



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MONEY POLITICS AND CORRUPTION: HOW THEY THREATEN NIRMILITARY DEFENSE

Oleh

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ABSTRACT

The change to a democratic political system in Indonesia, which previously adhered to an authoritarian system, does not mean that the former authoritarian system previously disappeared easily and quickly. candidates for leaders who legalize all means to pave the way to occupy the palace seats. One of them is by using the practice of money politics. Money politics or also known as money politics, as the name suggests, is a political practice that uses encouragement and injections of funds to carry out its political agenda smoothly. Money politics comes in various forms, such as vote buying, vote brokers, and political corruption. Corruption that is rooted in the government will cause systematic losses which will end up causing huge losses to the people, especially the lower middle economic class. With many corruption cases that continue to grow, this will threaten the resilience of our country. The dowry of money politics can be in the form of basic food assistance, infrastructure improvements to the "dawn attack" that gives money directly to the community. With the increasing rate of corruption in this country, corruption is one of the weaknesses of Indonesia's defense.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Election is a general election process carried out by all Indonesian people to determine their choice for national and regional leaders. Elections are held simultaneously in various regions in Indonesia. Elections are also often referred to as the biggest political party in Indonesia. The general election is one of the biggest aspects in the implementation of democracy which serves as a bridge between the prospective leader and the people whose voices will be represented and led. In order for a political candidate to win, the candidate is required to win the public's attention which is not easy to do. Some of the wise ways used by prospective officials are to provide a solid vision and mission, a program that will indeed benefit the community. Of course, our society is too familiar with the sweet promises, so the next thing that can be done by the community is to know the track record of potential leaders, find out what achievements or problems were faced by potential leaders [1].

In a democratic country, public participation in general elections is a form of absolute democracy which is a forum for the community to show their participation in determining the direction of government. The election can be functioned as a validation to carry out political practices for candidates who will lead, this is because the candidates elected in this process can be understood of getting approval and support from the people to be led. If there is no general election, the selection process for credible people to become people's representatives will create uncertainty as to whether or not the candidate is worthy of the label as people's representative [2].

Indonesia does not always use elections to choose their leaders regionally and nationally. Looking back at before 1999, Indonesia which had an authoritarian political system. With an authoritarian political system, regional

head and presidential elections are conducted behind closed doors by officials who have their own interests. The system of electing leaders in countries with authoritarian political systems and democratic countries is different. Especially in the number of candidates for leadership candidates, in an authoritarian system there is only one definite candidate in every available seat. The candidate for office must then be selected by the party that was then in power and had the most support [3]. So, outside the general election, the form of political contribution that can be made can be in the form of participation in youth organizations, labor organizations and cultural organizations.

In the process, the development of prospective candidates is closely monitored so that the community's potential is utilized and their voices are controlled. Guidance and supervision are carried out strictly so that the potential differences of opinion between the selected candidates with the main goal are not different. Like other political systems, countries with authoritarian political systems also have their own weaknesses, such as the need to expand public participation but control is still held by the authorities so that a society can be formed in accordance with the vision and mission as well as the wishes of the rulers of the country [4]. Before 1998, Indonesia was included in an authoritarian political system which caused suffering for the people, did not listen to the needs of the people and the government, which seemed to manage the country well, actually damaged the country and stifled opinions that were different from the wishes of the authorities. But the changes that occurred after that, with this change in the political system, did not mean the former authoritarian system that had previously disappeared easily and quickly [5].

The authoritarian political system which generally gives power to people who have an interest and has connections and sufficient capital has tarnished Indonesia's democratic political system. This is in the case of the process of implementing democratic politics which should have the principle of being honest and open, becoming mixed with democratic practices that are encouraged by the dirty practices of prospective leaders who legalize all means to pave the way for occupying the palace seats. One of them is by using the practice of money politics [6].

