

Implementation of political party financial assistance policy in political education in Denpasar City

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Abstract

Implementing political party financial assistance policies for political education in Denpasar City is regulated by Law No. 2 of 2011 and Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 36 of 2018. This assistance is distributed proportionally to political parties that hold seats in the local parliament (DPRD), prioritizing political education. However, its implementation faces several challenges, including the limited role of political parties in effectively conducting political education and the general apathy of young people towards politics. Based on a descriptive qualitative approach, the results indicate that public political participation, particularly in elections, needs to be higher. These findings are expected to provide input for improving the effectiveness of policies and increasing political involvement in Denpasar City.

Keywords: Financial assistance, political parties, political socialization

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1. Introduction

The history of political parties in various countries is different but is usually associated with the process of democratization. Equal citizen rights are facilitated by political parties, one of the pillars of democracy. The Dutch ethical and political policy and the formation of parliament (Volksraad) led to the development of political parties in Indonesia. The development of political parties after independence was influenced by the dynamics of democracy, including during the New Order,

which simplified the current party system. The existence of political parties in this Republic is one of the elements that have a vital role in running the entire dynamic process in a country with a democratic face like Indonesia (Gebreyohans Gebru, 2014). Because it is a benchmark for a country's progress when carrying out all its functions professionally. This is essential, especially in the position of a country that plays the format of a democratic system (Satidporn & Thananithichot, 2023). A country is said to be advanced when its

Implementation of political party financial assistance policy in political education in Denpasar City

*I Nyoman Subanda, Putu Adhismara Kirana**

political system is organized in a stable, neat, and good manner, and vice versa; if the political system is stable and good, then the country is advanced (Mii et al., 2023).

According to Ariawan et al., (2022), Indonesia has 31 democratic problems, the most prominent of which are intolerance, weak law enforcement, corruption and money politics, oligarchy, economic disparity, deviant civil liberties, and populist politics. The rising cost of politics is one of the problems facing Indonesia in the modern era, which is marked by globalization and the rapid progress of democracy (Yamin et al., 2024). Popular support reflected by-election results is the basis for the legitimacy of power in a democratic political system; the need for political party funds cannot be avoided. Political parties can access three sources of funds based on the experience of democratic countries worldwide. These resources can come from internal party sources, for example, through membership fees, cadre donations, or business entities established by the party; from private sources, for example, through donations from individuals, private companies, organizations, and community groups; and from state financial assistance (Saadah, 2022).

The financial assistance provided to Indonesian political parties is not enough to address the challenges that Indonesian democracy may face in the future (Yamin et al., 2024). The consequences of increased costs in Indonesia have been discussed. However, the complex relationship between financial support, accountability, and the broader democratic context in the country remains incompletely understood (Tambunan, 2021). Concerns about how to address excessive political spending are indirectly reinforced by the lack of accountability mechanisms (Krah & Mertens, 2023).

In a democracy, political parties play an important role in accommodating the desires and advancing the interests of society (Sudano & Subawa, 2020). However, this central role often faces financial challenges, resulting in an oligarchy of donors to political parties, which results in

neglecting the interests of society (Lawing, 2023). This oligarchy is formed by the financial dependence of political parties on donors (Krah & Mertens, 2023). As part of democracy, funding is very important for political parties (Wibowo et al., 2011).

In Denpasar City, problems such as lack of public participation in politics and apathy of the younger generation towards the political process are still a problem. Political education is the main objective of the political party's financial assistance policy, which is regulated by Law No. 2 of 2011 and the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 36 of 2018 but is not implemented properly (Tangkere et al., 2021). It is expected that the quality of political education will be improved, and members of political parties will learn how to become leaders. In addition, the purpose of community involvement is to provide an understanding of the rights and obligations of citizens in building political ethics and culture through four pillars, both at the national and international levels (Putra et al., 2023). It can also function as a forum for the continuous and tiered development of political party members (Tampubolon, 2022). The democratization process goes hand in hand with the level of political education of the Indonesian people (Prasetyo, 2021). Research results according to Jannah (2023) they are stated that one of the goals of political parties in the legislature is to provide political education and socialization. Political parties must inform the public about their political discourse. However, some political parties still need to maximize their role in providing political education to the public in the field.

