

Knowledge and Attitudes of the Younger Generation towards Money Politics in the 2024 General Election

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Received: 11 March 2024

Revised: 24 May 2025

Published: 31 May 2025

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to explain and analyze the knowledge and attitudes of the younger generation towards money politics in the general election campaign in Lampung in 2024. This study uses qualitative methods with primary data collected through interviews, in-depth group discussions, documentation, and observations. Data analysis uses frequency tables, percentage, and interpretation according to the theoretical framework. The results of the study show that the younger generation and university students have a positive attitude towards preventing the practice of money politics in the regional head election in Lampung. However, knowledge of prohibitions and sanctions for money politics needs to be further enhanced among them, both through political education and periodic active socialization by the election organizer (General Election Commission and Election Supervisory Agency), as well as through cooperation with higher education, group civil society groups, and schools.

Keywords:

Money Politics; Knowledge; Attitude; Prevention; Young Generation

Introduction

Democratic, high-quality general and regional elections are essential to producing leaders of integrity. Achieving this requires the active and rule-abiding participation of all stakeholders—political parties, candidates, election organizers, voters, and the government. Institutions such as the General Election Commission and the Election Supervisory Agency must remain impartial and uphold integrity. Political parties should support competent candidates, voters must act intelligently and rationally, and the government must maintain neutrality. Elections should be organized transparently and accountably, adhering to principles of being direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair.

However, these ideals are frequently undermined by the practice of money politics, which is a major threat to democratic elections. Money politics includes various

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corrupt practices such as the buying and selling of candidacies, bribing election organizers, and vote-buying through intermediaries (Aspinall & Sukmajati, 2015). Despite being illegal, such practices are widespread in Indonesia. Research shows that 33% of Indonesian elections involve money politics, well above the global average of 14.22% and higher than many developing countries (Syawawi, 2020). This indicates how normalized and systemic money politics has become.

The financial burden of running for office has led to increased political costs, encouraging politicians to rely heavily on money to gain power. Politicians, their families, business allies, and wealthy newcomers continue to spend vast sums to secure positions of authority, even as regulations criminalizing these practices are strengthened (Muhtadi, 2020; Indrayana, 2017). Evidence shows that vote-buying was prevalent in elections held from 2009 to 2019, from the national level down to village leadership contests (Ulum, 2020; Tjahjoko, 2020).

A key institution in monitoring these practices is the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). The agency plays a vital role in supervising election stages and ensuring compliance. Yet, in practice, it faces significant challenges. In the 2020 regional elections, Bawaslu identified 166 alleged violations of money politics, but only 31 cases moved to the investigation stage, and most did not result in convictions due to lack of evidence (CNN Indonesia, 2021). According to Law No. 10/2016, sanctions for money politics include disqualification, yet enforcement remains inconsistent.

The Indonesian Legal Roundtable (ILR) reported 348 election-related criminal decisions from the 2019 elections, with money politics being the most frequent offense—72 cases in total. In the 2018 elections, 535 suspected cases of money politics were reported during campaign stages, with more incidents during the quiet period and vote counting (Bawaslu, 2019). Lampung Province is a notable example. In the 2018 regional elections, Bawaslu found 23 alleged violations, five of which involved money politics. However, all five were dismissed due to insufficient evidence. In some cases, such as distributing milk or rice during campaigns, authorities failed to establish the timeline or the responsible individuals, highlighting the difficulty of proving money politics.

In 2023, Bawaslu released the Election Vulnerability Index (IKP), which identified provinces most susceptible to money politics. Lampung ranked second, and Central Lampung Regency was listed among the five most vulnerable districts (Voa Indonesia, 2023). This underlines the importance of addressing money politics in these areas.

