

Impact the Aid Politics in Legislative Elections and Local Head Elections (Perception of Religious Leaders of Islam in the City of Ambon)

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Abstract: In the era of reform of the legislative candidates and candidate of local heads experiencing fierce competition and open. The candidates can't just rely on the work program but must provide the aid politics as part of political marketing. So many candidates that provide the aid politics to voters individually as well as the aid for the mosque, Islamic boarding schools, education park Qur'an and Islamic social organizations, ahead of the legislative elections and local head elections. The goal is to attract voters sympathetic to him in the election. According to the perceptions of religious leaders of Islam in the City of Ambon that the aid politics it on the one hand have the positive impact on the recipients individually and socially. But on the other hand have the negative impact on the public interest. Even greater negative impact than the positive impact. So that, according to Islamic law, the aid politics in legislative elections and the local head elections are categorized as prohibited aid or money politics. Thus the aid politics favors as part of the marketing politics in the legislative elections and the local head elections will conflict with the Electoral Law, Election Law and Islamic law.

Key words: The aid politics, positive impact, negative impact, legislative elections, local head election, perception religious leaders of Islam, Islamic law

INTRODUCTION

The candidates in the legislative elections and the local head elections faces tough competition among candidates. So, it can't be passive dreaming of victory. The dream of victory in the election is the desire of all the candidates. But to realize that dream takes hard struggle and great sacrifices. Any candidate who wants to win, needed a material capital in addition to the idea of a work program which will be offered to prospective voters.

One of the ways the candidate is providing material support commonly known as aid politics. Aid politics it is very important. Because the system is capitalist society, money is crucial strata of one's political authority. Money is an urgent factor that is useful to boost someone's personal charisma through imaging and also serves to control the strategic discourse associated with a political interest and power. Because basically politics is the art then someone has the flexibility to influence and impose personal and group interests to the other party through various means, including money (Rosyad, 2010).

The aid politics is one part of the communication or marketing of political candidates. In the middle of the practice of free political market today, political actors can't force much less threatening to gain voter support but must promote yourself approach to marketing communication and political communication

(Hamad, 2008). Clearly, money is a political instrument is positioned to influence the objectivity of the people's political choice (Umam, 2006).

The practice of aid politics support given to the public, often often disguised as aid, donation or alms. So, it is difficult to distinguish from money politics. Shifting term money politics in Islamic terms this has indirectly resulted in social protection through cultural norms of society which considers it common. When people have it as an act commonplace (Umam, 2006). Money politics occurs because of the strong perception that the legislative elections and the local head elections as a celebration, the culture of short-term pragmatism, the weak dialectics to find the ideal values and build a common vision, weakness of the rule and others.

The existence of money politics as part of the political favors that according to Kompas quoted Dedi Irawan that data is nationally mention the offense of money politics which occurred in the legislative elections in 2014, the majority of people claimed to receive a gift of money from candidates legislator or political party ahead of the upcoming general elections (Irawan, 2015).

Granting the aid politics to the people (voters), not only problematic from the aspect of its formal legality but the impact is problematic too. On the face of political support given by candidates in legislative elections and local head elections has the benefit of the community both individually and socially. Nevertheless, the negative

impact is also not small. Various anarchist action often occurs prior to and after the elections. For example, the burning office of Regional Election Commission in 2004 and the destruction of the office of Regional Election Commission Jeneponto in 2013, conducted by the supporters of candidates of local heads in the district Jeneponto. It happened because the supporters of candidates of local heads were disappointed with the decision of Regional Election Commission which didn't pass the candidate they support. Disappointment mass reinforced by sympathy and provocation of certain parties (Ibrahim, 2014). A similar incident occurred in other places in Indonesia.

