




# Money Politics Crimes in Elections from the Perspective of Dignified Justice

Fransiskus Xaverius Wartoyo<sup>1</sup>, Yuni Priskila Ginting<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Faculty of Law Pelita Harapan University, Jakarta, Indonesia.

 : yuni.ginting@uph.edu  
Corresponding Author\*



Submitted: 2023-02-08

Revised: 2023-03-04

Published: 2023-04-19

## Article Info

### Keywords:

Money Politics; General Elections; Dignified Justice.

## Abstract

**Introduction:** The practice of monetary politics in all political events makes it impossible to distinguish the implementation of the mechanism of legal politics from monetary politics.

**Purposes of the Research:** In summary, there is a general assumption that money politics in any political competition is natural, even unavoidable. The detention of monetarism can be done through crime prevention theory from the point of view of proper justice theory.

**Methods of the Research:** The type of research used is legal research. The phenomenological method is a study that aims to determine the nature of a phenomenon experienced by several individuals.

**Results of the Research:** Bawaslu's efforts against money politics in holding legislative elections take two forms, namely prevention efforts and law enforcement efforts as a form of monitoring parliamentary elections.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are Zoon Politicon, namely social beings, meaning that humans are always in touch and interact with other people, it is impossible to live alone without the help of others and it is this social interaction that forms group life in humans. It is suspected from this basic human nature that humans then create community organizations. One of the highest social organizations is the state. Through the state, people are united and willing to realize the goals of life together.<sup>1</sup> Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia reads, "Governors, Regents and Mayors respectively as heads of provincial, regency and city regional governments are democratically elected". The implication of the amendment to the 1945 Constitution is that all regulations under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia must not conflict with Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The meaning of "democratic" gives more flexibility to the regions to carry out the regional head election process (Pilkada).<sup>2</sup>

The political field requires a lot of capital, including intelligence, credibility, responsibility, wide networks, and lots of money. But the latter (money) is always a problem, especially for those who are unfamiliar with the real world of politics and lack

<sup>1</sup> Sudikno Mertokusumo, *Mengenal Hukum: Suatu Pengantar* (Yogyakarta: Liberty, 2005), 10–15.

<sup>2</sup> Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Konsolidasi Naskah UUD 1945 setelah Perubahan Keempat* (Depok: Pusat Studi Hukum Tata Negara Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia, 2002), 22.

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resources.<sup>3</sup> Most people are familiar with this practice (money politics) in the direct political process, both in the election of Mayor, Regent/Deputy Mayor, Mayor/Deputy Mayor, and Governor/Deputy Governor. One of the considerations in the implementation of direct elections is to minimize the practice of money politics.<sup>4</sup> Even in direct democracy, the practice of money politics continues to run out of control. Various laws and regulations have prohibited this illegal activity as if it was created solely to violate it. Money politics is an attempt to influence other people, in this case, society, through material rewards. Or, buying and selling votes in the political process and power, and personal or political parties influencing voters. The practice of money politics in all political events makes it impossible to distinguish between the implementation of political mechanisms and money politics. In short, the consensus is that money politics is very important in any political competition. This leads to the view that there appear to be factors that greatly influence the process of financial competition.

Money can have negative implications, depending on who and what it is spent on. In this context, McFarlane's definition of money has an evil character, meaning that money is equal to evil or "money is evil". According to him, money manifests itself in the form of greed, consumption, and greed for profit, so the form of money becomes a source of evil. These characteristics are symbols that are always present in the face of capitalism, and money does not have a positive impact on people's social life. On the other hand, money is a source of social turmoil, so we must stop the cycle and fight for everyone.<sup>5</sup> To control the rampant practice of embezzlement in politics, all parties must have good intentions and promise to work to prevent this illegal practice. Money politics often takes the form of distributing money and commodities for voter approval, and because there are several categories of voters, it is necessary to identify very simple target groups. Influence potential candidates and win power campaigns. The role and function of money in elections raises its problems not only in our country but also in countries that have long adhered to democracy.