The persistence of money politics reflects a deeper issue: political reform in Indonesia has yet to foster a democratic culture that genuinely promotes public welfare. Instead, identity politics, based on ethnicity and religion, is often exploited to gain electoral support, causing post-election social division. This weakens national unity and hinders effective local governance, especially in addressing poverty and development. Combined with limited bureaucratic reform and ongoing corruption, collusion, and nepotism, the result is a fragile democracy.

One major reason money politics is difficult to eliminate is the challenge of proof. These transactions are typically conducted secretly, with both givers and receivers unwilling to confess, making enforcement difficult. Given this context, Lampung Province becomes a critical case for study. It not only ranks high in election vulnerability but also exhibits recurring issues in preventing and addressing money politics. This makes it an ideal setting to explore how the younger generation perceives and responds to such practices.

The youth, particularly first-time voters, are a key demographic. They are seen as vulnerable due to limited political knowledge and experience, and their pragmatic or permissive attitudes may make them easy targets for vote-buying (Limilia & Ariadne, 2018). Studies confirm that novice voters are among the groups most often targeted by money politics (Adhinata, 2019; Pettalolo, 2020). Their lack of political education often leads to weak understanding of democratic values and the importance of political integrity. Candidates and political parties aim to influence and persuade them to win their votes. Constituents are those who feel represented by specific ideologies, often channeled through political parties (Aspinall & Sukmajati, 2015).

In political science, education plays a vital role in shaping voters' political knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. Political education is part of the broader process of political socialization, in which individuals develop beliefs and values related to politics and governance. The family, schools, and universities are major sources of this socialization, along with media and peer groups (Plano et al., 2015). How well these institutions prepare youth politically determines the quality of their political participation.

Effective political education promotes the development of stable democratic attitudes. Political orientation is shaped by personal experiences, societal influences, and political events. Attitudes—how individuals respond to political issues or actors—can evolve over time and are influenced by various factors. Therefore, understanding and improving young voters' attitudes toward money politics is crucial to building a stronger democratic culture.

In conclusion, money politics remains a persistent threat to Indonesian democracy. Despite regulatory efforts, weak enforcement and deeply entrenched political practices continue to undermine fair elections. Focusing on educating and empowering the younger generation, especially first-time voters, is essential to breaking this cycle. By fostering awareness and resilience against vote-buying, Indonesia can work towards a more accountable and democratic political system.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach (Creswell and Creswell, 2018) with primary data collected through interviews, in-depth group discussions (FGDs), FGDs starting with a pre-test, and post-test after the FGD ends. Interviews were combined with questionnaires and in-depth focus group discussions (FGDs). The FGD ran smoothly and actively involving 170 respondents/informants, most of whom were students from various districts and cities in Lampung Province.

This research partnered with the General Election Commission and the Lampung General Election Supervisory Agency. This partner's involvement is specific to document and regulatory data collection. The implementation of the research began with the preparation of data collection instruments, questionnaires, assignment letters from the Institute for Research and Community Service, University of Lampung. Discussion of the schedule by the implementing team and agreeing on the time and location plan. The implementation of activities from data collection began in May to August 2023.

Knowledge and attitude analysis to explain and compare attitudes from oral statements through answers to written or oral questions. It is then organized according to the intensity of the dimensions of knowledge and attitudes shown. Targeted questionnaires offer respondents answer options arranged from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree”. Analysis provides possible predictions about behavior, knowledge, attitudes, and realistic political considerations. Knowledge and attitude analysis can be

applied to potential voters to assess several aspects of the general election process, voting identification, the influence of political parties on voting decisions, and the background of voters' inconsistent voting patterns.

Results and discussion

According to Law Number 40/2009 on Youth, youth are Indonesian citizens who are entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. Youth is defined by WHO (World Health Organization) as individuals aged 15-24 years, Adolescents as those aged 10-19 years, and Young People aged 10-24 years as a combination of Adolescence and Youth.

The sample of young generation respondents in this study totaled 170 people. Respondents' ages were 18-22 years (Table 1) with the largest sample in the 19 year old category (60%) and the least 22 years old (0.6%).