Because of the direct elections, prone to the emergence of a potential conflict between the horizontal mobilized mass and the expansion of money politics in society. Conflicts can occur due to the perception that the election is a battle zero sum game, the lack of culture "lost a good man," airings politicization of identity politics. The gaps between ideal expectations with high-risk challenges and even costly. Conflicts in the elections and not only happen in Indonesia. Matthias Basedau, Gero Erdmann and Andreas Mehler explained the relationship between votes, money and violence that occurred in Africa (Basedau *et al.*, 2007). In addition, widespread also legislators and local leaders involved in corruption cases lately. According to data from Tribune News that until the end of 2014, there were 325 local head and deputy head of the region, 76 members of the DPR/DPRD are entangled in corruption cases.

The practice of aid politics (money politics) cause crucial implications on the prospects of democratic nations namely: Money politics will delegitimize the democratic process that occurs in the order of a transitional society. Money politics spawned political duping the people thus inhibiting the rational and political awareness of the public. Easily political rights of the people to be controlled by money be evidence of a quasi-democratic system (pseudo democracy). Due to money politics offer a moment of pleasure will give rise to indifference and a loss of a sense of belonging (sence of belonging) to the representative of the people and government. Because, since the beginning of political support given merely mechanical, i.e., the support given for the appeal moved by money, not ideology appeal, the vision or mission of the struggle. Money politics would distort the value of objectivity every policy and decision making relating to the public interest (Umam, 2006).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is qualitative research. This data collected in field research. Data collection techniques includes

observation and interviews to religious leaders of Islam in the city of Ambon on impact the aid politics in legislative elections and local head elections combined with literature research that involves the books of hadith and qawaid fiqhiyah.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Perceptions of the religious leaders of Islam in the city of Ambon against impact the aid politics in the legislative elections and local head elections: Awarding the aid politics in legislative elections and local head elections can produce the positive impact and the negative impact against the public interest.

The positive impact: In order to make this study more reliable, qualitative method was used by interview some informants who are religious leaders of Islam in the city of Ambon.

The positive impact is meant here is the value of the benefit to society of the aid politics and not the legal of granting the aid politics it. In this regard need to be examined aid benefits from legislative candidates in legislative elections and local head candidates in local head elections for the construction of public facilities and infrastructure. According to head of Islamic boarding school (Pondok Pesantren) Ittaqillah Ambon that if a candidate wants to provide the aid to the community, then it is a good thing. In accordance with the guidance of Islam that man is good in the sight of God is useful for others (Laitupa, 2016).

The positive impact of the aid politics in the legislative elections and local head elections, among other things useful for the construction of mosques, Islamic boarding school and educational park Quran. According to La Rajab (head of Educational park Qur'an Al-Ikhlash Ambon) that grants or assistance to the means of worship or public facilities mutually beneficial both recipients and providers which biologically is a symbiotic mutualism. If the legislative candidate or candidates of local heads is already providing the aid politics, then what's the harm we chose. It indicates that the informant considers granting the aid politics to public infrastructure development from the candidate in the legislative elections or the local head elections have a benefit for the people materially, the availability of physical facilities to general public use. In this connection referred to the informant, not the aid politics is provided directly to the personal interests of the voters. But the aid given candidate for public facilities without asking to be selected.

Additional information is described by the Deputy Secretary of the Regional Chairman of Muhammadiyah

Maluku Province that the impact of the aid politics has a plus minus. According to him, that no candidate head area to build a mosque with his own funds to finish, even though many people who betrayed him. But he did it ahead of the elections. Likewise, stated one of the figure of Islamic Union in the the city of Ambon that the aid to mosques, Islamic boarding schools and educational park Quran has a positive impact. Because it can increase the quantity and quality of facilities and public infrastructures.

However, the value of benefits from aid politics of legislative candidates and candidates of local head depends on the quantity. Therefore, according to Chairman of the Nahdlatul Ulama Maluku Province that the value of the aid politics from legislative candidates or candidates of local head (Hidayat, 2016). It shows that the aid politics given candidate in the legislative elections or local head elections no positive impact on the increase in economic welfare of voters. Because the amount of the aid provided the candidates are not commensurate with the needs of voters (receiver). Moreover, the level of expensiveness that occur in the community, resulting in the value of money is low. Therefore, the provision of money from candidates in the legislative elections or the local head elections can only meet consumer needs, especially voters from among the poor for a day or two days (to be shortly). Unless the aid politics given to the voters can be used as working capital. So, it can have a positive impact on the improvement of its economic prosperity.