Bribes are also a fraud, so you can use fraud detection methods to determine if a bribe is present. Forensic testing is known as one way to detect fraud quite accurately. Forensic inspection is an activity that involves the collection, verification, processing, analysis, and presentation of data, collection of facts, and evidence of facts in the areas of litigation, fraud, fraud, management, and finance. In this study, fraud focuses on cases of corruption. The presence of the whistleblower makes it easier for the examiner to gather relevant information that leads to the expected evidence. Steam is a place where someone offers, offers, accepts, or asks for things of value for public treatment, or makes business decisions, without the sponsor's knowledge or approval.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, it can be concluded that bribery is part of corruption, even though civil servants and civil servants abuse their positions, even for all non-PNS. Corruption aims to increase wealth and power. If the client wins the bid, this benefits the corrupt directly. The chairman is usually the person closest to deciding the allocation of funds.

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<sup>3</sup> Ella Syafputri Prihatini dan Wahidah Zein Br Siregar, "Gender quotas in Indonesia: Re-examining the role of international NGOs," *Revista ex aequo*, 2019, 31-47.

<sup>4</sup> Adrianus Bawamenewi, "Implementasi Hak Politik Warga Negara," *Warta Dharmawangsa* 13, no. 3 (2019): 61.

<sup>5</sup> Thahjo Kumolo, *Politik Hukum, PILKADA Serentak* (Bandung: Mizan Publika, 2015), 12.

<sup>6</sup> Imanuel Armando Panjaitan, "Analysis whistleblowing: Meningkatkan hasil audit forensik dalam pengungkapan tindakan korupsi oleh auditor pemerintah," *Juripol (Jurnal Institusi Politeknik Ganesha Medan)* 1, no. 1 (2018): 50-60.

The importance of regulating election crimes is that the Election Crime Act is primarily intended to protect voters, election organizers, election organizers, and other, and voters from various harmful election violations. Second, election crimes are aimed at supporting the rule of law in the administration of elections. Money politics is one of the election violations because acts/actions against the law (active/passive) during the election period are punished for violating the election law.<sup>7</sup> The importance of regulating election crimes is understood as the perception that elections are in dispute. In the contest, all parties try their best to be the winner of the contest, including the implementation of money politics. The desire and desire to vote and sit in the legislature or government often makes people justify any means to get the support of the people's vote. The practice of money politics can be avoided if the candidates and the public are fully aware that the conduct of the Pilkada must comply with applicable regulations. The community participates intellectually and participates in monitoring the election process by applicable regulations.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, all the various issues of money politics. Pilkada is related to society, and the law must be enforced against those who indiscriminately violate the law, while the honesty of the candidates to carry it out must be a top priority. Rules such as fame and responsibility alone are not enough, so ethical aspects are prioritized.

Ethics plays an important role in ending dirty practices that often occur in the political world. Ethics ideally is a protective shield that can prevent tendencies to deviate from legal norms such as money politics. Various legal problems and loopholes that occur during the election stages can increase the potential for money politics. This problem gave rise to violations because there were weaknesses in terms of regulation, supervision, and the election system which opened the way for money politics to develop. Therefore, the authors analyze law enforcement related to election crimes related to criminal law policies in election money politics in terms of the theory of dignified justice. This study uses a qualitative approach with phenomenological methods. The phenomenological method is a study that seeks to find the "essence" of a phenomenon experienced by several individuals.

## 2. METHOD

This study uses a normative-empirical legal research model that refers to primary and secondary data. The approaches used include the statutory and the conceptual approach.<sup>9</sup> Based on this, the methods used in data collection include library studies (literature review), questionnaire distribution, interviews (in-depth interviews), and focus group discussions. The data was obtained through research through data collection, which includes legal materials, books, journals, and electronic media, to assist in completing the writing of this journal.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The important parts which are commonly referred to as the triad of criminal law are criminal acts, criminal liability, and criminal systems. In relation to the regulation of money politics crimes, what the writer will discuss revolves around criminal acts, criminal liability, and the sanctions system. The Election Law only regulates the prohibition of the practice of

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<sup>7</sup> Toke Aidt dkk., "Vote buying or (political) business (cycles) as usual?," *Review of Economics and Statistics* 102, no. 3 (2020): 409–25.

