Research Article
Model of Community Political Participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra

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Abstract: This article examines relationship between perceptions of corruption (X₁) and life satisfaction (X₂) on political participation (Y). The purpose of this study is a model that describes the association between variables in the 2019 Presidential Election. The approach used is quantitative with survey methods and explanatory designs. The hypothesis proposed is that perceptions of corruption and life satisfaction have an influence on political participation. The results of the study conclude: First, perceptions of corruption and life satisfaction have different influences on people's political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra. The perception of corruption has an insignificant negative effect on two of the five forms of public political participation, with a total influence value of 1.7%. If the perception of corruption increases by 1 point, public political participation will decrease by 1.7%. Second, life satisfaction has a significant positive effect on two of the five forms of community political participation, with a total influence value of 18.5%. If life satisfaction increases by 1 point, the people's political participation will also increase by 18.5%. Third, the political participation model of the West Sumatran people in the 2019 Presidential Election is generally categorized as "good enough" with a score of 58 and only 6 points above the average.

Keywords: Perception of Corruption, Life Satisfaction, Political Participation.

A. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the phenomenon of a decrease in public participation in general elections (Pemilu) in Indonesia is cause for concern (Surianto, 2018). As a country that adheres to a democratic system, people's political participation in the elections that are held is a form of evaluation and control of leaders or government administration (Liando, 2016). According to Almond Verba, and Sidney, political participation is the heart of democracy, low or complete lack of public political participation is a problem with democratic practice (Febriantanto, 2019). The following table shows a comparison of public voting participation in several elections held in Indonesia:

Table 1. Comparison of Voter Participation in the 2004-2014 General Election

| No. | Year | Participation Rate and Type of Election | Average of Abstention |
|-----|------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|     |      | Legislative Election                    | Presidential Election  |
| 1.  | 2004 | 84.1%                                  | First Round 78.2%,    |
|     |      |                                        | Second Round 76.6%    | 18.85%                |
| 2.  | 2009 | 70.9%                                  | 71.7%                 | 28.7%                 |
| 3.  | 2014 | 75.11%                                 | 70%                   | 25-30%                |

Source: Panji Surianto (2020).
The average voter turnout in the three general elections held from 2004-2014, based on Table 1 above, has decreased to 70%. The increase or decrease in people’s voting participation in elections can be influenced by various factors, such as: socio-economic (population size, population stability, economic development), politics (proximity to the place of election, perceptions of developing political issues, campaign implementation, political divisions), institutional (election system, mandatory voting, latest/latest election, registration requirements, electoral structure), and individual (age, education, political interests, civic responsibility) (Solijonov, 2016).

Samuel P. Huntington and Joan M. Nelson divide the forms of political participation into: electoral activities (activities of voting in elections, seeking party funds, becoming a success team, seeking support for legislative or executive candidates, or other actions that seek to influence the outcome elections), organizational activities (individual participation in organizations, both as members and leaders to influence government decision-making), lobbying (individual or group efforts to contact political leaders with the intention of influencing their decisions on an issue), contacting (individual or group efforts in building networks with government officials to influence their decisions), and acts of violence/violence (actions of individuals or groups to influence government decisions by creating physical harm to people or property, including riots, terror, coups, political assassinations). (assassination), revolution, and rebellion).

The act of voting (voting) in an election that is held is a form of political participation and with full participation by the community, will provide legitimacy to the elected candidate or pair of candidates. This is because political participation is an expression of citizens' freedom in exercising their political rights which are manifested in various forms, such as: protests, white groups, a-politics, voting, and various other forms of action (Kuncoro, 2018). Until now, the main indicators of political participation are voter turn out and the rise and fall of voter attendance on election day. While conceptually political participation is known to have various forms. Do other forms of political participation have no urgency in every moment or political activity that occurs?