Even the leader of Islamic boarding school (Pesantren) Ishaka Ambon, bring his experience as head of the boarding school that is material, the aid doesn't affect the increase in Islamic boarding school facilities because there are not many. Candidates only bring food as for the relationship and to divide the envelope (money) to children's upbringing. Typically, large amounts of aid for the infrastructure that comes from the government (Hunsouw, 2016).

However, regardless of the size but it still has merit aid both for personal electors and for the public good. The difference is just wide range of benefits from the aid, for the purposes of public facilities, organization or community. Great relief would provide broad benefits to society. In contrast, aid in small amounts, can only be accessed or utilized by the public in small quantities. For example, support for the construction of the mosque, would be different between the help you can build a mosque two floors with the help of which can only be to build a mosque one floor. Therefore, the capacity of the mosque two floors larger than the capacity of one floor of the mosque. Capacity of the mosque is

directly proportional to the number of pilgrims who could capitalize on the mosque. Therefore, political support will appear benefit if given for social purposes and not for the benefit of individual voters.

In addition, the good intentions of the giver is also important. If he builds infrastructure with good intentions, then aid would be able to provide facilities to the students that much. So that, it can open up the guidance for the people. Because it begins with good intentions. But why build this magnificent building but can't be used.

Perceptions of religious leader of Islam, refer to the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad that "innamal a'malu bi al-niyat (all actions depend on intentions)" (Bukhari, 1992). The good intentions of legislative candidates or candidate of local head elections was closely associated with the phenomenon of withdrawal is also the candidate with the aftermath of defeat in elections or elections.

Similar opinion expressed General Secretary of the Executive Board of Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) Maluku Province that for the voting public who receive the aid can affect the economy, if it is given by the legislative candidates or candidates of local heads willingly for the benefit of orphans and the poor without asking to be selected. The impact it is spiritual. For food, drink and clothes come from lawful business results, impact both to the person concerned. But if granting it, accompanied by a promise to be selected, then the impact is actually negative. Because the goods are haram (forbidden).

Perceptions of informants above revealed that the value of the benefits of public facilities and infrastructure that came from the legislative candidate or candidates of local heads co-determined by the intention of the giver. In this regard can't be ensured in fact causal relationship between the good intentions, the value of the benefits of infrastructure is the aid from legislative candidate or candidates of local head of the area. Nevertheless, the perception of informants that is true, especially if it is associated with several mosques built with a grant of legislative candidates or candidates of local head in legislative elections and local head elections which appears to contrast. For the physical building of the mosque looks magnificent but the use of mosques for congregational prayers have been less lively. Clearly, the magnificence of the mosque is not accompanied by festive congregation of the mosque.

Based on that data may be disclosed that the positive impact of the aid politic from legislative candidates in legislative elections and candidates of local head in local head elections among others.

Personally, it could be used for necessities such as rice, side dishes a day to three days. If significant assistance number can be used as venture capital to improve the standard of living is concerned. For public facilities such the aid can be used for the construction of buildings (facilities) and infrastructure of mosques, Islamic boarding school (pondok pesantren) and educational park Qur'an (TPQ). For the organization such the aid can be used for the construction of facilities and infrastructure (carpet, tables, chairs, computers, stationery, etc.) Islamic religious organizations. For the giver (legislative candidates and candidates of local heads) used to be caring to the people or communities as well as get a voice in the legislative elections or local head elections.

The negative impact: Although, the provision of the aid politics from legislative candidates and local head candidates in legislative elections and local head elections can be used for needs of the mosque, Islamic boarding schools, educational park Qur'an and Islamic organizations but the provision of such the aid has some negatives impact as well.

