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Effectiveness of Bawaslu's Performance in Combating Money Politics in the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District

Intan Nurain Arsala¹, Sastro M. Wantu,² Ramli Mahmud,³ Zulfikar Adjie,⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Civic Education, State University of Gorontalo

(intanurain07@gmail.com)

(sastrowantu@ung.ac.id)

(ramlimahmud33@ung.ac.id)

(zulfikaradjie@ung.ac.id)

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in combating money politics during the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District, Gorontalo City. Using a qualitative descriptive method with a phenomenological approach, the research gathered data through interviews, observations, and documentation involving Bawaslu officials, community members, and election stakeholders. The findings reveal that Bawaslu has adopted systematic, participatory, and preventive strategies such as early detection, voter education, and the use of digital platforms for reporting violations. Nevertheless, obstacles including limited personnel, constrained budgets, weak law enforcement, and public tolerance for money politics impede optimal oversight. The study concludes that while Bawaslu's efforts have shown progress, there is a critical need to enhance institutional capacity, reform election laws, integrate digital supervision tools, and promote civic engagement. The study recommends increasing funding, streamlining enforcement mechanisms, and fostering collaboration among various stakeholders to ensure more transparent, fair, and democratic elections.

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INTRODUCTION

Voting (*General Election*) is a crucial element in a country's people-based governance system. Democratic elections must guarantee equal opportunities for all candidates and ensure that voters can make decisions freely without intervention or

pressure from certain parties. However, the phenomenon of money politics is often a major challenge faced during the voting process, so that many violations can damage the basic essence of politics and a true democratic system. This is due to the lack of emphasis on the intellectual quality and personal character of a political candidate, so that their financial factors become the main determinant or standard of victory in the election (Nurjulaiha et al., 2022).

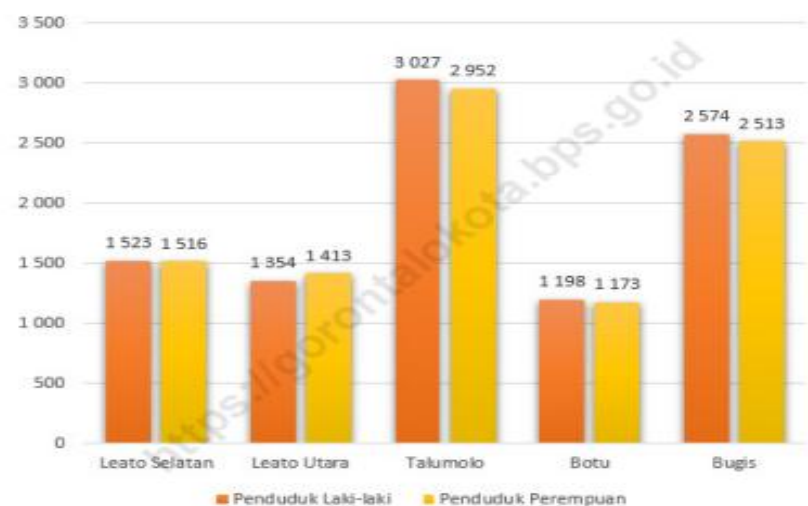
Praktik politik uang merupakan ancaman serius terhadap integritas proses demokrasi karena berpotensi merusak prinsip-prinsip keadilan, kesetaraan, dan kebebasan dalam pemilihan umum. Politik uang dipahami sebagai tindakan pemberian imbalan kepada individu atau kelompok pemilih sebagai bagian dari transaksi jual beli suara dalam persaingan politik (Nabilah et al., 2022). Di Kecamatan Dumbo Raya pada Pemilu 2024, praktik ini menjadi perhatian utama karena dapat merusak keseimbangan demokrasi dan memengaruhi kinerja lembaga penyelenggara pemilu seperti Bawaslu. Permasalahan ini semakin kompleks ketika dikaitkan dengan kelalaian prosedural oleh kelompok penyelenggara pemilu yang juga menjadi sorotan dalam upaya menjaga kualitas pemilu yang adil dan transparan (Adjie, Wantu, & Sahi, 2024). Selain itu, preferensi politik kelompok rentan seperti pemilih disabilitas juga menjadi elemen penting dalam memahami dinamika demokrasi elektoral, di mana nilai, persepsi, kecenderungan, dan kepuasan mereka perlu diperhatikan dalam menciptakan inklusivitas serta menghindari praktik politik transaksional (Sahi, Mahmud, & Hamim, 2024).