Political education has two main functions. First, changing or forming personal or individual behavior; second, more broadly, creating a desired social order by political demands. According to Law, Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties, political education activities include deepening the four pillars of the nation and state, understanding the rights and obligations of Indonesian citizens in building political ethics and

culture and developing members of Political Parties in a tiered and sustainable manner.

According from Hariyanti et al., (2018), political education is taught in the context of citizenship because the education provided by political parties aims to achieve long-term goals, namely building an intelligent and wise statesman who acts and behaves in a manner that is by various national issues. Political parties must implement political education legally and morally. Political education is very important because of poor political understanding, public political participation, and ongoing violations of election ethics (Romlah et al., 2023). Research from Deva et al., (2020) The amount of funds given to political parties to improve the political education of the community still needs improvement. The political party financial assistance policy is expected to positively impact the implementation of political education. On the other hand, the political party's financial assistance policy will only run effectively if the implementing organization (political party) can implement the policies implemented by the political party's financial assistance properly and follow the provisions. Political Education is very important for the community. Ideally, political education does not have to be carried out during elections or campaign activities but must be carried out simultaneously and continuously. This encourages a study on implementing the political party financial assistance policy in political education and improving public services in Denpasar.

Implementing political education is considered important because, in the modern democratic system, people are now required to actively participate in it to create a healthy and quality democracy, and interested parties cannot play in determining political policies made for the public interest. The importance of political education in society, which must be carried out continuously and in stages and systematically, is expected to create a culture that has a fairly high understanding of politics and knows the role and function of the Institution or their representatives (people's representatives) who are tasked with carrying out the duties and interests of the state).

2. Literature Review

Research on implementing political party financial assistance policies in political education in Denpasar still needs to be completed. Affandi et al. (2016) It is stated that the political education of the younger generation faces the obstacle of the need for more government roles in effective socialization. Lestari et al., (2022) shows that the Democratic Party uses government funding for political education, but these funds are considered insufficient. Rahmatika (2021) emphasizes the importance of party compliance with campaign finance audits. Noor et al., (2024) highlight the injustice of distributing financial assistance to political parties while. Natasyah (2019) highlights the lack of transparency in managing party funds. The study's results by Lestari et al. (2022) show that the policy of using aid funds for political parties to implement political education for party cadres and the community could have gone better. Yamin et al., (2024) examines the importance of the role of political education in strengthening the democratic structure of the nation. Political education includes formal and informal means through which individuals are equipped with knowledge regarding their rights, obligations, and the overall political environment (Ko³czyńska, 2020). Research from (Niqmah et al., 2023) stated that political education by political parties in Semarang Regency still needs to be more effective. Although the regulations are adequate, the reality is that they are outside the rules. Law enforcers (political parties) in delivering political education focus more on party ideology than on the material mandated according to existing regulations.

Policy Implementation

Policy decisions are only implemented after goals and objectives are set or determined. Therefore, implementation is a process of activities carried out by various actors to achieve results based on the policy's goals or objectives. Several experts provide theories about policy implementation. One is the theory of George C.

Edward III, who argues that four factors influence policy implementation: resources, disposition, communication, and bureaucratic structure. According to Merilee S. Grindle's theory, the success of policy implementation is influenced by two main factors: policy content and implementation environment. According to the theory of Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier, three types of variables influence implementation success. They are the characteristics of the problem (tractability of the issues), the characteristics of the policy or law (the ability of the law to structure implementation), and environmental variables (non-law variables that influence implementation). According to Meter and Horn (in Subarsono, 2011), implementation performance is influenced by five factors. These are the characteristics of the implementing agent, policy standards and targets, resources, communication and strengthening of organizational activities, and social, economic, and political conditions (Pramono, 2020).

3. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative method with data collection through observation, interviews, and documentation. Primary data were obtained from direct observation in the field and in-depth interviews with informants such as officials at the Denpasar City National Unity and Politics Agency and political party administrators. In contrast, secondary data were taken from newspapers and official documents. Observations were conducted to find out the characteristics of the field directly. At the same time, interviews were used to obtain more in-depth information, and documentation in the form of photos, videos, and supporting documents enriched the research results (Agus Sholahuddin, 2021). Data validity checking techniques were carried out through the triangulation of sources and techniques, examining data from various sources and using different collection methods. Peer debriefing was conducted with colleagues and supervisors to ensure the validity of the research. The data analysis includes data reduction to sort out important information, presenting data narratively to facilitate analysis, and

drawing conclusions supported by strong evidence verified during the research.