<sup>8</sup> Anifatul Kiftiyah, "Perempuan dalam partisipasi politik di Indonesia," *Yinyang: Jurnal Studi Islam Gender dan Anak* 14, no. 1 (2019): 1–13.

<sup>9</sup> Rizki Ramadani dan Farah Syah Rezah, "Regional head election during COVID-19 pandemic: The antinomy in the government policies," *Yuridika* 36, no. 1 (2021): 213–34.

money politics to givers or people who make promises, while recipients are not strictly regulated.<sup>10</sup> Article 228 of the Election Law requires court decisions to have permanent legal force as the basis for imposing administrative sanctions on political parties that apply political dowries to the nomination process for the president and vice president. In addition, the Election Law does not regulate criminal sanctions related to political dowries. This indicates that the discussion and enactment of statutory regulations are conditional on political interests, so the substance of the Election Law is not as expected. Article 89 of Law Number 8 of 2012 an action fulfills the element of money politics practices if campaign implementers provide money/materials as compensation to campaign participants (voters) for choosing or not voting for a particular political party.

Indonesia is a unitary state, so the central government has greater power than the regions. Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers states that the KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP are single election organizers in Indonesia. Internationally, an electoral body is a special institution established to organize elections and is responsible for carrying out important elements in elections which are commonly called Electoral Management Bodies (EMB).<sup>11</sup> The essential or core elements of an election include determining who has the right to vote, accepting and validating the candidacy of election participants (political parties, pairs of candidates, or individuals), carrying out voting, counting votes and tabulating or recapitulating votes. The KPU does not only carry out the electoral process in an election which includes: the design and drafting of regulations, recruiting, and training election staff, election planning, voter registration, registration of political parties, nominations of candidates and political parties, election campaigns, voting, vote counting, recapitulation, announcing election results, settlement of election disputes, reporting results, auditing and archiving data on election results.<sup>12</sup> After the election process is complete, these things are really needed in starting further work. In terms of the Indonesian KPU institution, which is national, permanent, and independent in carrying out the election process, pre- and post-election processes the KPU has not been completely free from the influence of agencies/institutions other. Particularly in terms of funding or financing for the current/annual routine budget and the budget for holding elections, both national and regional.

To prove that there were election violations in the pre-voting period related to money politics, the provisions of this article require the district/city Bawaslu to trace material evidence that leads to the practice of money politics. In fact, efforts to obtain evidence of the practice of money politics are not easy if witnesses are not willing to testify and evidence of the results of money politics transactions is not fulfilled. This condition causes the prosecution of violations of money politics that occurred before the voting cannot be carried out optimally. If there is empirical evidence of the practice of giving money or materials to voters, it will be difficult for the Bawaslu to find witnesses who are willing to be asked for information.<sup>13</sup> The history of campaigning is as old as the history of elections. It may not be unthinkable to measure the effectiveness of previous campaigns. This campaign doesn't

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<sup>10</sup> Zakaria Ansori, "Pendidikan Pemilih sebagai Metode Meningkatkan Partisipasi dan Keterampilan Pemilih Pemula Menggunakan Hak Pilihnya dalam Pemilu," *Politea: Jurnal Politik Islam* 1, no. 1 (2018): 49–62.

<sup>11</sup> Riris Ardhanariswari, Tenang Haryanto, dan Supriyanto Supriyanto, "Gender Equality in Politics (Study on The Indonesian Constitutional Court's Decisions on Judicial Review Related to Women's Political Participation)," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 21, no. 3 (2022): 420–31.

<sup>12</sup> Adella Intan Pertiwi, "Women's Political Participation In Indonesia" (Yogyakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, 2019).

<sup>13</sup> Didik Sukriono, "Menggagas Sistem Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 2, no. 1 (2019).



look bad. It doesn't matter if the campaign affects the election results. It also answers the question of whether it will affect the future of people's lives.<sup>14</sup> People understand what campaigns communicate, or what about campaigns that cost a lot of money, mobilize the masses, and end power. The issue of law enforcement is not easy because of the complexity of the legal system itself, as well as the complexity of its relationships with society, politics, economy, and culture. As a process, law enforcement is essentially a correlated variable and does not depend on other factors.