The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is an institution that has the primary responsibility for overseeing the implementation of general elections throughout Indonesia. Its duties include supervision of all stages of the election, starting from the election of members of the DPR, DPD, DPRD, president and vice president, to regional heads. Bawaslu itself is a permanent body, with its members serving for five (5) years from the time of their inauguration (Dian Rahmadani Hardin, 2022) . Its function is important in maintaining the honesty of the election and ensuring that the process runs fairly without interference from money politics. However, to ensure that this goal is achieved, an evaluation of Bawaslu's performance in handling money politics needs to be carried out.

Based on Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, Bawaslu has great authority in addition to being a supervisor, Bawaslu also plays a role in executing the judge who decides cases (Indasari et al., 2020) . Bawaslu not only provides advice, but also has the authority to resolve cases. One of Bawaslu's duties includes receiving, examining, evaluating, and determining administrative violations (Anggraini et al., 2023) . Reviewing the effective performance of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is something that requires further research. Although supervisory institutions such as Bawaslu at the Provincial, Regency/City, Sub-district, and Village/District levels are widespread, the practice of money politics is still very common. Bawaslu does not have legal authority, because its function is limited to supervision and handling. Therefore, Bawaslu needs to continuously make prevention efforts.

Previous studies have shown that money politics is still a serious problem in the general election process. However, studies that focus on evaluating Bawaslu's performance in dealing with money politics, especially at the sub-district level, are still limited. Therefore, this study will focus on assessing the effectiveness of Bawaslu's performance in handling money politics during the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya sub-district.

Dumbo Raya District is an administrative area in Gorontalo City with five sub-districts in it, including South Leato, North Leato, Talumolo, Bugis, and Botu. The Central Statistics Agency of Gorontalo City recorded that Dumbo Raya District in 2023 figures The population of Dumbo Raya District in 2022 was 19,243 people, consisting of 9,676 male residents and 9,567 female residents. Population by Sub-district in Dumbo Raya District, 2022 in the form of a bar chart, as follows:



Sumber/Source: Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Kota Gorontalo/ Ministry of Home Affairs, Population and Civil Registration Agency

Figure 1. Source: Central Statistics Agency: Dumbo Raya sub-district in figures 2023

The data recorded that there were 5 sub-districts in Dumbo Raya sub-district, which means that during the general election there were 5 members of the Sub-district Supervisory Committee (Panwaslu) tasked with supervising the process. In addition, there were 3 members of supervisors at the sub-district level and 3 members of Bawaslu at the City level tasked with supervising the general election process in the sub-district. According to data from initial observations, there were 14,242 Permanent Voters and 52 Polling Stations (TPS) in Dumbo Raya Sub-district, which implied the existence of 52 members of Polling Station Supervisors (PTPS) spread across the sub-district. Before the PTPS members acted to supervise the voting, 11 Bawaslu members from various levels carried out supervision and preventive measures on reports of alleged election violations, because they were on duty before the PTPS.

With the number of Permanent Voters List of 14,242 people in Dumbo Raya District, the question is whether the 11 supervisors are able to carry out adequate supervision of the possibility of election fraud, especially in terms of money politics? This is not possible because the comparison between the number of voters and supervisors is not proportional. Therefore, participatory supervision is needed from the community involving various components, including PKK mothers, young teenagers, students, and political parties, to supervise the general election process.

Although the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) has implemented this effort, the strategy of involving the community in participatory politics is still ineffective. This is due to the ongoing practice of money politics in Dumbo Raya District and other areas. In addition, questions have arisen regarding the number of cases of money politics violations in the general election. However, the facts show that there is no concrete data evidence or perpetrators of election violations who have been successfully arrested. Nevertheless, the practice of money politics remains widespread in various regions.