4. Results and Discussion

According to Law No. 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties, Article 34 paragraph 3 (b) states that political education provided by political parties provides an understanding of the four pillars of the nation and state, namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Bhineka Tunggal Ika, and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as an understanding of the rights and obligations of Indonesian citizens in building political ethics and culture. Political parties act as intermediaries in providing political education to all levels of society to develop their function of attracting the public's attention to become smart voters. Regional head elections can be used as a target to see to what extent political education provided by political parties has influenced the behavior of voters in the community (Suryani & Suryanef, 2022). In general, education is closely related to the dynamics of political life, and political education does not significantly affect increasing participation. Here, political education is limited to things that can be observed and observed. In other words, someone who has received a political education has high wisdom in determining the path and common goals of the organization. They also do politics by applying the meaning of politics, which will change our political system (Mii et al., 2023).

Implementation of political party financial assistance policies

The government's funds to support political party operations and political education activities are known as political party financial assistance (Banpol). The National Unity and Politics Agency manages Banpol in Denpasar City and has a verification team consisting of the KPUD, Legal Section, and Regional Inspectorate. This assistance reduces party dependence on individual donations, increases transparency, and supports political participation. Political assistance helps

raise public awareness through political education and socialization. Dewa Ayu Sekar Anggaraeni, the head of the Denpasar City KPU, stated how important Banpol is, especially during elections. Rather than seeking funds, political parties that are stable and supported by government funds are better able to concentrate on community participation in democracy. However, Banpol needs help with problems such as a lack of institutional coordination and poor supervision. However, Banpol has great potential to improve local democracy in Denpasar, increase citizen participation in the Pilkada, and support community involvement in the political process. Similar result by (Lestari et al., 2022), stating the policy of using Financial Assistance funds for Government Political Parties, which is intended for the operational activities of the party secretariat and political education for party members and the community, with the priority of using funds for political education for party members and the community. Every policy in the implementation process only sometimes runs well and according to expectations. This is because there are always obstacles and problems in the implementation process.

Different from research from (Saadah, 2022), which concludes that its implementation: Financial assistance to political parties is given proportionally and calculated based on the number of votes obtained. This assistance is given annually and comes from the Provincial Budget. The amount or size of the aid is determined based on the number of valid votes obtained from the election of the DPR, Provincial Council, and Regency/City Council. Article 5 also states that the amount of assistance to political parties at the provincial level that obtains seats in the provincial DPRD is IDR 1,200, - (one thousand two hundred rupiah) per valid vote. This amount can be adjusted according to the region's capabilities. For provincial governments whose budget allocation for financial assistance to political parties has exceeded IDR 1,200.00 (one thousand two hundred rupiah) per valid vote, the budget allocation of financial aid to political parties in the following

year is the same as the amount of financial assistance to political parties in the current budget year. Members of the council who are affiliated with or nominated by political parties will certainly fight for the interests of their party. Hence, policymakers' desire to increase the amount of financial assistance is a reasonable reason. Party administrators acknowledge that the party's operational costs need to be bigger to carry out its functions properly and that these costs should be increased to reach a wider community.

The results of implementing political assistance differ from research (Risnila, 2020), which states that the performance of Kesbangpol Agency employees still needs to improve in implementing political party financial assistance policies, and political parties still need to comply with financial assistance policy regulations. So, useful job training is required for employees to carry out their duties and responsibilities related to improving work quality. In this case, it is very important to carry out job training to produce optimal individuals and enhance the quality of human resources. However, the problem is that only some employees get job training. Training for employees has yet to be carried out comprehensively and evenly. However, job training can increase the insight and self-development of each individual to improve the quality of work discipline. This study provides recommendations for implementers of political party financial assistance policies to improve the quality of human resources and for political parties to follow the regulations of political party financial assistance policies.

Obstacles to the implementation of political party financial assistance policy

Often, policy implementation faces administrative, technical, social, political, and psychological challenges. The Head of the National Unity and Politics Agency of Denpasar City said that the main obstacle to implementing Banpol is the need for coordination between institutions and the interests of political parties. Political pressure and miscommunication between party elites could

Implementation of political party financial assistance policy in political education in Denpasar City

I Nyoman Subanda, Putu Adhismara Kirana*

improve the policy's success. To avoid misunderstandings and align policies, party elites need to communicate well. To ensure that Banpol funds are used properly to improve political education and democracy in Denpasar City, transparency, strict supervision, and community participation are essential.