Strengthening of money politics: Providing the aid politics from legislative candidates and candidates of local heads to voters in legislative elections and local head elections moment to adversely affect him politically. One of the negative impacts is the strengthening of the practice of money politics in realizing the political ambitions of the candidates. Resulting in unfair competition. For the majority of electoral and election winners is dominated by large capital owners. While smallhold- difficult to win either in legislative elections or local head elections.

This was stated by Chairman of the Board Trustees Regional Chairman of NU Maluku and Advisory board member of MUI Maluku Province that candidates provide the aid because they want to have. If he gave the money because they want to have then the bribe. But because of the nature so it is customary uniform from Sabang to Merauke so most people do not consider it dangerous according to the law. Though it was dangerous under the terms of the law of God, Islamic law.

Thus, informants rate that bribe in elections and elections as if it has been entrenched in the community from the west end to the east end of Indonesia. That means that money politics has been considered as one way of telling the candidates to reach voters sympathetic either in legislative elections or local head elections. In fact, according Sunari that one tool that gets used the most powerful voters that money. Indonesian people on average were looking for money. Thus, when the local

head candidate of the incumbent wants to nominate himself, he scattered waste of money. But not all that he did with the politics of money, would be successful.

Even if you ask people, you will get the answer; if you do not have money don't expect to win the votes of the people in the legislative elections or local head elections. So, the votes obtained candidate is the result of the amount of money they had given to voters. It shows that money politics has been strengthened and even entrenched in society. So that, money politics has always used and assessed successfully deliver a candidate into the power stage both as legislators as well as the local head.

The rise of money politics in legislative elections and the local head elections were a dilemma. Because, people unknowingly have been socialized by the candidates to become accustomed to receiving money or material in return for the right to vote to the candidate. Instead, the candidates are also difficult to win in the legislative elections and the local head elections without the use of the aid politics (money politics). So that, the candidates are generally willing to provide the money to buy the right to vote. Even the legislative candidates and candidates of local heads have considered granting the aid politics (money politics) as a "must" in attracting voters sympathetic either directly to the voters personally or through the religious leaders of Islam. Ultimately giving money politics in legislative elections and the local head elections will be regarded by the public as a common administration as part of mutualism symbiotic (mutually beneficial) between candidates with voters.

The rise of anarchist action post-legislative elections and local head elections: Anarchy during the legislative elections and the local head elections that often occur in the community, there are two kinds, namely direct action anarchists conducted legislative election losers candidates or the local head elections and anarchic acts committed supporters of the candidates in the elections defeat. That is because the candidate is not sincere when giving the aid before the legislative elections or the local head election. So after being elected, concerned to anarchy, either alone or by provoking his supporters. General secretary of MUI Maluku Province, said that aid isn't sincere would definitely hurt if defeated in legislative elections and local head elections. So, easily lead to anarchy. If the legislative candidate or candidates of local heads provide outright aid for social purposes whatever the outcome in the elections will not be disappointed. So, he didn't retract the help he had given before, let alone provoke supporters do anarchy.

Anarchy in post-electoral and local head election closely associated with the initial intention of the provision of assistance to the community. In this regard, according to the Haerul Abudin that anarchy was highly dependent on the initial intention in giving the aid to voters. If the intention to get the sound so if he loses will trigger supporters to anarchy. But if they give the aid without any purpose, then even if he loses, then he is safe will not do anarchy. The ironic thing was he had to provide the aid but did not get the voice of those who have given the aid. That attitude has adversely affected the development of society. For legislative candidates showed less mental civilized to society (Abudin, 2016). Moreover, the anarchist actions carried out by political figures.

Therefore, if they do not choose according to the expected figure is specified, it will cause problems. Because if he lost and he felt as though he spends huge costs not met with adequate remuneration, it will bring hatred and attitudes anarchist (Hidayat, 2016).