Table 1. Age of Respondents

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18	41	24,12
19	103	60,59
20	18	10,59
21	6	3,52
22	1	0,59
Didn't Answer	1	0,59
Total	170	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023.

This generation is also referred as Gen Z or i-generation who were born in 1995–2010 (Aeni, 2022). Currently they are aged 13-28 years. This group includes the generation that is up to date with issues spread in the mass media or the internet. Gen Z has different characteristics from other generations. Generation Z has a character that likes technology, is flexible, smarter, and tolerant of cultural differences (Rastati, 2018). This generation is also globally connected and networked in the virtual world. Although they are known for being open minded, this generation is also known to have less good character, such as preferring instant culture and being less sensitive to the essence of privacy.

Table 2. Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	102	60
Male	68	40
Total	170	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023.

The gender of the respondents consisted of 102 women with a percentage of 60% and 68 men with a percentage of 40% (Table 2). All respondents' professions are as

students from various districts and cities in Lampung Province and from outside Lampung Province (DKI Jakarta, West Java, North Sumatra and Yogyakarta) who are currently immigrants to Lampung.

The General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia has determined 204,807,222 citizens as voters or included in the 2014 Election Permanent Voter List. More than half of the voters are young people, namely generation Z and millennials. A total of 46,800,161 or 22.85 percent of voters are generation Z (Ramadhan, 2023). Meanwhile, voters from the millennial generation were 66,822,389 people or 33.60 percent. The millennial generation is the term for people born from 1980 to 1994. In total, voters from generation Z and millennials amounted 113,622,550 people. The number of young voters dominates because it reaches 56.45 percent of the total voters.

Informant's Knowledge about the 2024 General Election

The younger generation in the novice voter age category is generally less interested in practical political activities such as general elections and regional head elections (Karim, et al. 2020). However, as a source of information and knowledge, information media plays a very important role in shaping public knowledge, especially informants, regarding insight into electoral politics, including money politics in general elections and regional head elections. Based on this, the researcher asked about what sources of information media were references regarding the political understanding of first-time voters in South Lampung.

The informant's answers showed that 170 respondents admitted that they had their own preferences in choosing sources of political information. Newspaper or print media as much as 10%, radio 0%, national online media 6.7%, local online media 13.3%, social media 60%, television 6.7%, and through seminars or discussions as much as 3.3%. These results show that young voters mostly choose social media as a reference source for information about politics (see Table 3).

Table 3. Source of Information and Knowledge about the 2024 General Election

N	Source of Media Information	Percentage
1.	Social Media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, etc.)	60
2.	Local Online Media	13,3
3.	Newspaper/Print Media	10
4.	National Online Media	6,7
5.	Television	6,7
6.	Seminar dan Discussion,	3,3
7.	Radio	0
Total		100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023

The majority (60%) of informants learned about the general implementation and 2024 regional head elections in Lampung through social media, such as Facebook (FB),

WhatsApp (WA), Instagram (IG), Twitter, and others. Meanwhile, the rest obtained information about the simultaneous elections from other mass media (newspapers, print, television, etc.).

This reality is in line with research results by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), that social media has a major influence on the political choices of the younger generation. The survey showed that 60.6% of generation Z or young people born in 1995-2005 accessed political-related news via social media (Ichwanuddin, 2018). In detail, the survey divided the 60.6% of first-time voters who accessed political news via the internet into three intensity categories. As many as 36% access political news via the internet, but rarely. As many as 22.3% often access political news via social media and the remaining 2.3% very often.

Knowledge on Money Politics

In the aspect of knowledge about money politics, only 86.70% of informants answered firmly that they knew money politics, while the other 13.30% informants admitted that they did not know what money politics was. In the political definition aspect, money is a form of giving or promising to bribe someone, either so that the person does not exercise their right to vote; or so that he can exercise his rights in a certain way during general elections or regional head elections, as many as 96.70% answered that it was true, but there were still 3.3% of informants who said it was wrong.