Money politics or also called money politics, as the name suggests, is a political practice that uses encouragement and injections of funds to run its political agenda smoothly [7]. An easy example that is often found in the community that the emergence of money politics before the election which generally targets the lower middle class, by selling out sweet promises during the campaign together with countless of funds distributed to the public. Currently, money politics is not practiced by distributing money blatantly, for example, currently there is widespread distribution of free basic necessities, or cooking oil which was scarced a few months ago, on behalf of certain political parties or regional head candidates. It's not a new thing that a lot of money goes out in the campaign process, both for the regional elections and the presidential election. This what makes these politicians hope that they will get votes and support in local elections and elections. In addition to money politics which is covered up as aid to the community, this offence also takes the form of other things such as the development of regional infrastructure which is seasoned with photos or names of candidates in the course of repairs so that people understand and know that the assistance comes from certain candidates [8] This is done by the candidate for power with the hope that the public is aware that the cadre is generous and will maintain the trust they have given them if they win later. Some of the money politics practices that occur are vote buying, vote brokers, and political corruption [9].

The use of the money politics system is one of the causes of the large amount of funds that must be spent when someone dares to run as a candidate [10]. With the dirty political system that exists, this is like having a snowball effect when they win and take office, they will try to use their position to gain benefit from their position in return to their initial money on the funds they have poured to win. This of course will trigger fraudulent practices. As we know that elections that are produced by dirty actions will produce low quality candidates.

Based on the description of the problems above, the author will discuss the link between corruption and defense against non-military threats.

2. METHODE AND THEORY

In this study using qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions and others. Holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods [10]

Defense management places more emphasis on basic rules regarding how to properly manage national defense, referring to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, it is explained that the management of national defense is all activities at the strategic and policy levels which include planning, implementing, supervising and controlling national defense. Based on the resource allocation process, Indonesia actually has a perception regarding how to allocate its economic resources for defense [11]

3. DISCUSSION



a. Corruption

The word corruption originally came from the Latin, *corruptus*, this word was later used and passed down in various languages of the world including Indonesia to become corruption. Corruption can be interpreted as a bad act, or an act that is dishonest, immoral, can be bribed and deviation [12]. In English, corrupt and corruption have almost the same meaning, severely damaged. Juridically the definition of corruption according to Article 1 of Law no. 24 Prp 1960 concerning the Investigation, Prosecution and Examination of Criminal Acts of Corruption is, "Corruption crimes are:

- 1) The action of a person who intentionally or because of committing a crime of violation enriches himself or herself or another person or an entity that directly or indirectly harms the finances or economy of the State or region or harms the finances of an entity that receives assistance from State or regional finance or other legal entities that use capital and concessions from the State or society.
- 2) The act of a person who intentionally or because of committing a crime or is committed by abusing his position or position." Meanwhile in Article 1 of Law no. 3 of 1971 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, it is explained about the definition of corruption, namely: "Punished for a criminal act of corruption are:
- 3) Whoever unlawfully commits an act of enriching himself or another person or an entity, which directly or indirectly harms the finances and or economy of the State or is known or reasonably suspected by him that the act is detrimental to the finances of the State or the economy of the State.
- 4) Whoever with the aim of benefiting himself or another person or an entity, abuses the authority, opportunity or facilities available to him because of his position or position, which directly or indirectly harms the state finances or the state economy.
- 5) Whoever commits the crimes listed in Articles 209, 210, 387, 388, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 423, 435 of the Criminal Code"

From the observations that have been made previously, it is found that the description of the crime of corruption affects people's feelings, especially in the aspect of justice and social equality. Corruption widens the economic gap between the rich and the lower middle class. Corruption is not only dangerous economically but it also threatens the morality that exists in society such as upholding honesty in living life. This crime will influence society that using the easy way and letting money do the talking is the only way to achieve life's goals. Corruption crimes will make people become greedy and prioritize their own interests such as taking as much profit as possible and ignoring existing rules and will only think about themselves [13]. The grouping of criminal acts of corruption in extraordinary crimes is expected to be one of the evidences that this crime will complicate the development of society towards a better morality.