Electoral fraud is unlawful interference in elections either by increasing one candidate's vote gain or reducing another candidate's vote or even both. Meanwhile, corrupt campaign practices are campaigns carried out using state facilities or state funds by candidates who are in power.<sup>15</sup> The presence of DKPP to enforce the code of ethics for Election Organizers cannot be separated from efforts to maintain the independence, integrity, and credibility of Election Organizers within a framework of Elections and Elections with dignity. Before arriving at its present form, there was a long evolutionary process. The initial idea of enforcing the code of ethics for Election Organizers can be traced through the establishment of the KPU Honorary Council (DKKPU) in Law Number 12 of 2003 concerning the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council. From an institutional perspective, DKKPU is still ad hoc and has limited authority. The same format of ethical enforcement is again maintained through DKKPU and DK Bawaslu in Law Number 22 of 2007 concerning General Election Organizers. From the experience of enforcing the code of ethics in the two regimes of law, there is a need to strengthen the independence, integrity, and credibility of the Election Organizer through a separate institution. So, it is hoped that money politics will disappear or be minimized after the existence of DKKPU.

As a concept, democracy has a broad meaning and contains many complex elements. Democracy is a method of politics, a mechanism for electing political leaders. Citizens are given the opportunity to choose one of the political leaders competing for votes. One form of day-to-day decision-making common in democracies is by majority vote, although other decision-making approaches such as supermajority and consensus are both inseparable from the form of democracy itself.<sup>16</sup> Money Politics can be understood as an attempt to influence the behavior of others by using certain rewards. Some interpret money politics as an act of buying and selling votes in the political process and power.<sup>17</sup> This action can occur on a wide scale, ranging from village head elections to general elections in a country. Through money politics, only candidates with big budgets can campaign and carry out social activities. This minimizes the opportunity for individual applicants with limited funds, even though they have high integrity and competence so that they are not known by the wider community.

Currently, Indonesia needs a change in the political elite because the current elite is very corrupt. According to constitutional law expert Yusril Ihza Mahendra, money politics

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<sup>14</sup> Rozali Abdullah, *Mewujudkan Pemilu yang Lebih Berkualitas (Pemilu Legislatif)* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2009), 198.

<sup>15</sup> Dendy Lukmajati, "Praktek Politik Uang Dalam Pemilu Legislatif 2014 (Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Blora)," *Politika: Jurnal Ilmu Politik* 7, no. 1 (2016): 138–59.

<sup>16</sup> Devid Lechmann dalam Heru Nugroho, "Demokrasi Dan Demokratisasi: sebuah kerangka konseptual untuk memahami dinamika sosial-politik di Indonesia," *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi* 1, no. 1 (2012): 2.

<sup>17</sup> Rifa'i Antulian, *Politik Uang Jalan Pemilihan Kepala Daerah* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2004), 8.

influences elections through material rewards. Yusril was quoted by Indra Ismawan as saying if the money politics case could be proven, the perpetrators could be charged with the usual criminal provisions specifically for bribery. But if the person who logs in is unknown (keep it a secret) so that the case is difficult to trace, then the legal outcome is unclear.<sup>18</sup> If we look closely, money politics is not focused on and is exacerbated by the three objectives of holding general elections: the following three objectives: First, to strengthen the democratic system in the administration of the state. Second, hold elections that are honest and fair. Third, achieve election efficiency and effectiveness. Money politics clearly cannot strengthen the national executive system because democracy has been robbed by fraudulent elections. In addition, the increase in fraudulent elections means that the opposition cannot achieve inefficient, ineffective, fair, and honest elections. This is because money politics opens the possibility of post-conflict local elections, which can lead to elections and new elections. As a result, the state budget is wasted. Money politics undermines democracy in any system of government. Money politics is the opposite of the purpose of holding elections, especially in Indonesia.

