisation	Amount (Rp)	Election Stages
1	Rice social assistance	March to May 2023	7.9 trillion (1.4%)	Nomination of members of the DPR, provincial DPRD, and regency/city DPRD
2	Rice social assistance	September to November 2023	8 trillion (1.4%)	Nomination of President and Vice President and entry into the Campaign Period
3	Rice social assistance	December 2023	22.4 trillion (3.8%)	Campaign Period
4	PKH social assistance and food cards	Throughout 2023	81.3 trillion (14%)	Election Stages
5	Social assistance for PIP, KIP, Workers' Compensation Assistance, and other social assistance	Throughout 2023	82.4 trillion (14.2%)	Election Stages
6	Non-energy subsidised social assistance	Throughout 2023	114.4 trillion (19.7%)	Election Stages
7	Social assistance for electricity, fuel and LPG subsidies	Throughout 2023	185.6 trillion (32%)	Election Stages
8	PKH social assistance, rice assistance, BPNT, PIP, BLT El Nino	January 2024	78.6 trillion (13.5%)	Campaign Period
AMOUNT			580 trillion	

The allocation policy of social assistance funds (bansos) in Indonesia coincides with the implementation of the Presidential General Election and Legislative General Election in 2024. In the table, it is clear that a large amount of funds was allocated to various types of social assistance throughout 2023 to January 2024. For example, the Rice Social Assistance programme was disbursed in three different periods with the largest allocation of IDR 224 trillion in December 2023 which coincided with the campaign period. In addition, programmes such as PKH, Kartu Sembako, PIP, and non-energy subsidies also received significant allocations.

This policy is regulated by Law No. 13/2011 and Law No. 19/2023 on the 2024 State Budget. The implementation of this policy falls under the authority of the Central and Regional Governments in accordance with the relevant articles in the Law (Jawahir Gustav Rizal, 2024). Interestingly, the distribution of social assistance funds that coincides with the election stage creates an impression of the politicisation of social assistance. This has led to allegations that the social assistance policy is being used as a political tool to support certain candidates who are allegedly supported by the incumbent President. This action sparked controversy and criticism, considering that the huge social assistance allocation could be perceived as an attempt to influence the election results through money politics.

The Allocation Policy of Social Assistance Funds

Policy is a translation of the English "*Policy*" which is distinguished from the word *wisdom* (*Wisdom*) or *virtues* (*virtues*) is an action that requires further and deeper considerations. Meanwhile, policy is an action that includes the rules contained in a policy (Islamy, 1984). The policy of allocating Hibah and Social Assistance (Bansos) funds is a policy that can generally be divided into 2 (two) budget sources including APBD and APBN with different mechanisms,

Grants and Social Assistance with a budget from the APBD are regulated in Permendagri Number 13 of 2018 concerning the Third Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Providing Grants and Social Assistance sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, while Grants and Social Assistance whose budget comes from the APBN are regulated in Perpres No. 9 of 2015, concerning the Coordinating Ministry of PMI. 9 of 2015, regarding Kemenko PMK as the leading sector for the allocation of Grants and Social Assistance with its execution regulation, namely Presidential Instruction No. 7 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of the Prosperous Family Savings Programme, Smart Indonesia Programme, and Healthy Indonesia Programme to Build Productive Families.

The mechanism for providing Grants and Social Assistance originating from the Regional Budget (APBD) is regulated in Permendagri Number 13 of 2018 concerning the Third Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Providing Grants and Social Assistance sourced from the Regional Budget. In this regulation, Hibah is defined as the provision of money / goods or services from the Regional Government to the Central Government or other Regional Governments, State-Owned Enterprises / Regional-Owned Enterprises, Agencies, Institutions and community organisations incorporated in Indonesia, which have specifically determined the designation, are not mandatory and not binding, and not continuously aimed at supporting the implementation of regional government affairs.

The Regional Government may provide grants to: a) The central government; b) Other regional governments; c) State-owned enterprises or regional-owned enterprises; and/or d) Agencies, institutions, and community organisations incorporated in Indonesia. The granting of grants as referred to above, is carried out after prioritising the fulfilment of mandatory affairs expenditure and optional affairs expenditure. The Grant is intended to support the achievement of the objectives of Regional Government programmes and activities by taking into account the principles of fairness, appropriateness, rationality, and benefits for the community.