b. Nirmilitary Threat

In defending the country, we must first know the threats that exist. Threats that may exist can be grouped into two types, namely military threats and non-military threats or also called non-military threats [14]. In this sub-chapter the author will discuss non-military threats, in contrast to military threats, this non-military threat is abstract and does not look threatening, but still serious where it can endanger the sovereignty of the state, the nation's personality, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation. Non-military threats have several characteristics, namely, generally they will threaten the ideology of national identity, threaten the political integrity and economic conditions and the growth of the social and national conditions of a country. Unlike military threats that can be faced with military action, the way to overcome this threat is to strengthen the foundations of society which are the main components of strengthening the nation. One way of defending the country against this military threat is by integrating the nation's morality.

As we know that the Threats, Disturbances, Obstacles, Challenges (AGHT) that must be answered by this nation no longer come from outside. AGHT that comes from outside has changed its form, from being all military (conventional), to now being non-military (non-conventional). As a result, the AGHT faced by this nation comes from within (internally), and very rarely comes from outside, such as the invasion of other countries [15]. Transnational phenomena, such as terrorism, drugs, human trafficking, environmental degradation, population increase, food and energy scarcity, economy, corruption, politics, refugees, identity crises, natural disasters, and also threats from radical movements, to the problem of national disintegration. [16]. Problems that arise from non-military threats cannot be solved by military confrontation because this generally attacks the personal and private morality of the state community. Threats of this type are non-physical or intangible, similar to the hallmark of the Cold War, namely ideological warfare, but have a much wider and personal impact and spectrum of threats.

c. Money Politics and Corruption as Non-Military Threats

Cases of corruption are no longer new to the Indonesian people as a crime committed by officials, this is something that has often been heard of. However, few of the parties are aware that the seeds of officials who will commit corruption have been seen from the campaign era they were doing [16]. There is a close relationship between

the funds disbursed by prospective officials and the high risk that they will seek profit during their tenure. This is evidenced by cases of corruption and alleged links to campaign funds that have been summarized by ICW in 2019 [17].

Tabel.1. Evidenced By Cases Of Corruption And Alleged Links To Campaign Funds That Have Been Summarized By ICW In 2019.

No.	Case	Suspect/Defendant	Position
1.	Importing beef bribery case	Luthfi Hasan Ishaq	Members of the House of Representatives RI/General Leader of PKS
2.	Bribery for the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing	Damayanti Wisnu Putranti	Members of the House of Representatives RI
3.	Management of funds for health services at the Tegal City Hospital, and other projects within the Tegal City	Siti Masitha Soeparno dan Amir Mirza Hutagalung	Chief Mayor Tegal
4.	Bribery for mining business license in Tanah Laut, South Kalimantan	Adriansyah	Members of the House of Representatives RI
5.	Bribery for Palm Oil Plantation Management	Amran Batalipu	Regent of Buol
6.	Selling and buying positions at the Klaten district government	Sri Hartini	Regent of Klaten
7.	Selling and buying positions at the Nganjuk district government	Taufiqurrahman	Regent of Nganjuk
8.	Coastal abrasion dam reconstruction project in Biak Numfor District	Yesaya Sombuk	Regent of Biak Numfor
9.	Bribe for the development of Pasar Atas Barokah Cimahi	Atty Suharti	Mayor of Cimahi
10.	Gratification of permits and projects in the Kutai Kartanegara Regency Government	Rita Widyasari	Regent of Kutai Kartanegara
11.	Bribery for the procurement of goods and services at the Kendari City	Adriatma Dwi Putra	Mayor of Kendari
12.	Bribery for PLTU Riau 1	Eni Maulani Saragih	Members of the House of Representatives RI
13.	Bribery in cooperation with fertilizer distribution carriers	Bowo Sidik Pangarso	Members of the House of Representatives RI / Candidates for 2019 Election

Source: ICW , 2019.

