

Leseng Community Political Participation in the 2020 Regional Elections Based on Education Level

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Abstract

Leseng Village is one of the villages with the third highest level of participation in the Moyo Hulu sub-district, with a total vote reaching 89.65%. In addition, the level of education in Leseng village is also a village with quite advanced education. Education and political participation are two related things. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of the influence of education level on people's political participation in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections and to find out other factors that influence people's political participation in Leseng Village in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections. This research uses quantitative methods with data collection techniques using a questionnaire (questionnaire). From the research that has been done, there is a significant influence of education on political participation. Then there are several other factors that influence the political participation of the Leseng village community, namely: self-factors, environmental/family factors, stimulation/lure factors, social sensitivity factors, and approach factors taken by pason/times with the community.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In 2020, Leseng village was one of the villages with the third highest voter participation rate in the Moyo Hulu sub-district area, reaching 89.65% of participants (*Sumbawa General Election Commission, 2020*). This shows that the level of public awareness of politics and government is quite high. The number of Permanent Voter Data (DPT) in the 2020 Sumbawa Pilkada in Leseng village is:

Table 1.1
Permanent Voter Data (DPT) for Leseng Village 2020

No	Gender	Population
1	Man	1,198 Souls
2	Woman	1,266 Souls
	Amount	2,464 Souls

Source: KPU. Pilkada Sumbawa 2020 in Figures

Basically, education does not completely influence political participation. However, good politics and government require people who are competent, intellectual and aware of their rights and obligations as citizens in the life of the nation and state.

Education or knowledge of politics as a citizen is something that must be known by elements of society, both those who have not been able to participate and those who have become regular participants in every general election/pilkada event. Therefore, awareness of the rights and obligations of society must continue to be fostered by all political circles, especially political organizers (actors) through appropriate education.

In several previous studies, education was not something that greatly influenced people's political participation. But there are several other things that can influence people's political

participation. For example, knowledge of awareness of rights and obligations as a citizen, knowledge of government and political systems, as well as the environment and so on. However, education or political knowledge is something that is quite important to pay attention to, both by political parties, party members, as well as by political organizers and related institutions. So that people can be aware of their rights and obligations as citizens.

The level of political participation is of course very closely related to education, meaning that the more educated a person is, the more it can influence the level of social participation in politics. Participation is directly related to the interests of society, so that the nature of society's political participation reflects the level of its interests.

So this research is worth carrying out for several reasons, namely: *First*, to see how much influence education has on the political participation of the people in Leseng village in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections. This reason is because the level of education is a quite important aspect, especially in terms of participating in political life. Moreover, Leseng village is a village that can be said to be advanced in education.

Second, to find out what factors are the basis for people participating apart from the level of education itself. This reason is because in political life participation is not only based on education level. However, there must also be other factors that influence participation.

Third, to improve people's mindset as citizens through good political education/education by political leaders. This reasoning is based on *Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties*, Article 31 states that political parties provide education for the community according to the scope of their responsibilities with the aim of increasing awareness of people's rights and obligations in society, increasing political participation and community initiative, increasing independence, maturity, and building national character in order to maintain national unity and integrity.

Because education is something that is very important and plays quite an important role in all aspects of social, national and state life, especially in political life. So it is not an exaggeration if researchers hypothesize that the higher a person's education, the better they will be at providing political participation.

Based on the description above, in this research the author is interested in researching in terms of education level in accordance with the big title of this research, namely *The influence of education level on community political participation in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections* by taking a case study in Leseng Village.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, researchers used a quantitative analysis approach. Where the quantitative approach is a process of finding knowledge that uses data in the form of numbers as a tool for analyzing information about what you want to know. Quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods that are based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research certain populations or samples, collecting data using research instruments, statistical data analysis, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses. (Sugiyono :2019).

The philosophy of positivism views that reality, symptoms or phenomena can be classified, relatively fixed, concrete, observable, measurable, and the relationship between symptoms is causal. Research is generally carried out on certain representative populations or samples. Quantitative research is generally carried out on samples taken randomly, so that the conclusions of the research results can be generalized to the population from which the sample was taken. (Sugiyono: 2019).

In quantitative research, the truth is outside of itself, so the relationship between the researcher and those being researched must be maintained at a distance so that it is independent. By using questionnaires as a data collection technique, quantitative researchers almost do not know who is being studied or the respondents who provide data. Quantitative researchers look at the relationship between variables and the object under study more in the nature of cause and effect, so that in their research there are independent and dependent variables. From these variables, we then look for how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. In general, quantitative research emphasizes freedom of information, so this method is suitable for large populations with limited variables. Furthermore, the data studied are samples taken from the

population using techniques *probability sampling* (random). Based on the data from the sample, the researcher then made generalizations (Sugiyono, 2019).

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The influence of education on community participation in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections.

