Building student’s political behaviour in the context of election in Indonesia

M Abdullah¹*, K A Hakam¹, Wilodati¹, Ratnafitria¹
¹Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jln. Setiabudhi No. 229 Bandung-Indonesia

* email: abdullahmulyana@gmail.com

Abstract. The electoral process in Indonesia is a system that be built in democracy of typical politics of Indonesia and it cannot be separated from decision-making due to the voters. This decision-making in determining the choice on any individual voters cannot be separated from their social characteristics, so did the same with the students. Problems that appear then is the social characteristic of the students impact on terms of their political attitudes in elections? How to build the student’s political behavior in election? Through the application of descriptive study design with a quantitative approach and take the subject of research on students of UPI, this study tries to assess the contribution social characteristics of the students to their political behavior in election that be reviewed from the perspective of political geography. In general, the results indicate that the student’s political behavior tended to be rational. Meanwhile, the loyalty and/or fanatic attitude to the one is not to be seen. Here it can be seen that the social environment and education as the social characteristic of the society, especially on the students, contribute in forming their political behavior quite enough. Thus, it is time for the public awareness and political behavior be constructed and trained for always in line with the interests of the nation political advance.

1. Introduction
Politics development is a process to arrange the politics of the state society, so for a while and/or onward, it will grant steady or dynamic balance in community’s politics movement. Any changes in the political system of the nation would require people to participate proactively. Therefore the development of politic needs to be directed to increase the political awareness of the community and planting a value that is intended to create an established political system.

It has been reviewed by Kimbal [1] in his research in 2018 about political participation of community of Minahasa in countryside development which show that mental attitude is often the one of factors as inhibitor for community to participate in countryside political development. Apathetic mentality less really appreciate the work of others, the emergence of high selfish would directly influence to the political participation of community in countryside development. This also happened to the determination of government official attitude which indicates that authoritarian attitude of the chief and officials of the village in making decision, village meeting, or examination of program will have a dreadful impact for political participation of the community in countryside development.

Regarding this, Indonesia as a country that apply a democratic system in its political life is undergoing from parochial political culture system toward participant political culture system, especially since political reform occurred in Indonesia in 1998. This phenomenon demands the community to understand and aware to participate in the political process rationally. So that, as its consequence, the government and the politicians have to take the strategic steps to realize participant political culture with focusing on the election policy, to build and accommodate political aspirations of the community without exception for the political aspirations of students as the young generation.

Talking about the political system in election today, the electoral process in Indonesia is a system that be built in democracy of typical politics of Indonesia and it cannot be separated from decision-making due to the voters. This decision-making in determining the choice on any individual voters cannot be separated from their social characteristics, so did the same with the students of University of Indonesia Education (UPI). Based on the research that is related to the political behavior on the students of UPI in 2018, in general, the students prefer leader who can afford to build their settlement area (95 %) and choose the leader who have experience and perform as well (98 %). [2] It indicates that the students of UPI have tend to be rational in politic relatively, it is considered reasonable that the...
students as the educated young generation who are getting used to think critically as a result of the education process in college.

However, it is not only the level of education that can determine the terms of political attitudes. Still there are many other factors that can determine the someone’s political behavior, one of which is their social condition. It is like the political geographers are always study in the attached to voters, namely social, economic, education, culture and environment factors. [3]

Based on that idea, it can be said that the construction of the political behavior of the young generation of Indonesia, especially the students of university, is not only directed on the development of political education, but it also need to accompanied with development of socio-economic characteristic. The problems that appear then: is the social characteristic of the students impact on terms of their political attitudes in elections? How to build the student’s political behavior in election? This social characteristic referred to economic condition which “The fact that individuals’ financial resources increase the likelihood to participate in elections suggests that such income-dependent differences in the voting behaviour exist”. [4]

Focused on the problems, it needs a study of the contribution of the student’s social characteristics and education to their political behavior necessary in order to build students political behavior, especially in the context of the elections in Indonesia.