Starting from the understanding that the practice of political bribery is a problem that continues to arise in the implementation of elections, researchers are interested in exploring this issue further. Although there have been previous studies discussing the existence of political bribery, there has been no research that specifically focuses on analyzing the effectiveness of the performance of the Election Supervisory Institution in overcoming this practice, especially at the sub-district level. Therefore, this research will

examine the role of the Election Supervisory Institution in handling the practice of political bribery during the implementation of the 2024 General Election in Dumbo Raya District.

This study aims to gain deeper insight into the strategies and real steps implemented and taken by Bawaslu in handling money politics at the local level and to assess the achievements of Bawaslu Dumbo Raya in handling money politics and identifying factors that influence Bawaslu's effective performance in reducing this practice.

This study will use a qualitative method with a descriptive approach and phenomenological analysis. The researcher will involve in-depth data collection regarding the experiences and views of the City Bawaslu, Sub-district, PPK/PKD, PTPS, and the community regarding the effectiveness of Bawaslu's performance in overcoming money politics. Data analysis will aim to understand the essence of their experiences in dealing with money politics during the election in the sub-district. Thus, the qualitative approach and phenomenological analysis will allow the researcher to explore and understand the meaning contained in the experiences of the research subjects related to the topic being studied.

It is expected that the findings of this research can provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the extent to which Bawaslu's duties are effective in handling the problem of money politics practices during the 2024 Election in the Dumbo Raya District area. In addition, the results of this study are also anticipated to be able to provide valuable recommendations for Bawaslu and other related institutions to strengthen measures to prevent money politics practices in the upcoming democratic party.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a phenomenological descriptive study type. This approach was chosen to deeply understand the experiences, perceptions, and meanings constructed by informants related to the practice of overcoming money politics in the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District. Based on Arikunto's opinion in 2013, qualitative descriptive research is not intended to test a particular hypothesis, but only to describe what is about a variable, symptom or social condition (in Dotutinggi et al., 2024) . This understanding is obtained through oral language presentation, carried out

in a natural environment, and using various natural methods. This study uses primary and secondary data sources. Primary data were obtained directly from research subjects, namely members of the Panwascam, Panwaslu Kelurahan/Village, PTPS, and the Dumbo Raya District community who have experience or involvement in election supervision, especially related to overcoming the practice of money politics. Meanwhile, secondary data was collected through literature studies and reviews of official documents such as reports on supervision activities, laws and regulations, and relevant Bawaslu archives. Data collection techniques were carried out through field observations, in-depth interviews, and documentation, all of which aimed to dig up information comprehensively and contextually. In addition, triangulation techniques were used to check the validity of the data by comparing findings from various sources and methods. The data analysis in this study refers to the Miles and Huberman model, which includes three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification. Data reduction is carried out to filter important information and focus on relevant aspects, data presentation is arranged in a descriptive narrative form to facilitate interpretation, while the process of drawing conclusions is carried out reflectively and continuously by paying attention to the consistency between the findings obtained.

RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 Effectiveness of Bawaslu's Performance in Overcoming Money Politics

Practices in Dumbo Raya District, Gorontalo City

This study reveals that the performance of Bawaslu Dumbo Raya District in overcoming the practice of money politics shows a tendency to be increasingly effective, especially after the implementation of a systematic approach through structured supervisory governance. Based on observation, interview, and documentation data, it was found that the supervisory strategy implemented was no longer passive or reactive, but had developed into a participatory and prevention-based supervision model. Bawaslu consistently holds weekly coordination meetings with the ranks of village/sub-district supervisors to compile a map of vulnerability to money politics, evaluate data on reports of alleged violations, and formulate preventive measures that are more adaptive to political dynamics in the field.