As a democratic country, people's political participation is very important. Especially in freedom of choice, for example in general elections. During the general election process, the public may cast their vote to elect the leader candidate who will serve in the next seat of government. Community participation in the general election process cannot be separated from the factors that influence it. One of them is education and public knowledge about politics and/or government.

In the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections, Leseng village was ranked third in the use of voting rights in the Moyo Hulu sub-district area with a total participation of 89.65%. From these data it can be seen that the level of community participation in Leseng village is quite high. In line with this, the highest number of community participation is at the elementary school education level, as evidenced by the number of respondents amounting to 43% of the total respondents. This actually refutes the statement that the higher the level of education, the higher the political participation in society.

Based on the theory used, namely Ajeng's theory (2014) regarding political participation which says that political participation is voting in general elections, participation in informal political discussions, participation in general meetings, and taking part in campaigns, it can be explained as follows:

1. Voting in general elections

As a country that adheres to democracy, public participation is considered important for the sustainability of future government. Especially participation in general elections or regional head elections through the community's granting voting rights.

As for this research, the people of Leseng village who exercised their right to vote during the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections based on the results of research using a questionnaire submitted by the researcher, the results obtained were 95 respondents or around 97.93% of the total 97 respondents, with a breakdown of 48 respondents. (49%) agreed and 47 respondents (48.45%) said they strongly agreed that they had exercised their right to vote in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections. With a total of 22 people (22.68%) not attending school, 42 people had finished elementary school (43.39%), 13 people had finished junior high school (13.40%), 16 people had finished high school (16.49%). %, and D-IV/S1 graduates were 2 people (2.06%). So it can be concluded that the largest number of voting rights users in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections were elementary school graduates.

2. Participation in informal political discussions (family/neighborhood)

As the general election or regional head elections approach, it is no longer strange if almost all elements of society often talk or just have small discussions with each other regarding candidate pairs or parties. By having small discussions like that, it will usually increase someone's interest in voting. In line with this, the people in Leseng village are among those who like to discuss or discuss matters related to government and politics with their families. This is proven by the results of the statement in the questionnaire which said that people often discuss government and politics with their families with the results of 61 respondents or around 62.88% of the total 97 respondents, with details of 53 respondents (54.63%) of whom stated that agreed and 8 respondents (8.24%) stated that they strongly agreed. With a total of 15 respondents from no school (15.46%), 17 people had completed elementary school (17.52%), 8 people had completed junior high school (8.24%), 20 people had completed high school (20.61). %, and only 1 D-IV/S1 graduate (1.03%). So based on educational level, high school graduates are participants in regional elections or leading up to regional elections who often discuss matters regarding government and politics with their families.

3. Participation in general meetings

In society, nation and state, the words meeting or meeting are no longer foreign. Every meeting is a forum for the community or someone to express their opinions and aspirations. From the results of the research that has been carried out, Leseng village is one of the people who enjoys attending meetings or gatherings. This is proven by the data resulting from the research that has been conducted, that as many as 57 respondents or around 58.76% of the total 97 respondents, stated that they were happy to give opinions and convey aspirations in a meeting. With a breakdown of respondents based on educational level, namely: 8 people (8.24%), 16 people (16.49%), 16 people (16.49%), 10 people (10.30%), 10 people (10.30%), 22 high school graduates (22.68%). %, and only 1 D-IV/S1 graduate (1.03%) of the total responded to the statement items on the questionnaire submitted by the researcher. So from this data, the results obtained were that the educational level of high school graduates in Leseng village was among the people who enjoyed attending meetings and giving their opinions or aspirations.

4. Join the Campaign

In the general election and Pilkada process, the campaign is one of the most important parts of the process in holding elections/pilkada. Because there is a campaign carried out by each pair of regional head candidates and the supporting parties of these candidate pairs. This will make it easier for the public to make choices about who is suitable to occupy the next seat of government. Especially in Sumbawa, quite a few said they had participated and been involved in the campaign of one of the candidate pairs or parties.

Based on the research results, the number of respondents who stated that they had participated in the campaign was 41 respondents or around 42.26% of the total 97 respondents. With a breakdown of respondents based on educational level, namely 13 people (13.40%), 17 people (17.52%), 17 people (17.52%), 7 people (7.21%), 7 people (7.21%), only 3 high school graduates (3.09%), and only 1 D-IV/S1 graduate (1.03%) of the total assessed the statement item of participating in the candidate pair/party campaign on the questionnaire submitted by the researcher. So it can be concluded that, during the regional elections In Sumbawa in 2020, the people who took part in the campaign the most were elementary school graduates.