These results support research from (Lestari et al., 2022) which states that during 2019, the Democratic Party used political assistance funds effectively and by the law by prioritizing political education activities for party members and the community. Research shows that activities only sometimes run smoothly, and sometimes problems occur. Based on information collected by the author, the obstacles and barriers that arise are as follows. *First*, the distribution and receipt of Banpol funds by the Democratic Party from the Government was delayed, which was caused by the fact that the procedures that must be followed must force the Democratic Party to receive Banpol funds in January this year, the party submitted a request for assistance to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The previous year's budget accountability report was completed properly and verified by the BPK RI audit team. The verification process for the submission materials takes approximately three months, and after that, the new banpol funds can be disbursed.

Second, the daily management of the Democratic Party faces problems with reporting accountability to the BPK RI because the relevant party members, including the special staff of the party treasurer, do not fully understand the mechanism for reporting accountability to the BPK RI. This is due to the need for more material and training provided by the BPK regarding the mechanism for reporting accountability for Banpol funds to the BPK RI. *Third*, the increase in government assistance funds to the Democratic Party by Rp. 1,000 per valid vote stipulated in Government Regulation 1 of 2018 is considered insufficient and inadequate to meet the operational needs of the Democratic Party secretariat. This is because, in addition to the significant needs of the party, the use of government Banpol must be

by the provisions by prioritizing political education activities for party cadres and the community. Finally, the Democratic Party still has shortcomings in providing accountability reports on the use of political assistance to the BPK RI, especially in evidence that they carry out political education activities, which are the most important in the use of political assistance funds provided by the government. The BPK RI feels that the Democratic Party has not fully carried out the tasks given to them.

Public Perception and Response to Political Party Financial Assistance Policies

The political party financial assistance (Banpol) policy implemented in Denpasar City has received mixed responses from the public. Mr. Yoga said that political party socialization greatly influences citizen participation. However, this needs to be improved, and not only before the election. Mr. Komang Febri also emphasized how important it is for prospective DPRD members to encourage the public to participate. To increase political participation, transparency and openness of information are very important, especially how Banpol funds are used. This openness increases public trust in political parties and reduces the possibility of misuse of funds. To ensure that Banpol truly supports political education, local democracy, and public participation in politics, further evaluation and supervision are needed. To ensure that the democratic system survives, political education and Political Party Financial Assistance (Banpol) are important components that complement each other.

Banpol Denpasar City assists parties in political education, increases public awareness of their political rights and obligations, and encourages election participation. Following Law No. 2 of 2008, information transparency about party funding is very important to build accountable political parties. However, the public often needs clarification on using funds due to ambiguity and dishonesty. Parties also frequently only reach some levels of society, especially young voters.

As a result, parties must increase transparency, make open reports on using funds, and create interesting and relevant political education programs. Parties can reduce their dependence on large donors, reduce the risk of corruption, and improve the quality of democracy through strict auditing and reporting with the help of well-managed public finances. If parties are more open and inclusive, Banpol Denpasar can strengthen democracy in Denpasar.

Referring to research (Saadah, 2022), which states that 60% of political party assistance funds are for political education. Article 28 of this regulation aims to increase awareness of the rights and obligations of the community in community, national, and state life; increase political participation and community initiatives in community, national, and state life; and increase independence, maturity, and building national character to maintain national unity.

Political education aims to provide knowledge and understanding of the rights and responsibilities of every citizen in the life of the nation and state. In addition, political education also aims to develop political party cadres, which means developing political party members in a tiered and sustainable manner. This is done to form partisan party cadres, not just riding political parties as a vehicle to advance to the election.

Political education in political participation in Denpasar City

Political parties have a primary task: to provide a correct understanding of politics based on transparency regarding the candidates that the public will choose in the election. In addition, the most important thing in understanding political parties is that parties must be able to inform the public, especially those of age who have been registered as prospective voters, how they can participate in the general election process. Political education helps political parties become better and stronger. In the context of the development of political parties in Indonesia, party cadres tend to decline, so political education is needed to accelerate their quality improvement.