One of the forms of success of the Dumbo Raya District Bawaslu is the creation of an early detection mechanism that allows election supervisors to identify potential money politics practices before the campaign stage begins. This mechanism is supported by the use of mapping instruments for areas prone to violations and the use of social media to receive public complaints quickly and responsively. In addition, community involvement is an important factor that supports the effectiveness of supervision. The results of interviews with key informants showed that the increase in citizen participation in reporting money politics violations was the result of political education activities carried out by Bawaslu on an ongoing basis through socialization, citizen forums, and election awareness campaigns.

This effectiveness is in line with the concept of effectiveness according to Liang Gie (2000) which emphasizes that an activity is said to be effective if it is able to achieve results in accordance with the objectives that have been set. In this context, Bawaslu's goal of suppressing the practice of money politics was successfully achieved through systematic, measurable efforts. Furthermore, the performance of election supervisors can also be analyzed using Mangkunegara's theory (2001) which states that performance is measured based on the quality, quantity, and timeliness of work results. Bawaslu Dumbo Raya's performance reflects all of these indicators, especially in terms of timeliness in following up on public reports and the quality of coordination between election organizing institutions at the sub-district level.

However, there are still a number of challenges that hinder the optimization of supervisory performance, such as limited human resources and lack of budget for large-scale socialization activities. In addition, the permissive culture towards money politics in some communities is still a structural obstacle that requires a long-term approach. Therefore, the sustainability of the HR capacity building program, the formation of democracy volunteers at the grassroots level, and cross-sector collaboration are recommended strategic steps in increasing the effectiveness of supervision in the future.

Overall, the results of this study indicate that the effectiveness of Bawaslu's performance in overcoming the practice of money politics is not only determined by the existence of regulations, but is also greatly determined by the quality of the implementation of the supervision strategy, responsiveness to public reporting, and the ability to build political awareness of citizens. By optimizing the synergy between

prevention, supervision, and action, Bawaslu Dumbo Raya District has demonstrated progressive institutional performance, which should be used as a model for election supervision in other regions.

a. Preparation of Election Procedure Standards

This study found that the preparation of election management standards by Bawaslu is a strategic step to ensure that election supervision runs systematically, fairly, and transparently. The standards include regulations for implementation, mechanisms for monitoring violations, dispute resolution, and post-election evaluations, so that the supervision process can run in a structured and measurable manner. Based on Liang Gie's (2000) theory of effectiveness, these standards play an important role in ensuring that supervision is in accordance with its objectives, providing real benefits in the form of optimal prevention and handling of money politics.

In its implementation, Bawaslu is tasked with identifying obstacles, providing recommendations for improvement, and actively coordinating with the KPU, government, and the community. Improving the capacity of human resources at all levels is the main focus so that supervision can be carried out effectively and with integrity. The weekly plenary meeting mechanism plays a strategic role as a forum for routine evaluation, strategic planning, and preparation of integrated reporting. Through this meeting, Bawaslu can quickly identify obstacles in the field, adjust strategies, and ensure accountability and transparency of supervision in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 7 of 2017.

The plenary meeting also serves as a medium to ensure that supervisors' performance meets standards, optimize resource allocation by prioritizing areas prone to violations, and produce comprehensive reports as a tool for evaluation and public accountability. Synergy between central and regional Bawaslu elements, as well as the quality of human resources that continues to be improved through training, are key factors in the success of supervision. This mechanism also allows Bawaslu to adapt quickly to election dynamics, such as money politics efforts or security threats.

Overall, the weekly plenary meeting integrates evaluation, planning, and reporting, thus becoming an important instrument to ensure credible, effective,

and integrity-based election supervision. According to Mangkunegara's performance theory (2001), good performance is the result of synergy between competent individuals and effective work systems. This mechanism is a concrete manifestation of Bawaslu's efforts to realize an honest, fair, and trustworthy 2024 Election.

b. Election Prevention and Enforcement

The findings in this study indicate that Bawaslu Dumbo Raya District adopted two main approaches in preventing money politics, namely organized and unorganized approaches. The organized approach is realized through official programs such as socialization of participatory supervision and political education, which target vulnerable voters such as people with disabilities and new voters. This program aims to equip the community with knowledge so that they are able to recognize and reject the practice of money politics.