Organizing a political party really requires the role of participants, both directly and indirectly. For example, being part of the success team of a candidate pair or political party. Based on the results of research conducted by submitting statements to respondents, 34 respondents or around 35.05% of the total 97 respondents stated that they had been involved in the success team of candidate pairs or political parties in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections. With details based on educational level namely, 8 people (8.24%) had no school, 10 people had finished elementary school (10.30%), only 5 people had finished middle school (5.15%), and 9 people had finished high school (9.27%). Although quite a few also stated that they had never been involved in the candidate or party success teams in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections, namely around 40 people (41.23%).

Basically, a person's education is not always a basis for someone to participate. However, good education will certainly change a person's way of thinking, especially in expressing their stance in general elections. Knowledge also plays an important role in changing people's mindsets in making decisions to participate.

With this in mind, it can be concluded that education does not affect a person's level of political participation, especially in the Leseng village area. However, there can be no doubt that the Leseng village community's knowledge of politics is quite good. Apart from that, the people of Leseng village are also very aware of their rights and obligations as citizens. Their rights and obligations here are the right to vote and participate in the regional head elections in 2020, although the largest number of voters according to this research was occupied by elementary school graduates with a total of 42 people (43.39%).

2. Other factors that influence community political participation in the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections.

In political life, public participation is something that is very necessary. With participation from the community, it will determine the sustainability of politics and/or government in a

particular area. Political participation can be used as a benchmark in assessing the level of democracy in a country. The higher the political participation in society, the greater the quality of democratic conditions.

Basically, political participation occurs because of knowledge and a high sense of responsibility within a person. This knowledge can be obtained through providing appropriate training and education. For example, through citizenship education at every level of education.

Apart from education, participation itself cannot be separated from other factors that influence it. As stated by Ramlan Surbakti, there are two factors that influence a person's participation, including:

1. Political awareness of the government (political system), means a person's awareness of their rights and obligations as citizens. For example, political rights, economic rights, legal protection rights, social obligations, and so on.
2. Stand-alone factors mean that these factors are factors influenced by other factors, such as social status, political relations of parents, and organizational experience.

However, looking at the facts that occur in society, there are several things that influence community participation, namely:

1. Factors from yourself. What is meant here is that there is awareness, desire and will from within each individual. The number of participants who stated that they chose with self-awareness and/or without coercion or invitation from other people was around 48 respondents or around 49.48% of the total assessment of the items on the questionnaire.
2. Environmental/family factors. What this means is that someone who always has casual discussions or chats with family about politics and/or the government will indirectly make someone interested in participating. The number of participants who chose because of environmental or family factors was around 61 respondents or around 62.88% of the total 97 respondents. With high school graduates being more dominant, namely around 20 people (20.61%).
3. There is sensitivity. What this means is a person's participation which is influenced by their participation in meeting activities or political discussions either through the mass media or informally within the family. Based on the results of the research, the level of community sensitivity by frequently participating in political meetings or discussions was around 57 respondents or around 58.76% of the total 97 respondents, 22 of whom (22.68%) were high school graduates.
4. There is an approach from the candidate pairs/times. The approach referred to here is that the candidate pairs/times visit the community directly through blusukan or campaigning. So that interaction occurs between them which ultimately makes people want to participate. Based on the research results, as many as 55 people or around 56.70% of the total 97 respondents stated that there were factors in the approach taken by the candidate pairs and team members during the 2020 Sumbawa regional elections with the dominant level of education being elementary school graduates with 28 people (28.86%).

From the several factors above, it shows that political participation is not only based on high education. However, there are also other factors that can influence a person's participation in politics.

4. CONCLUSION

In accordance with the objectives of this research, it can be concluded that:

First, a person's level of education and knowledge can influence many aspects of life, including political participation. With a level of education, people will be able to develop a mindset in determining their attitudes and choices, especially in political life. It is said that, because basically education is a forum for government elites to provide socialization about something they want and will carry out or realize in the future.

Education is said to be influential because it is in line with the results of existing data processing that by using a significance (α) of 0.05 and a df (degree of freedom) of 95, the ttable value is obtained *as big as* 0.1996 based on the results of the analysis in the table above. The results of statistical calculations on the political education variable obtained a value of $t_{count} > t_{table}$, namely

3.876 > 0.1996, so it can be said that the political education variable has a significant influence on Political Participation (Y). Even though these results were refuted by the fact that what happened in the field was that the majority of voters were from the elementary school graduate level of education.

Second, in the political participation of the Leseng village community, there are several other factors that influence it. These include: factors from oneself (personal awareness), environmental/family factors, the stimulation provided by someone as a reward for their participation, the existence of self-sensitivity from the activities that a person participates in, and the approach taken by the candidate pair or candidate pair's success team, either through campaigns, outreach, go to the ground to look the people, and so on.

In line with this, education is also a factor that influences political participation. Because from this education, a person can change their perspective, mindset, and increase their awareness as a good citizen. Although in reality, education is not necessarily a strong factor in a person's political participation.

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