According to Law Number 2 of 2011, one of the tasks of political parties is to provide political education to educate the wider community and make Indonesian citizens aware of their rights and obligations in public. Political parties are very important in carrying out political education, which can positively impact society because society can realize its obligation to choose a political party or candidate who is right and sincere for the public welfare. Political education is important in building political awareness and active participation of the community, especially the generation. Based on the results of a search through the official website of the Denpasar City Government on the One Data page of Denpasar City, it shows that during 2023, political parties carried out political education in schools in Denpasar City. The number of roles of political parties and political education institutions in developing ethics and political culture in Denpasar City can be seen from the following data.

Table 1. List of names of schools participating in the 2023 first-time voter training

No	Nama Sekolah	Jumlah Peserta
1	SMAN 1 DENPASAR	10 Orang
2	SMAN 3 DENPASAR	10 Orang
3	SMAN 5 DENPASAR	10 Orang
4	SMAN 6 DENPASAR	10 Orang
5	SMAN 7 DENPASAR	10 Orang
6	SMAN 8 DENPASAR	10 Orang
7	SMAN 11 DENPASAR	10 Orang
8	SMKN 1 DENPASAR	10 Orang
9	SMKN 2 DENPASAR	10 Orang
10	SMKN 3 DENPASAR	10 Orang
11	SMKN 4 DENPASAR	10 Orang
12	SMKN 5 DENPASAR	10 Orang
13	SMAS DWIJENDRA DENPASAR	10 Orang
14	SMAS PGRI 1 DENPASAR	10 Orang
15	SMAS PGRI 2 DENPASAR	10 Orang
16	SMAS SARASWATI	10 Orang
17	SMAS DWIJENDRA DENPASAR	10 Orang
18	SMAS TP 45 DENPASAR	10 Orang
19	SMK NEGERI 6 DENPASAR	10 Orang
20	SMK SARASWATI 1 DENPASAR	10 Orang

Implementation of political party financial assistance policy in political education in Denpasar City

I Nyoman Subanda, Putu Adhismara Kirana*

21	SMK PENERBANGAN CAKRA NUSANTARA DPS	10 Orang
22	SMKS SARASWATI 2 DENPASAR	10 Orang
23	SMKS TARUNA WARMADDEWA	10 Orang
24	SMKS WIRA BHAKTI DENPASAR	10 Orang
25	SMKS BINTANG PERSADA DENPASAR	10 Orang
26	SMKS DWIJENDRA DENPASAR	10 Orang
27	SMKS FARMASI SARASWATI 3 DENPASAR	10 Orang
28	SMKS KERTHA WISATA DENPASAR	10 Orang
29	SMKS KESEHATAN BALI MEDIKA DENPASAR	10 Orang
30	SMKS KESEHATAN PGRI DENPASAR	10 Orang
31	SMKS PARIWISATA HARAPAN DENPASAR	10 Orang
32	SMKS PGRI 1 DENPASAR	10 Orang
33	SMKS PGRI 3 DENPASAR	10 Orang
34	SMKS PGRI 4 DENPASAR	10 Orang
35	SMKS PGRI 5 DENPASAR	10 Orang
36	SMKS PGRI 6 DENPASAR	10 Orang
Total		360

Political party financial assistance in Denpasar City is essential to support political education programs for members and the general public. These programs raise public awareness of their rights and obligations and increase political participation. Political education increases citizen involvement in elections, monitoring government performance, and policy evaluation, thereby increasing accountability and reducing corruption. Political education also increases po-

litical literacy, encourages constructive discussion, and reduces polarization in Denpasar society. With a better understanding of politics, citizens are better able to demand transparency and participate in finding solutions to the various problems they face in their area. Overall, local democracy in Denpasar City has become more transparent, accountable, and engaged, thanks to political education.

5. Conclusion

This study shows that the political party's financial assistance policy has improved political education in Denpasar City. Political parties in the DPRD have succeeded in socializing government programs and policies to the public. However, obstacles such as a need for more understanding of human resources and communication between party elites still exist. This policy has significantly increased political participation and services at the National Unity and Politics Agency. The Denpasar City government policy sector can continue to develop by overcoming these obstacles. Financial assistance to political parties supports political education activities, such as political socialization, cadre training, and public discussions. Through these programs, the public increasingly understands their political rights and obligations, deepens their insight into the democratic process, and better understands the role of political parties in government. Overall, this policy helps strengthen public political awareness and contributes positively to the quality of democracy in Denpasar City.

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Implementation of political party financial assistance policy in political education in Denpasar City

I Nyoman Subanda, Putu Adhismara Kirana*

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