Meanwhile, the unorganized approach utilizes social media to spread anti-money politics messages quickly and widely. Social media is used for visual campaigns, educational content, and the dissemination of money politics cases that have been prosecuted. However, challenges still arise related to the limited human resources skilled in technology, limited budgets, and low community participation in providing feedback. Nevertheless, social media remains an effective tool, especially for reaching the younger generation who are more familiar with technology.

In terms of enforcement, Bawaslu Dumbo Raya District implements a structured mechanism through public reporting and direct findings of supervisors. The process includes evaluation of initial evidence, clarification of related parties, and forwarding of cases to Sentra Gakkumdu, KPU, or DKPP according to the type of violation. Several cases of legislative candidate money politics have even entered the investigation stage, indicating the important role of Bawaslu in law enforcement. However, the number of cases that reach the courts is still limited due to difficulties in collecting evidence, less than optimal coordination between agencies, and low public awareness of reporting.

This approach and mechanism are in line with Josrivanto's (2021) view that Bawaslu has the authority to receive, examine, and decide on administrative

violations and money politics. The success of this procedure depends not only on regulations, but also on Bawaslu's ability to overcome limited resources and public awareness. Therefore, it is necessary to increase human resource capacity through training, development of innovative programs, and expansion of cooperation networks with related parties. Synergy between Bawaslu, the community, and other stakeholders is crucial to strengthen supervision and enforcement.

The community needs to be empowered through training and socialization so that they are able to recognize and report money politics practices. On the other hand, Bawaslu must strengthen coordination with the KPU, law enforcement officers, and civil society organizations to ensure that supervision is carried out in an integrated manner. This collaboration not only increases effectiveness, but also strengthens public trust in the supervisory institution.

In general, the performance of Bawaslu Dumbo Raya District in the 2024 Election is quite effective, especially in prevention through education and systematic action. Organized socialization programs have succeeded in increasing public awareness, while approaches through social media have expanded the reach of education. However, this effectiveness still needs to be supported by an adequate budget, better human resource capacity, and closer coordination with various parties, including the KPU and law enforcement.

A strategic step to increase effectiveness is the development of supporting technology such as digital reporting applications that make it easier for the public to report violations anonymously or openly. This technology increases the efficiency of the reporting process and allows for the collection of accurate data for analysis. The application can also provide real-time information to supervisors for a quick response.

In addition, creative campaigns involving influential figures, such as religious leaders and traditional leaders, using local art and digital media are needed. These innovative campaigns aim to build collective public awareness of the negative impacts of money politics and strengthen a political culture of integrity.

Strengthening technology and creative campaigns are not only relevant in the short term, but also support the sustainability of more effective supervision. Data from digital applications can be analyzed for targeted prevention strategies, while the support of influential figures strengthens moral and social messages. The synergy between technology and community involvement is the key to strengthening the overall supervision system.

Challenges such as budget constraints and competent human resources need to be anticipated, for example through cooperation between the private sector and donor agencies. Careful planning is also important for effective campaigns according to the characteristics of local communities.

By strengthening these various aspects, Bawaslu Dumbo Raya District can create a solid and sustainable monitoring system. The success of this innovative strategy can also be a model for other regions, in line with the goal of clean, honest, and integrity-based elections in Indonesia. Continuous commitment to innovation and adaptation of technology and social dynamics is the main key to realizing a better and quality democracy in the future.

c. Supervision and Implementation

Research shows that Bawaslu Dumbo Raya District has adopted an innovative and proactive supervisory approach, with a primary focus on preventing the increasing practice of money politics in the run-up to the voting. This strategy aims to realize clean, fair, and transparent elections, in accordance with democratic principles.

One of the real implementations is night patrols until early morning during the quiet period. This patrol not only involves Bawaslu officers formally, but also involves the active participation of the local community, which significantly increases the effectiveness of supervision through early detection of potential violations. This approach also builds collective awareness of the importance of election integrity and shared responsibility in maintaining it.