Research and efforts made to examine why people’s political participation in elections can rise and fall have been carried out in many countries. Some of these studies include: (Shapiro & Winters, 2008) on political participation and life satisfaction in several Latin American countries, (Inman & Andrews, 2009) corruption and political participation in several emerging democracies in Africa, (Flavin & Keane, 2009). 2012) life satisfaction and political participation in the United States, (Olsson SA, 2014) perceptions of corruption and political participation in 33 countries of the world, as well as research on life satisfaction on perceptions of corruption and political participation in China (Zheng, Liu, Huang, & Tan, 2012). 2016). The results of these studies still confirm that the act of voting is the main indicator of political participation, even though it has been predicted by various other variables which are also thought to have an influence on political participation.

Several previous studies related to political participation that have also been carried out in Indonesia include: (Wahyudi, et al., 2013) regarding the role of democratic trust and satisfaction on student political participation, this study has not described the Indonesian population because it focuses on student groups in the Riau area. Furthermore, research (Fitriah, 2014) on personal values and internal political efficacy on the political participation of students who are novice voters, still does not explain the issues that become the rationalization and concern for the Indonesian people to participate in politics in elections. As well as research conducted by (Febriantanto, 2019) on the dominant factors that influence the level of participation of people with disabilities in the 2017 Yogyakarta Pilkada, which has not
described the influence of each factor on increasing voter participation and its significance to other Indonesian community groups.

The elections, which were held simultaneously on April 17, 2019, were different from the elections that had been held previously in Indonesia. In terms of implementation, the 2019 Election is designed to simultaneously elect members of the Legislature (Pileg) and also to elect pairs of candidates for President and Vice President (Pilpres). In terms of budget, the 2019 Election has increased by 61% to Rp. 25.29 Trillion compared to the 2014 Election which only spent a budget of Rp. 15.62 Trillion (CNN Indonesia, 2019). In terms of results, the level of public voting participation in the 2019 General Election has also increased by an average of 81% (Kompas.com, 2019), when compared to the previous election in 2014 which was only at 70% (Kompas.com, 2019).

Participation in voting for the people in the 2019 Presidential Election has also increased in West Sumatra. The level of public participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra was at 79% (West Sumatra KPU, 2014), and has increased compared to the 2014 Presidential Election which was only 65.19% (West Sumatra KPU, 2019). The increasing participation of the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 Presidential Election is an interesting thing. Because, the KPU RI only targets a national participation rate of 77.5% (Kompas.com, 2018). Previously, the RI Bawaslu had warned that West Sumatra Province was an area prone to voter participation (Antara.com, 2019). The following table displays the number of Permanent Voters List (DPT) and the Participation Rate of Voters in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra:

| No | District/ City               | Total DPT | Participation Rate |
|----|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1  | Pesisir Selatan Regency      | 331.260   | 81.6%              |
| 2  | Solok Regency                | 281.902   | 74.5%              |
| 3  | Sijunjung Regency            | 156.595   | 81.4%              |
| 4  | Tanah Datar Regency          | 276.615   | 72.7%              |
| 5  | Padang Pariaman Regency      | 313.987   | 69.5%              |
| 6  | Agam Regency                 | 365.029   | 71.5%              |
| 7  | Lima Puluh Kota Regency      | 265.161   | 81.0%              |
| 8  | Pasaman Regency              | 199.836   | 81.5%              |
| 9  | Kepulauan Mentawai Regency   | 63.103    | 80.5%              |
| 10 | Dharmasraya Regency          | 143.907   | 89.0%              |
| 11 | Solok Selatan Regency        | 114.161   | 83.1%              |
| 12 | Pasaman Barat Regency        | 250.723   | 88.1%              |
| 13 | Padang City                 | 592.162   | 80.0%              |
| 14 | Solok City                  | 47.418    | 86.4%              |
| 15 | Sawahlunto City            | 45.778    | 85.2%              |
| 16 | Padang Panjang City        | 38.781    | 82.5%              |
| 17 | Bukittinggi City            | 81.447    | 78.0%              |
| 18 | Payakumbuh City            | 88.849    | 84.4%              |
| 19 | Pariaman City              | 61.523    | 84.3%              |
| **Total** |                        | **3.718.237** | **79.0%**       |