2. Methods
Referring to the problems that have been formulated and outcomes that want to produced, this research applied quantitative research approach design where the reality of the object of this research is concrete, observable, can be classified, and measurable. [5] The stages in this research that be applied was preceded by studying the phenomenon related to the political behavior of students of UPI, especially in election context and accompanied with the relevant literature review. The next stage was recruitment of data to the subject which in this case are the students of UPI. The data that have been collected be analyzed by applying correlation analysis of Pearson product moment then.

The object of this research being concentrated at Indonesia Education University (UPI) by considering that the young generation as novice voters in higher education could be identified as subject who came from many different geographical areas and can be described as the one who has a relatively high education and has critical think in taking decision, which in this case will indicate the critical behaviors in political loyalty and partiality to the political party or candidate in election in Indonesia.

Statistic analysis that be applied in this research is the simple pearson product moment correlation-regression analysis to assess relatedness of social characteristics of the students with their political behavior as the variables of research.

3. Results and Discussion
3.1. Relatedness Between Social Characters with Political Behavior
Until now, Indonesia is a country that adheres to a liberal democratic system [6] which in Indonesia is called Pancasila Democracy. If it is viewed from its index, democracy index of Indonesia in 2018 is categorized as “low” (flawed democracy) which occupy 65th rank in the world with the performance value 6.39. [7] but more better than South East Asia Countries index average which occupy 5.04. [8] This value had decreased if it compared to the index of democracy of Indonesia in 2014 which occupy 6.95. [9]

Meanwhile, discussion and debate among the political scientists in Indonesia tend to discuss the situation of democracy at micro level with analysis to dwell upon voting process based on corresponding figures of quick count that is published in national television channels. [10] The unfortunate is the attention to the geographic democracy in Indonesia inadequate, where the political scientists’ analysis tend to discuss the voters’ earning and participation without viewing the spatial aspects that according to O’Loughlin [11] need to learn even integrating spatial analysis to reduce micro analysis deficiencies.

The assessment research which is focusing on the students political behavior shows that the student’s political behavior could not regardless of geographical factors essentially where the students
as political participants lives. The geographic factors in here are region especially geomorphology, economic and education factors.

Pertaining to residence factor of the students, most of the students live on West Java Province administratively. Although the Province of West Java has a complex geomorphologic condition, are like mountains, highlands, hills until the coastal lowlands, but it is not much influence to the students thinking and political behavior apparently. It was supported even in a study of election of West Java Gouvernor in 2008 [12] which improve that the factors which indicate the area segregation did not influence to the political choice. The factor which brought significantly impact to it is the rational processes that relies on their independence attitude. Moreover the students who living in the big cities or adjacent to Jakarta as the capital of the state, their both view and political behavior tended to be rational which is more take attention to the competency and performance of political actors in Indonesia, as well as political parties, candidates of parliament or candidates of government.

Meanwhile, the economic factors of society which in this case is the economic family of the students, although there are many opinions in public that political behavior of the lower economic community is easy to directed to support the political party or candidate only with given them money that is not much enough, or in mass media, it is called “money politics”. The study on the election process of West Java Governor in 2008 Which compares the voters behavior of respondents between in Garut and Indramayu show the existence of this phenomenon. [13]

But for the students of UPI especially, this phenomenon is unproved. This shows that whatever of the condition of the student’s economy family has not had an impact on any kind of views and terms of their political behavior. This fact is proved by coefficient of correlation value analysis of economic condition and political behavior as much as $r_{xy} = -0.34$ (see table 1). Meanwhile, the variance value more than its critical value (see table 2) prove that the relationship between that two the variables is not indicating the presence of significance.