Information that has been summarized by ICW in Sjafrina (2019) that:

- 1) The Supreme Court's decision on the defendant Luthfi Hasan Ishaq stated that the suspects Fathanah and Yudi Setiawan met to discuss the plan to consolidate the acquisition of funds amounting to Rp 2 trillion in order to fulfill the PKS target in the 2014 election.[18]
- 2) The witness mentioned to fund regional elections in Central Java in 2015.
- 3) Allegedly to fund the advancement of the suspect in the 2018 Tegal Regional head election.
- 4) Allegedly to fund the advancement of Adriansyah in the Regional head election of South Kalimantan.
- 5) Allegedly to fund the advancement of Amran Batalipu in the Buol Regional head election [19].
- 6) Allegedly to fund Sri Hartini's advancement in the Klaten Regional head election.[20]
- 7) Allegedly to fund his wife's run in the Nganjuk Regional head election.[21]
- 8) The witness said that the corruption was to pay off the Regional head election debt.[22]
- 9) Allegedly to run in the Cimahi Regional head election.
- 10)The project commitment fee recognized by the provider was handed over to Rita Widyasari's success team.
- 11)The defendant Hasmun Hamzah said that he had given money to the candidate for the party carrying Asrun (Adriatma Dwi Putra's father) who was planning to run in the regional elections of Southeast Sulawesi Province at Adriatma's request.
- 12)Of the Rp 4.75 billion bribe received by the defendant, Rp 2 billion was used to pay for the election costs of the defendant's husband in the 2018 Temanggung election.[23]



13) The bribes secured by the KPK worth Rp 8 billion were put in 400,000 envelopes. For the “dawn attack” of the 2019 election. [24]

This description explains the close relationship that exists between money politics and the high risk of corruption that arises and the amount of money that is corrupted by individuals. The phenomenon of corruption to collect or return election capital has made the KPK appeal to election candidates not to engage in money politics [25]. The impact of money politics in elections can be the forerunner of people committing corruption. Reading the patterns of corruption it handles, the KPK agrees with research which states that political corruption is born from election corruption and high-cost politics. Political dowry is motivated by various factors [26]. One of the most problematic is the issue of party funding and commitment. Compared to the issue of limited cadres, political dowries occur because many political parties or party elites use elections as a momentum to raise funds [27]. Threats in the political field can come from within the country or abroad. From within the country is the act of a maker or coup d'état, namely the use of force in the form of mass mobilization to overthrow a ruling government, or mobilizing political power to weaken the government's power [28].

The practice of corrupting that we hear most often in the government is corruption. The magnitude of the loss and the severity of the impact of corruption cases cause this crime to be included in the category of extraordinary crime. With various losses that arise due to the ripple effect that exists, such as the flawed democratic process, the deprivation of the rights of the wider community and of course the loss of the state. The chronic culture of corruption in the Indonesian nation makes this crime occur deeply in the existing system in Indonesia, both in government and in the private sphere [29]. Of course, the corruption that is rooted in the government will cause systematic losses which will end up causing huge losses for the people, especially the lower middle economic class. Meanwhile, for corruption that occurs in the non-government sector, of course, it will cause the company to destroy the losses that continue to occur due to a corrupt system. With the increasing number of corruption cases, this will threaten the resilience of our country. This shows that money can easily control the government, of course this will make our government's resilience weaker against this non-military threat.

4. CLOSING

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the non-military threat originating from the dynamics of domestic politics is corruption. Corruption exists and can occur on the basis of contributions from many aspects, one of which is the existence of money politics which is used as a dowry to guarantee victory. This dowry can be in the form of basic food assistance, infrastructure repairs to the "dawn attack" which gives money directly to the community. With the increasing rate of corruption in this country, corruption has become one of the weaknesses of Indonesia's defense, because many corruption crimes can show that the discipline and morality of this nation can be easily controlled with money.

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