Source: West Sumatra General Election Commission (2019)

Table 2 above shows the average level of community participation in the 2019 Presidential Election, and its distribution by district/city in West Sumatra. According to the Transparency International Indonesia report, there has been an increase in the corruption perception index score in all regions of Indonesia. The survey report stated that of the 12 cities surveyed proportionally, the corruption perception index of West Sumatra represented by the
City of Padang has increased from 50.0 in 2015 to 63.1 in 2017 (Suyatmiko & Ratnaningtyas, 2017). Does the increase in the corruption perception index score have a relationship with the increasing number of public participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra?

![Figure 1. Life Satisfaction of the People of West Sumatra in 2014 & 2017](source: Socio-Economic Data of West Sumatra Province (2019))

In addition to the increase in the corruption perception index, based on the monthly report on the West Sumatra Province Socio-Economic Data in Figure 1 above, the life satisfaction index of the people of West Sumatra has also increased. Citing the report, the life satisfaction index score of the people of West Sumatra has increased from 66.79 in 2014, to 70.42 in 2017 (Central Bureau of Statistics of West Sumatra Province, 2019). Does the increase in the life satisfaction index score also have a relationship with the increase in the participation rate in choosing the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 Presidential Election?

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Perception of Corruption, Life Satisfaction, and Political Participation

   Based on the results of previous research and studies that have been described previously, it turns out that perceptions of corruption and life satisfaction have an influence on the rise and fall of public political participation. This study is academically important because it analyzes the relationship between the variables of perception of corruption, life satisfaction, and political participation using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method. Structural Equation Modeling is an analytical approach that combines factor analysis, structural models, and path analysis (Sugiyono, 2010).

   Practically, the results of this study will contribute in the form of a formulation of a political participation model that is empirically proven through the process of collecting data in the field. The resulting political participation model formulation can be used by various stakeholders, especially election organizers, as the leading sector responsible for the rise and fall of the public's political participation rate in the elections held. The results of the research can also be useful for candidates who go forward in the election, so that they can prepare themselves better in advance and get the desired results.

2. Correlation Perception of Corruption with Political Participation

   Corruption is generally interpreted as an act of abusing public power for personal gain (Hamdani, Kumalahadi, & Urumsah, 2017). Theoretically, it is stated that corruption does not only have an impact on the economy and social life (Pulok & Ahmed, 2017). Corruption also has a negative impact on political life by reducing public interest in political participation, disrupting the quality of democracy, and making it difficult to achieve social equality (Judge, McNatt, & Xu, 2011).
The results of research conducted by (Inman & Andrews, 2009) state that the perception of corruption has a positive influence on political participation. Political participation in this study is seen from the act of voting and protesting, in order to punish and fight corrupt practices that occur in the Government and its apparatus. This finding is in contrast to people's lives, because at the same time the level of education, income, and the community's economy is relatively low.

Similar research was also conducted later by (Olsson S. A., 2014) which stated that perceptions of corruption had a negative influence on political participation. Political participation in this study is seen from voting in elections, voter attendance, and institutionalized participation. The results of the study then revealed that the corrupt behavior that was raised by the government and its apparatus had a negative effect on political participation.

Distrust appears as a negative influence on perceptions of corruption from the public, to the government and its apparatus as well as to existing political institutions and systems. The community considers that the expected output with political participation will not be achieved because corruption weakens the internal political efficacy of the community, and the existing political institutions and systems as the chosen medium for the government and its apparatus are as corrupt as the government and its apparatus in exercising power.

3. Relationship of Life Satisfaction with Political Participation

Life satisfaction is the main psychological construct that functions as a psychological force in a person against living conditions based on his personal standards (Huebner, Suldo, & Gilman, 2006). Theoretically, someone who is satisfied with his life tends to participate in community organizations, and is generally more concerned with social and political issues than those who are less satisfied (Veenhoven, 1988).