Disappointment that happens because previously the candidates have to make the calculation of votes in the pockets of voters so after the defeat in the election will easily lead to anarchy. In this regard, according to one of the figure NU in the city of Ambon that if in one village, for example be given aid, then the candidate is already anticipated number of voice she would earn. Therefore, if he does not have a voice that exhibited significantly according to his estimates, he will complain. Society has promised to give a voice to him but after checking at the time of the election, the majority of those voting for another candidate (Hakis, 2016). That phenomenon shows that most candidates in legislative elections as well as local head elections tend to be better prepared to win but is not ready to accept defeat.

In addition to anarchy, there are some legislative candidates who withdraw its aid after losing the elections. The impact of giving the aid to the organization, Islamic boarding school and educational park Qur'an (TPQ) nothing negative. Because there are candidates who provide the aid to Islamic boarding school or educational park Qur'an but after losing, assets that have been given to Islamic boarding schools or TPQ was withdrawn. It is a gift, not sincerely, the wrath of God. For public services even if not sincere nor warranted. We are taught that all actions carried out sincerely for Allah. If you do not because of God, then it is not justified. The attitude of the defeated candidates that show that the aid given is not sincere for Allah. So, easily pulled back after its defeat in the election. When given with sincerity, then defeat they experienced not be a reason to withdraw assistance. Providing the aid with sincerity can't be equated with a

system of barter or vote-buying. If the candidates think of it as barter or buying and selling of voters, the candidates have been erroneous in bartering or selling.

Another negative impact from granting the aid political it is the support groups in society that often lead to disharmony among fellow citizens. It was recognized priest of mosque As-Salamah Airlalobar Ambon that the impact of such the aid to the mosque's congregation in Airlalobar are each congregation had different candidates that have a detrimental effect harmony in the congregation. It could even lead to public split (Abudin, 2016). Thus, granting the aid to voters in person, on the one hand no significant economic impact and on the other hand would lead to libel slander, conflicts in society.

Disharmony, it can even ruin family relationships in the community whether the relationship between husband and wife as well as the relationship of brotherhood among fellow citizens. Moreover, each person shows bigotry against the candidate they support. Bigotry is closely related to the assistance obtained from the candidates they support.

Thus, the psychological community don't have the freedom and emotional maturity. In regard to informants above that the impact of the aid from candidates in legislative elections and the local head elections to the anarchy after the elections, supported by most Indonesian people haven't had the political value of political liberties as Americans. Because as long as we do not play politics freely. Society does not have mental readiness to accept defeat, so he was an anarchist. Moreover, homogeneous society, there are people who are highly educated, there are also less educated and even uneducated. Thus the effect of the aid politic in legislative elections and local head elections to the anarchy in society will be significant to the community of voters who have low levels of education.

Political education of poor community: Providing the aid politics in legislative elections and local head elections perse provide political education is wrong and bad to the public which justifies any means to realize the ambition of power. The negative side relief of legislative candidates and candidates of local head to mosques, Islamic boarding schools and educational park Qur'an (TPQ). TPQ although no benefit "but there is also a downside, namely how to perform acts of worship with mendompleng political moment. So, there is suspicion of society that the aid to mosques, Islamic boarding schools and TPQ it is merely camouflage for support voice.

According to one of the administrators Union of Islam (Persis) of Maluku that the aid politic in the

moment of legislative elections and local head elections a negative impact to political education to the community. Knowingly or unwittingly giving the aid politic in legislative elections and local head elections to attract sympathetic voters have given erroneous education to the community which justifies any means to achieve political goals and capitalization. Moreover, today's society there are two categories. There is a political ideology and who don't understand politics. Most people think that if a certain figure is elected, then what can be obtained from the concerned. So, if there is delivery of the aid politic in the "dawn raids", then they will take it. Such conditions occur in most communities in other areas as well (Laisouw, 2016).