Social Assistance is the provision of assistance in the form of money / goods from the Regional Government to individuals, families, groups and / or communities that are not continuous and selective in nature which aims to protect against possible social risks. The Regional Government can provide social assistance to community members/groups according to regional financial capacity. The provision of social assistance is carried out after prioritising the fulfilment of mandatory and optional affairs spending by taking into account the principles of justice, appropriateness, rationality and benefits for the community.

Grant Budgeting The Central Government, other Regional Governments, State-Owned Enterprises or Regional-Owned Enterprises, agencies and institutions, and community organisations can submit grant proposals in writing to the Regional Head. The Regional Head appoints the relevant SKPD to evaluate the grant proposal. The Head of the relevant Regional Work Unit (SKPD) submits the results of the evaluation in the form of recommendations to the Regional Head through the Regional Government Budget Team (TAPD). TAPD gives consideration to the recommendation in accordance with regional financial priorities and capabilities. Furthermore, the recommendation of the SKPD head and the consideration of the TAPD mentioned above become the basis for the inclusion of the grant budget allocation in the draft General Budget Policy (KUA) and Temporary Budget Ceiling Priority (PPAS). The inclusion of the budget allocation includes a grant budget in the form of money, goods, and/or services. Grants in the form of money are included in the Work and Budget Plan of the Regional Financial Management Officer (RKA-PPKD). Grants in the form of goods or services are included in the Regional Work Unit Budget Work Plan (RKA-SKPD). The RKA-PPKD and

RKA-SKPD are the basis for grant budgeting in the APBD in accordance with statutory regulations.

Meanwhile, the allocation policy of Social Assistance and Grants funds in the Central Government is mobilised by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK) in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 9 of 2015, concerning Kemenko PMK is responsible for coordinating, synchronising and controlling human development and cultural affairs. One of these affairs covers the people's welfare programme, through the provision of social assistance to the community. This assistance is provided to fulfil and guarantee basic needs and improve the standard of living of social assistance recipients. (Bagian Humas dan Perpustakaan, Biro Hukum, Informasi, dan Persidangan, 2018).

This function is also reinforced in Presidential Instruction No. 7/2014 on the Implementation of the Family Welfare Savings Programme, Smart Indonesia Programme, and Healthy Indonesia Programme to Build Productive Families. The Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture in this case can take the necessary steps in accordance with his duties, functions, and authorities to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the Prosperous Family Saving Programme, Smart Indonesia Programme, and Healthy Indonesia Programme for underprivileged families by involving all elements of society and the business world. This includes improving coordination of implementation and supervision, handling public complaints, and improving coordination and evaluation of programme implementation.

The Social Assistance for the People programme includes the Smart Indonesia Programme (PIP), National Health Insurance Programme (JKN-KIS), Family Hope Programme (PKH), & Rastra Social Assistance/Non-Cash Food Assistance. The expansion of social assistance programmes is the government's commitment to accelerate poverty reduction. This can be seen from the decline in the poverty rate from 11.22% in 2015, to 9.82% in 2018. The Gini ratio also decreased from 0.408 in 2015 to 0.389 in 2018. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index rose from 68.90 in 2014 to 70.81 in 2017.

The General Election Supervisory Agency states that social assistance (bansos) is a government programme that has nothing to do with elections. However, he said, if social assistance is used as a tool to promise or give to election campaign participants directly or indirectly, it can be qualified as money politics. Money politics is not only defined by giving, but when there is a promise, it is called money politics. Money politics in the contestation of General Elections in Indonesia academically became a theme in the scientific oration of a professor session at Syarif Hidayatulloh State Islamic University Jakarta, Burhanuddin Muhtadi stated that Indonesia is the highest country in the world for money politics, below African countries, namely Uganda and Benin, This ranking is based on the results of research that has been carried out starting from the 2014 and 2019 elections with the results of 33% (thirty-three per cent) or 62 (sixty-two) million people out of a total of 187 (one hundred eighty-seven) million voters according to the Permanent Voter List (DPT) involved in the practice of buying and selling votes or Money Politics. He also revealed this data in his scientific research entitled '*Votes for Sale: Clientelism, Democracy Deficit, and Institutions*' is an illustration of the practice of money politics in the implementation of elections in Indonesia, as well as in the implementation of the 2024 elections. (Wicaksono, 2023).

To avoid suspicion of political social assistance, its implementation needs to be transparent and accountable for social assistance programmes, along with that social assistance implementers must apply the principles of professional neutrality and fairness inclusiveness, and the

community needs to oversee the allocation of social assistance so that they can warn when the implementation of allocations is in contact with the subjectivity of the programme.