Money politics itself is not a legal/legal term because it is not mentioned or specified in the law, but a general term/designation. However, if it turns out that the behavior is a violation of the law or contrary to the provisions of the law.<sup>19</sup> This can be proven by taking into account the provisions of Law No. 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery, and the Articles contained in the Criminal Code, namely those regulated in Article 209, Article 418, and Article 419, which is known as the crime of bribery or bribery, which has now been included in the criminal act of corruption based on law number 31 of 1999 as formulated in Article 5, Article 11, and Article 12 by increasing the threat of punishment than that in the Criminal Code.

The legal policy is generally understood as a political policy that determines which legal norms are applied to regulate various problems of social and national life. The legal policy is government policy by authorized officials to identify what is contained in society and to establish the desired regulations that are used to achieve what is desired.<sup>20</sup> Money politics is still widespread because the relationship between money and politics is so closely related that the only party that can carry out this practice is the party with the highest budget. Regardless of how much is spent, the benefits are always far greater. Because the party that benefits from the practice of money politics is the donor, the party gets irreplaceable political support and power. The victims are humans. When a political party can govern, it is not in the public interest, but in pursuing policies that benefit its contributors and groups. The main purpose of direct elections is to minimize the practice of money politics. This is a legacy of the corrupt bureaucracy of the past. Even in direct democracy, the enforcement of money politics continues to be out of control. Various laws and regulations prohibit this illegal activity as if it was intended as an offense.

The practice of money politics in all political events does not make it possible to distinguish between the implementation of the mechanism of legal politics and money politics. In short, there is a general assumption that money politics in all political competition is natural, even unavoidable. This then gave rise to a kind of vision that money

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<sup>18</sup> Miriam Budirdjo, *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008), 5.

<sup>19</sup> M Abdul Kholiq, "Perspektif Hukum Pidana tentang Fenomena Money Politics dan Korupsi Politik dalam Pemilu," in *Seminar Nasional Mewujudkan Pemilu yang Demokratis*, 2014.

<sup>20</sup> Burhanuddin Muhtadi, "Politik uang dan new normal dalam pemilu paska-orde baru," *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi* 5, no. 1 (2019): 55-74.

is an implicit goal in every manifestation of democracy in Indonesia. Indirectly, the community benefits from the “haram” model that applies before the election. However, the “benefit” gained comes at the expense of the public. The candidates for leadership certainly have their calculations about how much money will be spent on the elections. So do not be surprised if, in the process of leading, the practice of KKN will be increasingly popular. There is a correlation between leaders who use illegal means to be elected and the practice of KKN, especially the corruption that occurred during his leadership. From there, it is necessary to pay attention to the elements that constitute money politics crimes. The elements of the practice of money politics are:<sup>21</sup> The recipient of money or property (bribe) is a person who receives something from another person in the form of goods, money, or services to fulfill a request for a bribe. the form of doing or not doing anything. Often, the recipient of a bribe is a government official who is involved in the problems facing the bribe giver. However, this also does not rule out the possibility that the recipient of the bribe is not an official, such as a friend or perhaps someone of lower status, The giver of money or goods (bribery) is a person who delivers goods, money, or services to achieve his goals. The bribe giver is generally someone who has an interest in the bribe recipient. These gains can be attributed to legal issues, winning elections, and the like. This bribe took bribes because he wanted to be a winner, so he was inclined to do anything to win and corruption in the form of giving money or goods. The bribed assets vary, ranging from cash, cars, houses, motorcycles, and other types of assets.

Democracy and civil society have a relationship that requires each other, influences each other, and is interdependent on one another. The community needs government authorities that side with the community. Conversely, a democratic government also requires a balance between private interests and goals with common interests and goals as a product of civil society.<sup>22</sup> Problems arise when in the process of implementing the general election for legislative candidates in its implementation there are several violations, both administrative and criminal, in several cities. Administrative violations are often in the form of disputes over the number of votes received by each candidate. Violation is a criminal act in the form of financial policies by prospective MPs and supported by their supporters and success teams. People who participate in elections are often attracted to sums of money to promote campaigns organized by political parties. This money is often used for travel, fatigue, and food, in the hope that people who come to the campaign will vote for it in the future. In this case, a common phenomenon occurs when public figures often influence voters in the order of candidates. Therefore, a fairness perspective is needed from all lines for the implementation of the general election.