The phenomenon of aid the politic in the "dawn raids (serangan fajar)" to the voters essentially legislative candidates and candidates of local head has taught the practice of "vote-buying" or money politics to society. Moreover, based on data from several informants indicate that enfranchisement is intended for candidates who have provided the aid. Even the family relationship would be ruled out if the candidate does not provide the material. Even if he gives but if there are other candidates that provide greater aid than the candidate of his own relatives, then the voters more likely to vote for candidates of non family.

Moreover, if viewed from the promises of the candidates can lead to the destruction of the economic system. If the government rules prohibiting a local chief promises to voters that will vote for him. Then, it was a violation. That is the reason why the government makes the rules in the Electoral Law and Law of Local Elections. Because it has been thought up to the economic level of the people if that happens then the economic system will be destroyed (Laisouw, 2016). Efforts to attract that kind of sympathetic voters on one side impressed positive impact on the economy voters but on the other hand it is duping of the public.

The phenomenon of the aid politics of a third party candidate interests of local heads is actually a capitalist system because the system creates dependency on the candidates local head area. The negative impact of lack of independence and self-confidence of capital of each candidate to establish itself let alone build a country or region to the next. In addition, the ways used by the candidates to get sound through the provision of material aid to voters not to educate the public as well and it is precisely the process of duping. Thus, the ways it is clearly very erroneous and highly educated.

Thus, according to the informant that attract sympathetic through the granting of the aid politics in dawn raids or in other ways that do the candidates is a

process of duping of the public. It was explored from assuming as if voter voting rights can be exchanged and valued Rp. 50,000 or 100,000 so that the elected candidate and a member of the legislature or the local head, felt he had to perform its obligations to the public. Community also unwittingly have been accustomed to doing illegal barter system.

Quality of public services low: People often complain because many legislators and local head to forget their promises in the campaign both in legislative elections and local head elections. Society felt the public services do public officials aren't optimal (low). Even policies are unfair to the public. His policies tend to side with the people who choose it and less attention to local community infrastructure that does not provide significant sound to it.

The economic impact of the granting of the aid politic in legislative elections and local head elections for legislative candidates or candidates of local heads is to collect some money for electoral purposes or local head elections, either through their own income or debt. So, once elected and position in government, he was still busy and focus on trying to restore his political capital. Not too much attention to the interests of society. Moreover, the officials think that he had given part of the community through political favors earlier.

These data indicate a tendency of some officials, more attention to the public interest voters. Thereby granting the aid politic, raises public services is low and injustice to society. As if he's just a leader for the people who voted for him and not the leader for all the people in the administration area.

The lack of public services which is caused by the corruption of funds supposedly for the benefit of the general public because phenomenon and these symptoms actually it is more the aspect of balance, reciprocity. When one gives, then he hoped the vote. Therefore the model of our democratic system in Indonesia, when elected concerned should return the capital. The amount of expenditure so that if it could not be done, then the phenomenon and symptoms of corruption to restore their capital so great that usually done.

Project done cronies of government officials who are corrupt will affect the quality of the project. In fact, there are contractors who run out of funds so as to stop the project it undertakes. To the detriment of society. If the project for the benefit of society it is completed but generally low quality. Especially, if the project can't be resolved, then the public also will can't use it at all but a lot of public money that has been issued to fund the project in question.

If they take office using money politics, then the official policy tends to only pay attention to the interests of individuals or certain groups, especially the interests of the people who become successful teams both positions and projects. So that, services to the public is less fair and less qualified. Projects undertaken tend to be less qualified so easily damaged. Even that can't be utilized properly. So that, people become victims of their own ignorance (Laisouw, 2016).

Even candidates only remember the people during the legislative elections or local head election to sympathetic attract them, give voting rights to the legislative candidate or candidates of local head of the area. It can be explored from the reality of caring attitude change after the candidates to govern, no matter on mosques, Islamic boarding schools and educational park al-Qur'an (TPQ). Low public services interest is apparently closely associated also with the attitude of voters who want to receive the aid from candidates in legislative elections and local head elections. However, legislator and local head were elected by high electability in general they continue to provide public services to the maximum. While low electability, usually rely on money politics and tend to provide public services is low.