Social and Political Impacts

The policy impact can be interpreted as the influence or consequences that can occur on government policies in allocating social assistance which coincides with the policy stages of the Presidential Elections and Legislative Elections in 2024, namely the campaign stage so that the impact of the social assistance allocation policy raises concerns from some people as part of money politics (*maney politik*) considering that money politics is one of the practices that can create political corruption. Money politics as the *mother of corruption* is the main and most frequent problem in Indonesia. (Pahlevi & Amrurobbi, 2020) The potential misuse of social assistance (bansos) sourced from the state budget (APBN / APBD) is included in the category of money politics during the campaign period. Moreover, the misuse uses state facilities.

Based on data from the Social Assistance allocation policy based on the Book of Work Plans and Budgets of State Ministries / Institutions (RKAKL) from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the social assistance funds allocated in January 2024 to March 2024 consist of BLT El Nino, Rice Food Assistance, PKH, Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), and the Smart Indonesia Program. At the same time, the Election Campaign Stages are taking place so that the potential for *abuse of power* by state authorities that can harm the community and the state. (Lestari et al., 2023) This is supported by the results of research from Gadjah Mada University (UGM) in 2019 which states that the practice of money politics has become a kind of culture. Likewise, a study by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) in 2019 found that 47.4 per cent of people confirmed that there were still money politics practices in the 2019 elections, and 46.7 per cent of people considered this normal (Perludem, 2024).

While the criminal act of money politics is in accordance with Article 523 paragraph (1) to paragraph (3) of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, which is divided into 3 (three) categories, namely during the campaign, the calm period and during voting. So based on these provisions, it is natural that many opinions are concerned that the social assistance fund allocation policy has the potential to become money politics, especially in supporting one of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate pairs supported by the Order.

The community in dealing with the practice of money politics is generally divided into two groups that have different attitudes. *First*, groups that tend to accept money politics. *Second*, groups that reject all forms of money politics. These differences are influenced by several factors including the level of knowledge and economic conditions. The level of knowledge is determined by the community's ability to access sources of knowledge either through education or information from the media and the internet. Meanwhile, economic conditions are more about the need for money or other materials to survive. (Abdurrohman, 2021).

In general, the practice of money politics reveals at least 3 (three) impacts including 1) imprisonment and fines. 2) can produce corrupt government management, and 3) large-scale money politics can damage the nation's paradigm. According to Sarah Brich (2009) political corruption in elections is usually done through the practice of money politics. This will produce the 'wrong' person as the winner. The resulting government is less representative and accountable. This is because the elected politicians will not prioritise the interests of the people. On the other hand, trust in them is low. In addition, political corruption can also encourage corruption in other sectors (Abdurrohman, 2021).

In general, the most striking negative impact in the social context of money politics is the distortion of the democratic process. When money plays a dominant role in politics, the voice of the people is marginalised. Wealthy candidates or political parties have an advantage in

influencing voters through expensive campaigns, while qualified candidates who lack financial support are often left behind (Al-Barony, 2023).

The political impact of money politics also fuels corruption and unethical political practices. Politicians seeking massive funding are often caught in a web of corruption and offer concessions that do not serve the public interest just to gain financial support, meaning that politically, money politics can justify any means as a negative impact.

Conclusion

Elections are the democratic process of directly electing representatives or government officials by the citizens of a country. Elections are an important mechanism in modern democratic systems that allow the people to participate in determining the country's leaders and policies. The main purpose of elections is to provide opportunities for citizens to express their voices and elect leaders who will represent them in government, the excesses of elections that have become the concern of many parties are the potential for money politics, the policy of allocating Grants and Social Assistance funds during the 2024 Election, more precisely at the Campaign stage, has the potential to become a Social Assistance policy that has the nuances of money politics (*money Politic*). This is in accordance with the following research conclusions: In the development of the dynamics of the 2024 elections, there is a phenomenon that the politicisation of social assistance can effectively boost the electability of candidates supported by the government. In social dynamics, it is difficult to measure the impact of social assistance politicisation in the field, but this kind of practice still has the potential to influence public choices, especially *undecided* voters, whose numbers are relatively large. The policy of allocating Hibah and Social Assistance (Bansos) funds is a policy that can generally be divided into 2 (two) budget sources including APBD and APBN with different mechanisms, Grants and Social Assistance with a budget from the APBD are regulated in Permendagri Number 13 of 2018 concerning the Third Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Providing Grants and Social Assistance sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, while Grants and Social Assistance whose budget comes from the APBN are regulated in Perpres No. 9 of 2015, concerning the Coordinating Ministry of PMI. 9 of 2015, concerning the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture as the leading sector for the allocation of Grants and Social Assistance with its execution regulation, namely Presidential Instruction Number 7 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of the Prosperous Family Savings Programme, the Smart Indonesia Programme, and the Healthy Indonesia Programme to Build Productive Families; In general, the practice of money politics reveals at least 3 (three) impacts including 1) imprisonment and fines. 2) can produce corrupt government management, and 3) large-scale money politics can damage the nation's paradigm.