Table 4. Knowledge of Money Politics

N	Knowledge of Money Politics	Pre-test	Post-test	Improvement
1.	Know Money Politics	86,70%	100%	13,3%
2.	Money politics is a form of giving or promising to bribe someone either so that the person does not exercise their right to vote or so that they exercise their right in a certain way during general elections or regional head elections.	96,70%	100%	3,3%
3.	Money politics is a form of violation of general election campaigns and regional head elections.	93,30%	100%	6,7%
4	The practice of money politics is carried out by giving money, goods, basic necessities including rice, oil and sugar to the public with the aim of attracting public sympathy so that they vote for the party/candidate concerned.	93,30%	96,70%	3,4%
Average		92,5%	99,18%	6,63%

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023.

Then in the next aspect, money politics is a form of violation of general election campaigns and regional head elections, 93.30% of informants answered that it was true

but there were still 3.3% of informants who answered that it was wrong, and another 3.3% were still unsure. The final aspect of money politics knowledge is that the practice of money politics is carried out by giving money, goods, basic necessities including rice, oil and sugar to the public with the aim of attracting public sympathy so that they vote for the party/candidate concerned. A total of 93.30 informants answered the statement that it was true, and the remaining 6.7% of informants admitted that they were still hesitant to answer.

Table 4 above shows that the informants' knowledge is quite high at an average of 92.5 percent. This means that money politics is actually quite well known among the younger generation and students. There are allegations that social media content provides a lot of knowledge about money politics via cell phones. However, after a joint discussion (FGD) was held and a post-test was carried out, there was an increase in respondents' knowledge about the meaning of money politics by 6.63%.

Knowledge of Money Politics Prohibitions and Sanctions

In the aspect of knowledge that money politics is prohibited, 90% of informants said they knew and only 10% said they did not know. Regarding the knowledge aspect of the Regional Head Election Law number 10 of 2016 which regulates the practice of money politics, 60% of informants knew about these regulations and the other 40% claimed that they did not know. In the aspect of knowledge of legal sanctions for recipients and givers of rewards, 80% of informants claimed to know, while 20% claimed that they did not know about legal sanctions for recipients and givers of rewards. In the knowledge aspect of this sanction, the giver and recipient of political money in regional head elections can be imprisoned and fined a maximum of IDR 1 billion. As many as 63.3% of informants were aware of this sanction. While the other 36.7% said they didn't know. Then in the aspect of knowledge that sanctions regarding money politics are regulated in Article 187A paragraph 2, 56.7% of informants knew about this provision while the other 43.3% claimed that they did not know.

In the aspect of knowledge that influencing voters not to exercise their right to vote in a certain way can be punished, as many as 76.7% knew, while the other 23.3% claimed they did not know. Regarding the aspect of knowledge that influencing voters to tamper with ballot papers so that the vote becomes invalid can be punished, 73.3% of informants already knew, while the other 26.7% did not know. Meanwhile, the aspect of knowledge that influences voters to choose certain candidates or not to choose certain candidates can be punished, as many as 60% of informants already know, while the other 40% do not know yet.

Table 5 shows that the informants' knowledge of prohibitions and sanctions on money politics is an average of 70%. This means that knowledge about prohibitions and sanctions against money politics needs to be further improved among pupils and students, both through active and regular outreach by general election organizers (General Election Commission and General Election Supervisory Agency), as well as through collaboration with universities, civil society groups, and schools. This data also shows that knowledge about prohibitions and sanctions against the practice of money politics is not yet widely understood among students and the younger generation in general. However, after a joint discussion (FGD) was held and a post-test was carried out, there was an increase in respondents' knowledge about prohibitions and sanctions on money politics, an average of 24.56% (Table 5).