The rise legislative members and local head involved in corruption: According Sunari, there is a relationship between the granting of the aid politics in legislative elections and local head elections with the any legislators and local head who lodged corruption cases in Indonesia. Because, if the candidates had won the vote with buying votes, they got the money from where. It is unquestionable and he discordant, it borrowed from? Is personal funds or there is that gives the bailout fund. If there is that gives bailout, later she should return. Returns with his salary, may not be enough. So that, corruption is still there to do Sunari.

Thus, the aid politics in the legislative elections and the local head elections may encourage legislators or the local head are making efforts to recoup the time of election. In many ways this is done both legal and illegal. One way is illegal is corruption including taking bribes. More clearly, according to one informant that because we talk the context of the elections when people give something to someone else, he might not spend a little. Sure he needs large funds so he needs a lot of money anyway. If he did not have the money personally, he's looking certainly he needed someone else, a third party to look for sponsors. Sponsors of this form interest groups hope she wins and they could use. If he wins, then he should pay all material capital that has been issued either himself or a third party. Therefore, he seeks to return

capital. The trick, perhaps they utilize their authority to get things done, there are of through development programs are implemented (Hidayat, 2016).

Payback efforts of the sponsors, raises collusion project work given to the sponsoring company. So, the quality of the project work tends to be low and occurs even fictitious reports. Thus, there is a link between the provision of aid politics in the legislative elections and the local head elections with the rise of legislators and the local head or deputy local head are entangled in corruption cases.

Likewise, according Hunsouw, that there is a link between the rise of legislator and local head or deputy local head are entangled corruption lately. Especially, if the candidate is "people who can't afford, only has capital daring. So, first he had prepared something but it's possible by debt or by taking loans. If he is successful, surely he must return the capital, perhaps in different ways. Perhaps by way of kosher or not kosher. The important thing is the debt paid off. Unless the candidate was a rich man. If the rich do not need the extra capital anymore, he just needs the prestige" (Hunsouw, 2016).

Thus, according to the informant that in his political venture capital return, resulting in an official abused his power to raise money as much as possible through bribery or corruption. Moreover, the local heads have the authority and power are great. So, it is very likely to be used to enrich himself and his cronies unlawfully.

In fact, according to the Chairman of the Union of Islamic of Maluku Province that the current electoral system similar to the system, so that "the greater the amount of capital spent, greater opportunities for offenses. The phenomenon of abuse of authority in everyday practice it often happens for example corruption, collusion and nepotism. This is due to certain parties who use them. Clearly, that in capitalism the principle applies to the smallest capital should be earning as much as possible. To increase earnings for becoming a public official both as legislator and local head corruption is a fast way to collect the material. The parties who feel that they have rendered to the official in question is from a successful team or a businessman who has funded the officer at the time of his candidacy in the legislative elections or local head elections.

It shows a link between corruption and the funds have been disbursed in aid to the public before the legislative election or local head election. Because "the first, money he spends so much, disproportionate to her salary. Then, the second that includes abuse of authority and the third if it is caught by the people, don't choose him again" (Laisouw, 2016). Thus, the capitalization of the

election system, either through the legislative election or local head election plunging public officials vulnerable to corruption.

To obtain substantial funds, candidates must approach the entrepreneurs, tycoons so that the conglomerate's love billions of money to the candidate. And the candidate gave them to the people, then the people affected choose him. But the political funds to pay the debt refunded candidates. So, prone to foul the area of financial administration. Eventually went to prison for corruption. People who had promised to be welfare but apparently prosperous, are entrepreneurs and tycoons.

It happens because the local government projects are engineered to be done cronies of officials concerned. Corruption occurs through various modes, either mark up the cost of the project, the winning bidder must deposit the project giver officials, business licensing fees. All of them are closely related to efforts to recover political capital as well as add richness to the preparation of the political capital to follow candidacy in elections next period.