(Shapiro & Winters, 2008) in their research, they initially proposed the hypothesis that, by participating, individuals will find happiness as a reflection of satisfaction in their lives. Instead, they state that individuals who feel happy will tend to participate in politics. Another fact they found was that even if the general election was required by the government, it would not necessarily increase a person's life satisfaction.

(Flavin & Keane, 2012) then firmly stated in their research that life satisfaction has a positive influence on political participation. According to them, life satisfaction has been ignored by most scholars in studies related to political participation. The results of their research argue that individuals who tend to be satisfied with their lives will participate in social affairs including political affairs.

Individuals who have satisfaction in their lives and then participate in shared life and politics emerge as a positive response that is formed within themselves. The achievement of various personal needs and interests will trigger a positive attitude to be involved in seeking similar situations or conditions for others. This is what then leads the individual to take the initiative through the channels they can pursue, and the opportunity is there by participating in politics.

C. METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach with survey methods, as well as an explanatory research design. According to Masri Singarimbun, survey research is research that takes a sample from one population and uses a questionnaire as the main data collection tool (Singarimbun, 1989). Research respondents were voters in the 2019 Presidential Election as many as 1000 people who came from the Permanent Voters List (DPT) of West Sumatra. Respondents were selected using a multistage random sampling technique.
The variables used in this study are: perceptions of corruption (X1), life satisfaction (X2), and political participation (Y). Data was collected using a questionnaire about perceptions of corruption, life satisfaction, and political participation using a Likert scale. Respondents' answers were assessed with a rank from 1 to 5 in the category of "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree". The data obtained from respondents through questionnaires were then analyzed using SEM AMOS software version 22.0. The hypothesis proposed in this paper is: there is a relationship between perceptions of corruption and life satisfaction on people's political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra. Referring to the various explanations mentioned above, the following picture is the formulation of the model of political participation to be offered:

![Figure 2. Political Participation Models Offered](image)

**D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

1. **Model of Community Political Participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra**

   Based on the results of model estimation using SEM AMOS software version 22.0, the output path diagram of the offered model can be seen in Figure 3. The interpretation that can be made on Figure 3 below is that each variable used only has three valid indicators, with a minimum loading factor of 0.5 as required. Perceptions of corruption have indicators sequentially: X1.4 with a loading factor value of 0.77, X1.5 with a loading factor value of 0.75, and X1.10 with a loading factor value of 0.56. Life satisfaction has indicators sequentially: X2.1 with a loading factor value of 0.73, X2.2 with a loading factor value of 0.90, and X2.4 with a loading factor value of 0.71. Political participation has indicators sequentially: PP2 with a loading factor value of 0.83, PP3 with a loading factor value of 0.95, and PP4 with a loading factor value of 0.90.
Figure 3. Full Structural Equation Modeling Offered

To determine the feasibility of the model offered, an evaluation of the model is carried out using the Goodness of Fit Index (GOFI) as shown in the following table:

| GOF Size       | Test Result | Expected Value | Remarks |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Chi-square     | 35.620      | Expected small and $\geq 0$ | Fit     |
| Probabilitas   | 0.045       | $\geq 0.05$    | Fit     |
| RMSEA          | 0.023       | $\leq 0.08$    | Fit     |
| IFI            | 0.997       | $\geq 0.90$    | Fit     |
| CFI            | 0.997       | $\geq 0.90$    | Fit     |
| GFI            | 0.992       | $\geq 0.90$    | Fit     |
| AGFI           | 0.985       | $\geq 0.90$    | Fit     |
| NFI            | 0.992       | $\geq 0.90$    | Fit     |

Source: Processed from Research Primary Data, 2021

Evaluation of the model using the Goodness Of Fit Index (GOFI) as shown in Table 3 above states that the model offered is fit. The goodness of fit index (GOFI) value with measurement criteria: Chi-square of 35.620, RMSEA of 0.023, IFI of 0.997, CFI of 0.997, GFI of 0.992, and AGFI of 0.985. The results of this evaluation indicate that the model has a good fit with the research data. This can be seen from the significance value (probability) of 0.045, which is more or less the same as the minimum model significance level of 0.05. Following are the results of the assessment of the model of community political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra using a Likert scale:

Table 4. Model of Community Political Participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra

| Indicators and Statements | Mean | Conversion | Category    |
|---------------------------|------|------------|-------------|
| Corruption Perception     |      |            |             |
| 1. I saw government officials receive something in connection with their work | 3.19 | 63.8 | High Enough |
2. Government officials do not carry out work in accordance with predetermined mechanisms 3.23 64,6 High Enough
3. Acts of corruption by government officials also involve business actors, the private sector, and so on 3.76 75,2 High

**Life Satisfaction**

1. The life I live is in accordance with the ideals 3.26 65,2 High Enough
2. I've got/acquired very good living conditions 3.39 67,8 High Enough
3. So far I've got the things that are important in the life that is lived 3.55 71 High

**Political Participation**

1. I participate in finding votes for candidates or political parties in the elections held 1.99 39,8 Low
2. I participate in advocating the formation of a winning success team 1.91 38,2 Low
3. I coordinate voters to join the success team network 1.85 37 Low

**Mean** 2.9 58 High Enough

Source: Processed from Research Primary Data, 2021

The measurement results from a scale of 1 to 5 show an index of 2.9 which is at an interval of 3.40 to 2.61 or a conversion value of 58, with the "good enough" category for the model of public political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra. The results of this assessment and category indicate that the model of political participation of the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 presidential election, using predictors of perceptions of corruption and life satisfaction "must be improved". This is because by category and the results of the assessment of community political participation are only in the "good enough" range, or only 6 points above the average rating.

Of the five forms to see the model of political participation used in the study, three of them, namely: organizational activities, contacting, and acts of violence were not significantly found in the model of community political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra. The implementation of the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra only found two significant forms of public political participation, namely: election activities and lobbying. If it is associated with the relationship between perceptions of corruption and political participation, as stated by (Olsson SA, 2014) and (Zheng, Liu, Huang, & Tan, 2016) that, perceptions of corruption describe subjective assumptions held by individuals towards state actors, namely: politicians, bureaucrats, or civil servants who have positions have abused the power or positions they have obtained from the people through elections for their personal or group interests.

The connection between this and the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra is: the people of West Sumatra also have a similar opinion that the presidential candidates who come forward and run for office, are indicated to commit various acts/behaviors of corruption before the 2019 Presidential Election is held. Corruption is also carried out by groups of presidential candidates. Thus, this assumption raises a negative assessment of the image of the presidential candidate and has an effect on weakening their tendency to be willing to be actively involved
in the presidential election, because the presidential election is nothing more than a place to gain power without prioritizing their aspirations.

The statement "I vote in the general election held" as an indicator of the election activity variable only gets an average score of 1.99 respondents' answers which are in the interval 2.60 to 1.81 with a conversion value of 39.8. While the statement "I participate in advocating the formation of a winning success team" and also the statement "I coordinate voters to participate in the success team network" only get an average answer score of 1.91 and 1.85 which are in the interval value of 2.60 to 1.81 with conversion values of 38.2 and 37 respectively. The three indicators of these two variables are descriptively paired with the "low" category.

Fortunately, the negative influence of the perception of corruption on the presidential candidates who ran in the 2019 presidential election was successfully suppressed by the positive influence of life satisfaction on the people of West Sumatra. This is in accordance with the opinion expressed by (Shapiro & Winters, 2008), (Flavin & Keane, 2012), and (Zhe161) that life satisfaction is a subjective assessment held by individuals on the life they live based on their personal standards.