### Table 1. Coefficient of correlation between economic condition and political behavior

| Economic | Political behavior |
|----------|--------------------|
| Pearson Correlation | 1 | 0.034 |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | 0.672 |
| N | 180 | 180 |

Source: Research data 2019

### Table 2. Analysis of varians between economic condition and political behavior

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|----------------|----|-------------|---|------|
| Regression | 0.003 | 1 | 0.003 | 0.180 | 0.672 |
| Residual | 2.159 | 154 | 0.014 |
| Total | 2.162 | 155 |

Source: Research data 2019

In addition to these factors, the other factor that be studied in this research is education. It gets attention that education is one of the most determining factor in develop mind and thingking.

In education point of view, the students as the respondents of this research, majority of them had high academic ability relatively. It is absolutely going to affect the ability of thinking based on their scientific experiences. This also certainly has affects on their political behavior. Where in making decisions to participate in the political process, as in election, their perceptibility and rational thinking more likely dominate.

### Table 3. Coefficient of correlation between education and political behavior

| Education | Political behavior |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Pearson Correlation | 1 | 0.770 |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | 0.000 |
| N | 180 | 180 |

Source: Research data 2019

This tendency can be seen from the correlation analysis that be done in test the relation between student’s education level and political behavior. The coefficient of correlation ($r_{xy}$) that be resulted by
the analysis reach 0.77 (see table 3) and it is proved that there is a significant relation exists between them with variance value (F) reach number more than its critical value (see table 4).

Table 4. Analysis of varians between education and political behavior

| Model   | Sum of Squares | df  | Mean Square | F       | Sig.  |
|---------|----------------|-----|-------------|---------|-------|
| Regression | 0.735         | 1   | 0.735       | 258.519 | 0.000 |
| 1 Residual  | 0.506         | 178 | 0.003       |         |       |
| Total    | 1.241         | 179 |             |         |       |

Source: Research data 2019

Based on the entire description, it can be stated that the political behavior of students of UPI as academicians in higher education having a tendency that they have political thinking and behavior rationally. It is much influenced by their scientific thinking experiences, while the factors of economic and environment where they live is not exerting influence their thinking and political behavior.

3.2. Building The Student’s Political Behavior

The problem of the lack of knowledge and insight over scope of science or study sometimes lead to a blunders in the application of the science when faced with real problems in society, especially under discussion on development, including building politic of the community.

Development of politics as the modernization of politic is a phenomena of control over rationality of rule and sustainability of people in both physical and social environments. The differntiation of political structure and secularize of culture creating an effectiveness and efficiency of political system of society. [14]

But, the effectiveness and efficiency of this political system of society will not hapen if the society do not have knowledge and insight relating to political science. Moreover, when the politic have been related to the developing and increasing the needs of human life, so their views and political insight need to owned by every individual in the community, not just government, politicians or political scientists. This is what may be conceived as a sustainable development of politics, where the sustainable of development as an effort that will improve prosperity without ignoring carrying capacity for the future. [15]

With regard to the reconstruction political behavior of the community, it seems need to be applied to every members of community, especially the young generations included the students as the next generation of community development. The construction of the community political behavior closely related to the role of citizens and the new standards of the people loyalty and participation of the people, including the students in the political process. It means that distribution of the decision-making process and participation had effect on the choice and decisions.

That is why, political behavior reconstruction of the community, especially students of higher education as the highly educated youth,should look to plant the atributs of sustainably development of politics, which are equality that shows the process of political recruitment based on ability and accomplishment, capacity that shows ability of political system in effect on social-economic condition of people, and differentiation that shows the process of separation in progressively and specialized for the role, institutions and association in the development of political system.

4. Conclusions

Basically, the students political behavior, especially the students of UPI as educated human being having a tendency of thinking and behaving political rationally. Their political view and behavior more likely to recognize the both competency and performance of political actors in indonesia. The political behavior of students of UPI is influenced by the their experiences of scientific thinking dominantly, meanwhile the factors of economic and the environmental of their native regions is not exerting influence to their thought and terms of political behavior.

Reconstruction of community political behavior, especially on the students as the young generations who have a high education, need to plant the attributes of development of politics sustainably, which are equality, capacity and differentiation. The far forward of views and political insight need to owned by everyone in the society.
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