Table 5. Knowledge of Money Politics Prohibitions and Sanctions

No.	Prohibition & Sanction Knowledge	Pre-test	Post-test	Improvement
1.	Money Politics is Prohibited	90%	100%	10%
2.	Regional Head Election Law Number 10 of 2016 clearly regulates the practice of money politics	60%	90%	30%
3.	There are legal sanctions for recipients and givers of rewards	80%	100%	20%
4.	Givers and recipients of political money in regional head elections can be imprisoned and fined a maximum of IDR 1 billion	63,3%	96,6%	33,3%
5.	Sanctions regarding money politics are regulated in article 187A paragraph 2	56,7%	93,3%	36,6%
6.	Influencing voters not to exercise their right to vote in a certain way is punishable	76,7%	93,3%	16,6%
7.	Influencing voters to tamper with ballot papers so that the vote becomes invalid is punishable	73,3%	90%	16,7%
8.	Influencing one's choice to vote for a particular candidate or not to vote for a particular candidate can be punished	60%	93,3%	33,3%
Average		70%	94,56%	24,56%

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023.

Attitude to Prevent Money Politics

Based on the research results, it shows that in the attitude aspect of accepting or rejecting money or goods by someone with a message to choose a particular candidate, 83.3% of informants refused and the rest accepted. In the aspect of attitude in choosing a place to report incidents that indicate money politics, as many as 93.3% of informants chose the General Election Supervisory Agency as the place to report but there were still 6.7% of informants who did not know.

On the aspect of accepting or refusing money or other materials so that voters do not come to the polling station before voting, 93.3% of informants said they would refuse, but there were 3.3% of informants who said they would accept (see Table 6). In the Table 6 it shows that the attitude of informants towards preventing money politics is an average of 87.32% who firmly reject giving money politics and choose the General Election Supervisory Agency as the place to report money politics. While, the rest will report to the local General Election Commission. This means that the younger generation and students have a positive attitude towards preventing the practice of money politics in regional head elections in Lampung.

Table 6. Knowledge and Attitudes to Prevent Money Politics

N	Knowledge of Money Politics Prevention	Percentage
1.	Refusing money or goods by someone with a message to vote for a particular candidate	83,3%
2.	Refusing money or goods by someone with a message not to vote for a particular candidate	83,3%
3.	Refuse money or goods and to not vote for a particular candidate	80%
4.	Know where to report incidents that indicate money politics is occurring	93,3%
5.	Refusing money or other materials to prevent you from coming to the polling station before voting.	96,7%
Average		87,32%

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023

Informants tend to have the attitude of rational voters who will make choices based on consideration of the abilities of certain candidates who have a good vision-mission, track record and work program. They will reject the practice of money politics in any form; participate in conducting political education for other voters, and reject 'Golput' (the white group, the act of not voting) in order to produce dignified elections.

In line with this trend, the General Election Supervisory Agency (Lampost.co., 2019) of South Lampung Regency has held a Declaration of the Anti-Money Politics Village Movement at the Football Field in Baktirasa Village, Sragi District, South Lampung. The purpose of the Declaration is to provide political education as well as campaign for a movement to reject money politics. The village declaration of anti-money politics is a national activity carried out by the General Election Supervisory Agency. This declaration is expected to provoke the people of Lampung, so that from the beginning onwards they can reject money politics in every general election, regional head election, and even village head elections.

The Anti-Money Politics Village Movement is a form of preventing the practice of money politics in society. For this reason, it needs to be encouraged and started from the village level in order to realize the implementation of general elections with integrity and peace. The village communities' understanding of prohibitions and sanctions as well as prevention of money politics really needs to be improved. Article 187A of Law Number 10/2016 concerning Regional Head Elections is clear that for people who give or receive political money there are elements of election crime. The threat of a sentence is 36 to 72 months. So that the public must also understand that criminal elements are easy to prove.