The connection between this and the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra is that the subjective assessment that the people of West Sumatra already have living conditions that are in accordance with their personal standards before the 2019 Presidential Election is held have a positive effect on their model of political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election which is held. Thus, with the positive influence of life satisfaction, the people of West Sumatra in political participation state that they are still willing to participate in giving their voting rights (voting), even though in fact it is not the incumbent presidential candidate, in this case, Joko Widodo.

The people of West Sumatra are more likely to re-elect Prabowo Subianto in the 2019 Presidential Election, this is the same as the 2014 Presidential Election in which the West Sumatran people were more likely to vote for Prabowo Subianto in the presidential election that was held. In fact, in terms of votes, Prabowo Subianto as a presidential candidate got more votes in the 2019 presidential election than the 2014 presidential election, where the opposite happened to Joko Widodo who received fewer votes in the 2019 presidential election than the 2014 presidential election.

2. The Relationship between Corruption Perceptions and Public Political Participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it is known that the perception of corruption does have a negative, but not significant, influence on the decline in public political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra. This is based on the SEM analysis of the three indicators of corruption perception built, which have a path influence coefficient value of -0.030. The value of this estimate is negative, which means that the perception of corruption has a negative influence on political participation. While the negative influence of perceptions of corruption on political participation is not significant, it is known from the P value (significance) of 0.680 which is greater than the significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha$ 5%)

The negative direct and insignificant effect of the perception of corruption on the political participation of the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 Presidential Election, is known from the results of the measurement of the form of public political participation which is measured using five variables, namely: election activities, lobbying, organizational activities, contacting, and acts of violence. Of the five variables regarding the form of political participation measured, two dominant forms of political participation emerged, namely:
election activities and lobbying. While the other three variables of political participation were not found and appeared in the political participation model of the people of West Sumatra.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Olsson S. A., 2014) and (Zhe161) that the perception of corruption has a direct negative influence on political participation. This is because the alleged acts of corruption by the presidential candidate have weakened the political efficacy and trust of the people, and have given rise to the assumption that the existing political institutions and systems are no longer responsive, transparent, and inclusive to the interests of the people in order to obtain leaders who are able to exercise power and organize government based on the will of the people.

This is evidenced by the high results of measurements of the perception of corruption that the people of West Sumatra have towards presidential candidates who are running in the 2019 Presidential Election. The perception of corruption in this study is built with 3 indicators that get an average score of 3.39 answers from respondents, and is at intervals of 3.40 to 2.61 with a conversion value of 68. This conversion value is descriptively paired with the "high" category, with the indicator of the largest corruption perception being X1.10 which has the statement: "Corruption acts by government officials also involve business actors, private sector and others" who get a score of 72.5.

The X1.10 indicator is a representation of the variable level of knowledge on the occurrence of corruption cases, and X1.10 is the strongest indicator that affects the political participation model of the West Sumatran people in the 2019 Presidential Election which was held. Statements from these indicators indicate that corruption cases as a social problem are not carried out by a single party, in this case government officials, but involve many parties such as the private sector and others.

In addition to the level of knowledge of the occurrence of corruption cases, other variables of the perception of corruption that are measured are: the level of knowledge of corruption with the statement "I think that on many occasions government officials are also involved in embezzling money" with an average score of 3.26 respondents' answers which are at the interval value of 3.40 to 2.61 and the conversion value of 65.2. While the variable level of law enforcement on corruption cases with the statement "government officials do not carry out work in accordance with the predetermined mechanism" gets an average score of 3.23 respondents' answers which are in the interval value of 3.40 to 2.61 and 64.6 conversion.

The relationship between these indicators and the implementation of the 2019 Pilpes and also their relationship to the political participation of the people in West Sumatra is: if the government apparatus as an extension or continuation of the Government itself is suspected of having committed acts of corruption and involving many parties, it can be said that the Government is in power under the leadership of presidential candidate Joko Widodo is also suspected of corruption. So, this also has a negative effect on the decline in people's desire to participate in the 2019 Presidential Election and causes participation to only be categorized as good enough.