In addition to patrols, Bawaslu initiated participatory programs such as "Supervision Corner" and "Supervision Village" which function as education centers and direct supervision by the community. Involving local figures, youth, and civil society organizations, these programs transform the community from

mere voters to active supervisors, thereby strengthening Bawaslu's legitimacy and increasing public trust.

However, Bawaslu's limited authority to take firm action against violations is a significant obstacle. Regulatory and bureaucratic obstacles open loopholes for violators, especially at the local level. Therefore, regulatory reform is needed that provides Bawaslu with broader authority to handle violations quickly and firmly.

Overall, the "Prevent, Monitor, Act" approach implemented by Bawaslu Dumbo Raya has succeeded in shifting the supervision paradigm from reactive to proactive. Political education and community involvement strengthen awareness of the importance of clean and fair elections. This approach is in line with the principle of effectiveness according to Peter F. Drucker, namely focusing on achieving desired results through optimal utilization of resources.

Strengthening recommendations include increasing human resource capacity, stronger regulatory support, developing digital reporting technology, and creative campaigns involving community leaders and social media. These steps are expected to increase the effectiveness of monitoring and taking action against money politics, while creating a transparent and participatory election monitoring model for other regions.

With this strengthening, Bawaslu Dumbo Raya is able to carry out a strategic role in maintaining the integrity of democracy, while also providing real contributions to improving the quality of elections at the local and national levels.

4.2 Factors that influence Bawaslu's performance in handling money politics

Furthermore, this study also identifies factors that influence Bawaslu's performance in overcoming money politics during the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District. Based on the theoretical study in Chapter 2, Palinrungi (2022) divides these factors into two main categories, namely internal factors and external factors that influence the occurrence of money politics in the implementation of the Election.

a. Internal Factors

Internal factors in the implementation of elections refer to elements originating from within the election organizing institution, such as the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), which influence the effectiveness of the

implementation of supervisory duties. These internal factors include human resources (HR), authority, operational procedures, and workload.

Internal factors that affect Bawaslu's performance in overcoming money politics in Dumbo Raya District during the 2024 Election include limited human resources (HR), limited authority, and very tight time pressure. Bawaslu faces major challenges in supervising the practice of money politics, especially approaching voting day, where the intensity of violations often increases. Supervision carried out until early morning shows the high dedication of supervisors, but problems arise when violations occur outside of supervision hours, indicating gaps in the supervision system that have not been fully utilized.

In addition, the limited authority of Bawaslu is a major obstacle to the effectiveness of supervision. Bawaslu does not have the authority to force the presence of the reported party, unlike the police who can carry out forced pick-ups. This inability, coupled with the very tight time limit for handling violation reports, has resulted in many cases of money politics not being able to be processed further. This reflects the limitations in the implementation of supervision which has an impact on the handling of violations that is not optimal.

Nevertheless, Bawaslu continues to strive to carry out its supervisory duties, although complicated operational procedures and limited use of technology have caused inefficiencies in the process. The clarification procedure, which was carried out manually and repeatedly, encountered difficulties in finding the reported party, which increased the workload of supervisors and reduced the effectiveness of follow-up. Based on this analysis, although Bawaslu has made maximum efforts, internal factors including limited human resources, authority, time, and procedural inefficiencies indicate that Bawaslu's performance during the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District has not been fully effective in overcoming money politics. For this reason, strengthening institutions, simplifying procedures, and utilizing technology are important steps that need to be considered to increase the effectiveness of supervision in the future.

b. External Factors

External factors such as economic conditions, political culture, and public distrust can create obstacles in the implementation of fair and clean elections. In

overcoming the practice of money politics during the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District, Bawaslu faces a number of challenges that come from significant external factors. One of the main challenges is the political culture of society that is permissive of the practice of money politics. Many residents consider the provision of money or basic necessities by legislative candidates as something normal or even as a form of "sustenance" that only comes once every five years. This view shows that the public does not fully understand the negative impact of the practice of money politics on the quality of democracy, so they tend to accept the assistance without feeling that it is a violation. This condition certainly complicates Bawaslu's task in overcoming money politics because the public does not feel that there is anything wrong with accepting the gift.