References

- Abdurrohman. (2021). Dampak Fenomena Politik Uang dalam Pemilu dan Pemilihan. *AWASIA: Jurnal Pemilu dan Demokrasi*, 1(2), 142–159.
- Al-Barony, M. N. (2023). Kehancuran Politik Akibat Politik Uang; Sebuah Refleksi. *Jateng.nu*.
- Amirudin,, & Asikin, Z. (2011). *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Andari, A. D. (2024). Bansos 2024 Cair Tanggal Beerapa ?Cek Jadwal Pencairan Tahap 1 PKH,. *umsu.ac.id*.

- Bagian Humas dan Perpustakaan, Biro Hukum, Informasi, dan Persidangan, K. K. B. P. M. dan K. (PMK). (2018). Program Bantuan Sosial Untuk Rakyat. *Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia*.
- Ferejohn, J., & Pasquino, P. (2004). The law of the exception: A typology of emergency powers. *International Journal of Constitutional Law*, 2(2), 210–239.
- Jahar, A. S., Hazmi, R. M., & Adhha, N. (2021). Construction of Justice, Certainty, and Legal Use in the Decision of the Supreme Court Number 46 P/HUM/2018. *Jurnal Cita Hukum*, 9(1).
- Lestari, C. D., & Sumarni, E. (2023). Peran Akuntabilitas Terhadap Penyimpangan Abuse of Power oleh Pejabat Publik di Indonesia. *Distingsi: Journal of Digital Society*, 2(1), 33-38.
- Islamy, I. (1984). *Prinsip-Prinsip Perumusan kebijaksanaan negara*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Jawahir Gustav Rizal, K. E. (2024). Data dan Fakta: Anggaran Bansos Meningkat Jelang Pemilu 2024. *Kompas.com*.
- Jemaru, S. (2023). Community Participation in Realizing Democratic Elections in Papua Province in the Perspective of the General Election Supervisory Body. *HERMENEUTIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 7(1), 189–198. <http://dx.doi.org/10.33603/hermeneutika.v6i3.8331>
- Kurniawan, I. G. A. (2022). The Reconstruction of Subjectum Litis in Term of Reflections on Constitutional Dissolution of Political Parties. *Jurnal Akta*, 9(1), 104. <https://doi.org/10.30659/akta.v9i1.20970>
- Maftuh. (2023). Anatomi Teori Elit Kekuasaan C. Wright Mills. *MIYAH : Jurnal Studi Islam*, 19(02), 53–54. Retrieved from <https://ejurnal.unkafa.ac.id/index.php/miyah/article/view/753>
- Pahlevi, M. E. T., & Amrurobbi, A. A. (2020). Pendidikan Politik dalam Pencegahan Politik Uang Melalui Gerakan Masyarakat Desa. *Jurnal Antikorupsi Integritas*, 6(1), 141–152. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v6i1.611>
- Perludem. (2024). Perludem: Bagi-bagi Bansos saat Kampanye Bentuk Politik Uang. *Perkumpulan untuk Pemilu dan Demokrasi (Perludem)*.
- Said, M. Y., & Nurhayati, Y. (2021). a Review on Rawls Theory of Justice. *International Journal of Law, Environment, and Natural Resources*, 1(1), 29–36. <https://doi.org/10.51749/injur lens.v1i1.7>
- Salim, K., & Efriza. (2023). *Sosiologi Kekuasaan: Teori dan Perkembangan*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Sjaf, S. (2014). *Politik Etnik: Dinamika Lokal di Kendari*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Tim Redaksi, C. I. (2024). 5 Bansos Jokowi Cair Awal Tahun 2024. *CNB Indonesia*.
- Trinugroho, A. T. (2024). Bansos di Tahun Politik. *Kompas.id*.
- Wicaksono, A. (2023). Pakar: Politik Uang di Indonesia Tertinggi Ketiga di Dunia. *Cnn Indonesia*.