However, in practice, there is an assumption that money politics is like a ghost of democracy, it can be felt but is difficult to prove. For example, the Election Supervisory Agency of Lampung Province (2021) decided that the elected candidate for Mayor of Bandar Lampung, Eva Dwiana (Number 03), was proven to have committed structured, systematic and massive violations (Bawaslu, 2021) in the 2020 regional head election for Bandar Lampung City. The Decision also cancels Eva Dwiana & Deddy Amarullah as candidate pairs for Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Bandar Lampung. They were considered

to have committed violations in the form of promising and/or providing money or other materials to influence election organizers and/or voters. Then, the Lampung Provincial Bawaslu also ordered Bandar Lampung City KPU to cancel Bandar Lampung City KPU's decision regarding the appointment of the Reported Party as a candidate pair in the election.

However, the Supreme Court granted the lawsuit filed by the elected candidates for Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Bandar Lampung, Eva Dwiana & Deddy Amarullah (Kabar24. 2021). Apart from that, the Supreme Court also annulled the decision of the Bandar Lampung City KPU which disqualified the candidate pair supported by PDI Perjuangan, Gerindra and Nasional Demokrat. The decision was contained in the decision document for the dispute over Administrative Violations for the Bandar Lampung Regional Head Election numbered Number 1 P/PAP/2021. Bandar Lampung KPU was also asked to re-establish and issue a new decision stating that the Decree of the Bandar Lampung City General Election Commission Number 461/HK.03.1-Kpt/1871/KPU-Kot/IX/2020, dated 23 September 2020, which won Eva Dwiana & Deddy Amrullah candidate pair, remains valid and legally binding. The elected candidate pair received the most votes with 249,241 votes. Meanwhile, another candidate pair, namely Ricko Menoza (serial number 01) received 92,428 votes, and candidate pair M. Yusuf Kohar & Tulus Purnomo (serial number 02) received 93,280 votes.

Then, ahead of the simultaneous general elections in 2024, Bawaslu Lampung reported the results of monitoring during the campaign period from 28 October 2023 to 27 December 2023 (RRI.go.id, 2023). Based on data from Bawaslu Lampung, there were 16 violations since the start of the campaign period. Violations of money politics and the neutrality of state civil servants still dominate, committed by legislative candidates or political parties, namely 4 cases that occurred, two cases in East Lampung and two cases in South Lampung.

Money politics with its various modes proves that the oligarchic-transactional network that reproduces expensive regional head election politics has been structured from the central party leadership to the regions through political brokers. The consequences are not only the high costs of regional head elections but also social tensions and the emergence of horizontal conflicts. During the 2005-2013 regional head election period, social conflicts due to regional head elections occurred in 10 provinces with 25 cases and 304 governors, mayors and regents were subject to legal proceedings (Husein, 2014). According to research by Mery Yanti, et al. (Politika, 2023) resulted in the characteristics of female voters who tend to choose regional head candidates because of money politics. They are educated below high school or equivalent, are married, poor, and unwilling to take risks.

Mery Yanti, et al. (Politika, 2023) also recommends that the central government and regional governments (provincial, district, city) increase access to education (formal, informal and non-formal) for female voters at all levels of education, including general education managed by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, as well as religious education managed by the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. Political education, which is related to the rights and obligations as Indonesian citizens, is also important for the entire young generation, whether organized by the government, election organizers, civil society groups, non-governmental organizations, community organizations and universities.

There are three factors to anticipate general and regional head elections from costly politics, transactional, non-democratic actions, and sheer ambition for power. First,

transparent political financing arrangements, restrictions on party and candidate campaign spending, and strengthening legal supervision. What has been regulated is the maximum contribution to the party, but the volume of party spending has not been regulated. In fact, the United Nations Convention on anti-corruption (article 7 paragraph 3) requires the need for transparency and accountability in party funding. Second, the neutrality and morality of general election organizers (General Election Commission and General Election Supervisory Agency). Third, political education for the community, especially the younger generation.