The types of justice include creative justice and protective justice. Creative justice is justice that gives freedom to everyone to create something according to their creative abilities, and protective justice is justice that guarantees the protection of everyone, namely the protection that the community needs. Furthermore, Roscoe Pound, one of the defenders of sociological law, believes that justice can be done with or without law. Non-legal justice is carried out according to the wishes or intuition of a person who at the time of deciding has full discretion and is not bound by a certain set of rules.<sup>23</sup> The theory of dignified justice is a science, in this case, the science of law. As a science of law, the scope or scope of a

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<sup>21</sup> Abdullah Bin Abdul Muhsin, *Jariimatur-Rasyati Fisy-Syarri’atil Islamiyyati* (Jakarta: Gema Insani, 2001), 11.

<sup>22</sup> Aidt dkk., “Vote buying or (political) business (cycles) as usual?”

<sup>23</sup> O. Notohamidjojo, *Soal-Soal Pokok Filsafat Hukum*, ed. oleh Tribudiyono (Salatiga: Griya Media, 2011), 79.

dignified theory of justice can be seen from the composition or layers of legal science, the first covering the philosophy of law, the second layer of legal theory, and the third layer of law. dogma, while the fourth layer contains laws and practices.<sup>24</sup>

Dignified justice theory examines the legal system. The main points of the legal system under study,<sup>25</sup> are the assessment process, and the results achieved from the assessment process that is carried out critically, integrated, and carried out continuously or continuously. The study is carried out on what happens in human life and society which is the source from which natural phenomena manifest themselves. At the practical level, the issue of legal politics of money politics in general elections can be answered by revealing the structure, substance and values , and culture of the object of investigation of the theory of dignified justice. The theory of dignified justice stems from the tension between *lex Eterna* (higher current) and *folksiest* (lower current), understanding law as an effort to approach the spirit of God according to a legal system based on Pancasila. Typical justice theory uses legal approaches such as legal philosophy, legal theory, legal dogma, and law and practice, with a systematic dialectic. The purpose of proper justice is to explain what the law is. The purpose of law in the theory of dignity justice emphasizes justice, understood as the implementation of the law to humanize humans. Justice in the sense that humans are noble creations of God Almighty, is not the same as the Western view.<sup>26</sup>

The politics of criminal law is what actions must be converted into offenses. What sanctions should be used or imposed on violators? The legal process will start if there is a violation of criminal provisions so that the perpetrator can be subject to criminal sanctions. In that context, the criminal law policy also regulates the elements of a well-formulated offense, both the element of the act and the element of guilt. For legal policies governing money politics in elections, action words, criminal sentence words, and due process are available when money politics crimes occur in the election law, candidacy will be considered. Epistemologically, the election law falls within the scope of administrative law, but some of its regulations are accompanied by criminal sanctions. In legal terms, such a model is often referred to as administrative criminal law, i.e., all forms of regulations and their products that are within the jurisdiction or realm but are subject to criminal sanctions. In such conditions, criminal penalties are often carried out to the fullest.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The election is a political contestation event that takes place every five years in Indonesia. On that basis, the role and participation of civilians are also needed in monitoring and controlling the democratic dispute process. Electoral justice is a process or mechanism that exists in every country to resolve various violations, disputes, and violations to avoid injustice and restore the rights of all people who have been violated. Electoral justice is a process or mechanism that exists in every country to resolve various violations, disputes, and violations to avoid injustice and restore the rights of all people who have been violated. Therefore, it is very appropriate to choose based on dignified justice by human nature.

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<sup>24</sup> Teguh Prasetyo dan Abdul Halim Barakatullah, *Ilmu Hukum dan Filsafat Hukum, Studi Pemikiran Ahli Hukum Sepanjang Zaman* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2011), 21.

<sup>25</sup> Roberto Mangaberia Unger, *Gerakan Studi Hukum Kritis, Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat* (Yogyakarta: INSIST Press, 1999), 24.

<sup>26</sup> Teguh Prasetyo, *Keadilan Bermartabat Perspektif Teori Hukum* (Bandung: Nusa Media, 2015), 30.



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