Difficult economic factors also influence people's attitudes towards money politics. In an uncertain economic situation, giving money or basic necessities is considered as assistance that can ease the burden of life. This makes the situation worse because basic needs are often more pressing than concern for the integrity of the election. Thus, although Bawaslu tries to educate the public to overcome this practice, economic difficulties encourage people to prefer accepting assistance and ignore its potential negative impact on clean and fair elections.

In addition, weaknesses in regulatory enforcement also hamper the effectiveness of Bawaslu's performance. People who want to report money politics practices often feel that their reports do not receive an adequate response. Reasons such as lack of evidence, reports that are past the deadline, or slow legal processes make many people feel that reporting violations is futile. As a result, the level of public trust in the legal system decreases, and they become reluctant to participate in law enforcement efforts. This creates a passive atmosphere among the public who no longer believe that reporting will lead to change or sanctions.

Bawaslu has made maximum efforts in conducting supervision, its effectiveness in overcoming the practice of money politics during the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District is still limited. A permissive culture towards money politics, economic difficulties, and weak enforcement of regulations are the main challenges that need to be overcome with a more adaptive strategy. To improve supervision performance in the future, a more comprehensive approach

is needed, including through increasing public education, economic empowerment to reduce dependence on political assistance, and improvements in law enforcement to be more responsive and effective.

During the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District, Bawaslu faced major challenges in overcoming the practice of money politics, both from internal and external factors. Internal factors such as limited human resources, limited authority, and inefficient operational procedures reduced the effectiveness of supervision. Meanwhile, external factors such as a permissive community culture towards money politics, economic difficulties, and weak enforcement of regulations also complicated Bawaslu's efforts. People who consider giving money or basic necessities as something normal and an urgent need are often reluctant to report violations because they feel that nothing has changed. To increase the effectiveness of supervision in the future, a more holistic approach is needed, including public education, economic empowerment, and strengthening a more responsive and efficient law enforcement system.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion This study evaluates the effectiveness of the performance of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in handling the practice of money politics in the 2024 Election in Dumbo Raya District, Gorontalo City. The results of the study indicate that Bawaslu has shown positive developments by implementing a structured, participatory, and prevention-based supervision approach. Several strategies implemented include early detection mechanisms, community involvement, and the use of social media to receive reports of violations. However, various challenges still hinder the optimization of Bawaslu's performance, such as limited human resources, minimal budget, inadequate authority, and a community culture that is still permissive of the practice of money politics.

The effectiveness of Bawaslu is not only determined by the existence of regulations, but also by the quality of the implementation of the monitoring strategy, the speed of response to public reports, and efforts to build political awareness of citizens. Although Bawaslu Dumbo Raya has taken various innovative steps such as night patrols, the "Supervision Corner" program, and collaboration with local figures, its authority to

impose sanctions is still limited. On the other hand, external factors such as economic conditions and weak law enforcement also complicate efforts to eradicate money politics.

To improve election supervision in the future, it is necessary to strengthen the institutional capacity of Bawaslu by increasing human resources and budget. Regulatory reform is also important so that Bawaslu has a firmer authority in prosecuting violations. In addition, the use of technology through digital reporting platforms and increasing public political education must be a priority. Synergy between Bawaslu, law enforcement, local governments, and civil society organizations also needs to be strengthened to create a more solid supervision system.

Further research can examine the role of digital technology in real-time election supervision or conduct a comparative analysis of Bawaslu's performance in various regions with different socio-political characteristics. Long-term studies are also needed to assess the impact of the anti-money politics campaign on changes in voter behavior. Overall, Bawaslu Dumbo Raya's efforts reflect a commitment to maintaining the integrity of democracy, but systemic improvements are still needed so that clean and fair elections can be realized. By overcoming internal and external challenges, Bawaslu can become an example of a transparent and participatory election supervision model in Indonesia.

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