Political education, which includes knowledge, awareness, skills and political participation of the younger generation, pupils, university students and women, must be improved to overcome and prevent the spread of money politics, as well as realizing an honest and fair democracy. In general, political participation is the activity of a person's participation in political processes such as general elections and regional head elections. There is a close relationship between general elections and regional head elections and the intelligent political participation of the younger generation who are anti-money politics. General elections are a form of recognition of the importance of political participation of every citizen.

Conclusion

The majority (60%) of respondents learned about the implementation of the 2024 simultaneous general elections through social media. Meanwhile, the rest obtained information from other mass media (newspapers, print media, television, etc.). This shows that young voters mostly choose social media as a reference source for information about electoral politics. In general, respondents indicated that their knowledge of (1) Money Politics; (2) Prohibition and Sanctions on Money Politics; and (3) Knowledge about the prevention of money politics tends to be good. First, knowledge about the definition of money politics as a form of giving or promising to bribe someone. Second, money politics as a form of violation of general election campaigns and regional head elections. Third, money politics as a way of giving in the form of money, goods and basic necessities.

Respondents' knowledge about the prohibition and sanctions of money politics, especially in the aspects of knowledge that money politics is prohibited, the legal basis for the rules for the practice of money politics, as well as legal sanctions for recipients and givers of money politics. This shows that informants' knowledge of the prohibitions and sanctions of money politics needs to be further improved among the younger generation, pupils and students, both through active and regular outreach by general election organizers, as well as through political education by universities, civil society groups, and schools. This data also shows that knowledge about prohibitions and sanctions against the practice of money politics is not yet widely understood among pupils, students and the younger generation in general.

Respondents' attitudes towards preventing money politics show fairly good knowledge. This is shown in the aspect of the attitude to accept or reject money or goods from someone with a message to vote a particular candidate. Also in the aspect of the attitude to accept or reject money or other materials so that voters do not come to the polling place. This means that the younger generation and students have a positive attitude towards preventing the practice of money politics in the simultaneous general elections in Lampung.

Voters among the younger generation, pupils and students are one of the strategic groups in general elections and regional head elections. They are a millennial generation with distinctive characters influenced by advances in information technology. They are considered to be the determinants of the future progress and success of democracy, both at the regional and national levels. However, to get there they need to improve their knowledge, attitudes, awareness and political participation through regular and continuous political education. Especially through their active role in building and increasing intelligence and awareness of society, nation and state.

However, efforts to increase the competence of novice voters and the younger generation will not achieve optimal goals if they are only carried out incidentally (sometimes). The goal of educating first-time voters who are honest, fair and have integrity will be achieved through political education in a systematic, structured and sustainable manner, by establishing and building a network of partnerships with relevant and competent parties..

Political education will increase the knowledge, awareness, attitudes, behavior and political participation of pupils, college students and the younger generation in: first, disseminating information regarding the stages, schedule and program of general elections and regional head elections; which need to be observed and monitored for indications of money politics. Second, increasing the knowledge, understanding and awareness of fellow students, college students and the public regarding the rights and obligations in general elections and regional head elections. Third, increase voter participation in general and regional head elections. Fourth, encourage community participation by conducting family-based voter education.

The broader target benefit of this research is that informants will disseminate information regarding the prohibition of money politics in elections using various modes; increase their knowledge, understanding and awareness of their rights and obligations in elections; increasing voter participation in every stage of the election. Also encouraging participation by conducting family and neighborhood-based voter education, conveying and disseminating anti-money politics information to fellow students, college students, playmates and the community; and participate in supervising and monitoring the practice of money politics in the implementation of general elections and regional head elections.

Acknowledgement

Many thanks to the General Election Commission and the General Election Supervisory Agency for providing data access to the author in a transparent manner. We also thank you to the informants who have provided valuable comments.

Funding

This research was fully funded by the Chancellor of the University of Lampung based on a decree number: 827/UN26.21/PN/2023, April 10 2023.

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