The aid politic in legislative elections and local head elections in Islamic law perspective: Based on data from the informants, the impact of the aid politics in legislative elections and the local head elections should be analyzed from the Islamic law perspective. In that regard the aid politics in legislative elections and the local head elections are recognized by the informants had the positive impact but also has the negative impact. If the impact was carefully analyzed, it can be found that the negative impact of the aid politic in legislative elections and local head elections is greater than the positive impact.

Negative impacts, among others: the strengthening of money politics in gaining positions or power; the rise of anarchy supporters during the legislative election and local head elections; poor political education to the public or community in the long time; the low quality of public services and the proliferation of legislator and local head involved in corruption. While the positive impact is only able to meet the food needs of the voters on a small scale as well as the need for facilities and infrastructure of mosques, Islamic boarding schools, education park Qur'an isn't significant.

Fifth negative impacts arising from the practice of granting the aid politics in legislative elections and local head elections per se are high cost both from the provision of fund and the cost of mitigation. Thus, the positive impact the practice of the aid politics is not

comparable to the negative impacts. Reality can be a reason to analyze the practice of the aid politic it in the Islamic law perspective.

The rules of Islamic law (shariah Islam) basically aims at realizing the benefit (maslahah) and avoid mafsadat (danger, loss) for humans. If there is a conflict between the positive impact of the negative effects of an act, then the note is an even greater impact as legal considerations. Thus, the practice of the aid politics in the legislative elections and the local head elections are not allowed in Islamic law perspective. It was based on the rule of Islamic law (qaidah fiqh) that "deny the danger precedence over benefit" (Djazuli, 2006). Especially that aid politic in the election can point of voters to sell voting rights to the candidates who don't pro people. So, it is detrimental to the public interest in maqasid sharia perspective, especially maintenance of the soul, treasure and sense. According to Osman Abd el-Malek al-Saleh that Islam guarantees five essential things to all person. These include: religion, life, mind, posterity and property (Bassiouni and Bassiouni, 1982).

Because of the aid politics which aims to buy voters, although according to some scholars in Indonesia didn't categorize the the aid politics in legislative elections and the local head elections as a bribe. However, based on the magnitude of the negative impacts that can be used as illat prohibition against the aid politics in legislative elections and local head elections better known as money politics.

Thus, the aid politics in legislative elections and the local head elections in Indonesia in conflict with Islamic law as well as the Electoral Law and the Law on elections. Because both the Act prohibits the practice of the aid politics in legislative elections and local head elections. However, the practice of aid politics similar money politics in the election was forced to use a candidate because them worry will not succeed without the aid politics.

CONCLUSION

Although, the practice of giving the aid politics in the legislative elections and the local head elections have a positive impact. But according to religious leaders of Islam in the city of Ambon that the positive impact of the aid politics was not significant in improving the welfare of the people both personally and socially.

The positive impact can only meet the primary needs of the recipient (the voters) in 2 or 3 days because the aid of candidates is only slightly. While the aid to public facilities, the development funds and

facilities or infrastructure mosques, Islamic boarding schools, educational park of the Quran and Islamic social organizations are not significant.

However, negative impacts are significantly inhibit the improvement of public welfare both material and nonmaterial (order and security in society). A material adverse impact to the public among other things: the strengthening of money politics in gaining positions or power; the rise of anarchy supporters during the legislative elections and the local head elections; the low quality of public services in the long times and the proliferation of legislator and local head involved in corruption. While the negative impact of nonmaterial is the poor political education to the community. Moreover, the negative impact would likely be felt society in the long term, a minimum of 5 years could even be longer. So that, the practice of providing the aid in the election, the more profitable the legislator and the local head and his cronies.

In fact legislators and local head responsible for improving the prosperity and welfare of the citizens. Therefore, the provision of the aid politics in legislative elections and local head elections could lead to money politics. Thus in the Islamic law perspective, the provision of the aid politics is categorized as forbidden. Even money politics was banned in the Electoral Law and the Law on Regional Elections.

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