The results of this study differ from the findings of research conducted by (Inman & Andrews, 2009) which states that the opposite situation occurs in Senegal. Based on the results of Inman & Andrews' research, the perception of corruption actually has a positive direct influence on increasing political participation. The students who were the subjects of the study were more active in voting and protesting when they found out that the government and its officials had committed acts of corruption. According to Inman & Andrews, the government and its apparatus should not use their power to gain personal interests (corruption), at the expense of the interests of the people. Because this situation will create angry citizens and distrust the government.
Distrust of the Government and its officers who exercise power and governance, has caused the public to be moved to replace them from their positions in order to provide punishment for acts of corruption committed. Although the results are different from the Inman & Andrews research, this study finds that the people of West Sumatra still strongly agree to participate in voting in elections held on one side. Although on the other hand there is also the perception that there has been corruption, which is carried out by the presidential candidates, especially by the incumbent presidential candidate, Joko Widodo.

The theoretical implication of the results of this study on political participation is that the perception of corruption has an insignificant negative effect on people’s political participation in the presidential election. The perception of corruption has an insignificant negative influence on two of the five forms of the political participation model of the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 Presidential Election. The higher the score/number of perceptions of corruption, the lower the number of people's political participation, and vice versa, the lower the score/perception number. Corruption will increase the number of people’s political participation.

3. The Relationship of Life Satisfaction with Community Political Participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it is known that life satisfaction does have a positive and significant influence on increasing public political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election which was held in West Sumatra. This is based on SEM analysis of the three built life satisfaction indicators, which have a path influence coefficient value of 0.280. The value of this estimate is positive, which means that life satisfaction has a positive influence on political participation. While the significant positive effect of life satisfaction on political participation is known from the P value (significance) *** which is smaller than the 0.05 level of significance (ά 5%).

The positive and significant direct effect of life satisfaction on the political participation of the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 Presidential Election, it is known from the results of the measurement of the form of community political participation which is measured using five variables, namely: election activities, lobbying, organizational activities, contacting, and acts of violence. Of the five variables regarding the form of political participation measured, two dominant forms of political participation emerged, namely: election activities and lobbying. While the other three variables of political participation were not found and appeared in the political participation model of the people of West Sumatra.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Shapiro & Winters, 2008), (Flavin & Keane, 2012) and (Zhe161) that life satisfaction has a direct positive influence on political participation. Because the results of subjective assessments carried out by individuals on living conditions according to the standards they have, before the 2019 Presidential Election was held, it had a positive effect on their model of political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election which was held. Thus, with the positive influence of life satisfaction on the people of West Sumatra in political participation.

This is evidenced by the high results of measuring the life satisfaction of the people of West Sumatra as a form of subjective assessment, which they were able to express before the 2019 Presidential Election was held. Life satisfaction in this study is built with 3 indicators that get an average score of answers from respondents of 3.4 and is in the interval 3.40 to 2.61 with a conversion value of 68. This conversion value is descriptively paired with the category "high", it is the same with the perception of corruption. While the indicator of the greatest life satisfaction is X2.4 which has the statement: "So far I have got the important things in the life I live" which gets a score of 71.
The X2.4 indicator is the main representation of the subjective life satisfaction level variable, and X2.4 is the strongest indicator that influences the political participation model of the West Sumatran people in the 2019 Presidential Election which was held. This is supported by a statement from the X2.2 indicator with the statement "I have received / obtained very good living conditions" with an average score of 3.39 respondents' answers which are in the interval value of 3.40 to 2.61 and the conversion value of 67.8, as well as the X2.1 indicator with the statement "The life I live is in accordance with my ideals" getting an average score of 3.26 respondents' answers which are also in the interval value of 3.40 to 2.61 and a conversion value of 65.2.

The statements from the indicators mentioned above indicate that by having obtained important things in life and creating satisfaction with life, a concern is formed in the people of West Sumatra to participate in realizing the same thing for the people in their environment. Because the people of West Sumatra are also known as people who have an egalitarian culture.

The connection between this understanding of the egalitarian culture in the lives of the people of West Sumatra and the 2019 Presidential Election is that the leaders who are elected in the presidential elections will be shared by the whole community and not representatives of a group of people in the community. That is, as a leader the elected President will later produce various political decisions and policies that are binding on all individuals, and his leadership model will be widely felt by the community.

The theoretical implication of the results of this study on political participation is that life satisfaction has a significant positive relationship with people's political participation in the presidential election. Life satisfaction has a significant positive influence on two of the five forms of the political participation model of the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 Presidential Election. The higher the score/life satisfaction rate, the higher the community's political participation rate, and vice versa, the lower the score/satisfaction rate life, the number of people's political participation will also decrease.

E. CONCLUSION

The results of this study conclude that the perception of corruption has an insignificant negative effect on public political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra. The value of the influence of the perception of corruption on political participation is -0.030 with a significance level (P value) of 0.680 (ά 0.05). Meanwhile, life satisfaction has a significant positive effect on people's political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election in West Sumatra. The value of the influence of the life satisfaction path on political participation is 0.280 with a significance level (P value) *** 0.000 (ά <0.05). Two of the five forms of political participation models for the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 Presidential Election, which were measured after being analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), were negatively related to perceptions of corruption and positively related to life satisfaction.

The percentage of the influence of perceived corruption on political participation is known to be 1.7%, while the percentage of the influence of life satisfaction on political participation is 18.5%. The results of the assessment of the political participation of the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 Presidential Election showed a conversion value of 58 with the description "low". The assessment of perceptions of corruption shows an average value of 68 with a description of "high", and life satisfaction which shows an average value of 68 which also has a description of "high". The figures from these measurements prove that the people of West Sumatra have an insignificant negative direct influence from the perception of corruption, as well as a significant positive direct influence from life satisfaction in the 2019 Presidential Election which was held.
The theoretical implication of the results of this study on political participation is that the perception of corruption has an insignificant negative effect on political participation in the presidential election, while people's life satisfaction has a significant positive effect on political participation in the presidential election. High perceptions of corruption negatively and insignificantly affect two of the five forms of political participation models of the West Sumatran people in the 2019 Presidential Election. Meanwhile, high life satisfaction also significantly affects two of the five forms of political participation models of the West Sumatran people in the 2019 Presidential Election.

The public will participate in politics and can experience an increase, especially in elections held such as the presidential election, when the candidates who run are free from corruption problems. This means that candidates who go forward in elections are required to be able to apply democratic attitudes and principles such as being transparent, accountable, and responsive to the aspirations of the community. Besides that, the existing candidates are also asked to be able to increase the life satisfaction of the community, by providing the best service and performance when they already have government power obtained from the results of the elections held.

The scope of the study in this research is limited to two large variables and all the indicators that build it still need further study. To be able to complete this research in measuring the level of public political participation, it should be carried out using other variables. Further research can be done by adding, subtracting, and adjusting the indicators built and adapted to aspects of local culture and increasing the number of research samples used. This is because to further explore the issue of the level of political participation with very diverse and unique regional conditions, it is necessary to adjust the indicator formulation to local conditions.

The researcher suggests holding a follow-up discussion to find out the model of community political participation using a qualitative approach. Further research can fill in the deficiencies contained in this study, namely: not being able to explain why the high life satisfaction factor for incumbents is not able to convince the public as voters to re-elect the incumbent candidates who advance in the election. This is because the quantitative approach only produces a mathematical measure, and is generalized according to the assessment given by the individual community.

Practical suggestions that researchers can give related to this research, namely: First, to be able to increase public political participation, candidates who come forward in elections to be able to apply more democratic principles such as: transparency, accountability, and responsibility, especially if they have ever held power government. Transparency, accountability, and high responsibility are hypothesized to be able to generate public trust and increase the public's political efficacy to the candidates. Second, to pay more attention to the community's life satisfaction factor in every political decision or policy chosen, because it has been proven to have a significant positive influence on people's political participation.

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