

Conference Paper

The Relationship Between Political Alienation and Non-voting Intentions on Student Executive Boards at The State University of Malang

Gebi Angelina Zahra^{1*}¹Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia**Abstract.**

This study uses quantitative methods to determine the relationship between political alienation and non-voting intentions in Student's Executive Boards Member. This study used a correlational descriptive design with the subjects of 92 people who were members of the Student's Executive Boards of all faculties at the State University of Malang. Political alienation data were collected through the political alienation scale with a reliability rate of 0.888, calculated using the Alfa Cronbach formula. The data analysis technique in this study used multinomial logistic regression analysis with the help of SPSS. The results of this study are that most students have a moderate to a high level of political alienation, with 48.91% having a moderate level of political alienation and 45.65% having a high level of political alienation. Regarding voting intention, 42.39% of the research participants intended to vote, 32.61% intended not to vote, and the rest were undecided. A significant positive relationship between political alienation and non-voting intentions is shown by a coefficient result of 0.852.

Keywords: political alienation, non-voting intentions

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1. Introduction

Recently, an increasing number of media stations have featured outspoken criticism of the administration and political wrongdoing by state apparatus employees. This freedom to express dissatisfaction and information about abuses by the government was one way that democracy was put into practice in Indonesia. Article 4 of Law Number 40 of 1999 Concerning the Press guarantees this kind of freedom. The right to seek out, acquire, and spread ideas and information is stated in paragraph three of the article [12]. Unfortunately, this situation demonstrates that there are several instances of democracy being violated in self-government, including numerous instances of corruption and even electoral fraud. Even the recently committed election breaches are covered by the media.

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Public opinion is influenced by several reports on this country's dysfunctional political system. The media's ability to influence public perception is one of the reasons why this situation occurred. How the debate in the media affects society was mentioned by Peter D. Moss in 1999 [8]. Ideology creates a cultural construct called "news" that comes from the mass media. The media provides specific definitions of what occurs in the surrounding environment through its narrative, including who is evil and who is good, what is worthy and unworthy, and what issues are relevant or not as public information. According to the idea of attitude formation, the knowledge this culture has would constitute a belief [3]. Fishbein and Ajzen argue that belief is one of the factors influencing attitude in their book [3]. According to Fishbein and Ajzen, a person's attitude toward an object can be influenced by their core beliefs. The public's declining trust in the government is proof that as the media spread false information about the government, a negative opinion of it developed. An unfavorable attitude toward the government will develop along with negative perceptions about this administration. Political alienation is the term used to describe this unfavorable mindset.

A unfavorable attitude based on divergent viewpoints and beliefs about the entire political process is known as political alienation. Political alienation is characterized by unfavorable attitudes and beliefs about the political system [11]. According to Muluk in *Mozaik Politik Indonesia*, political alienation occurs when there is a significant discrepancy between the behavior and activities of the political participants at the lower level and the political process at the elite level [9]. In his book, Schwartz emphasizes that alienation typically takes the form of a collection of attitudes, which may or may not translate into behavior depending on a number of factors that go beyond the alienation itself [10]. This justification supports Olsen's assertion that "alienation is a component of secession or seclusion of the self with politics" [10]. Withdrawal is one of the signs of political alienation that needs to be closely examined since it halts productive levels of political engagement, especially in democracies that place a high value on citizen participation. The fall in voter turnout at elections is proof of this phenomena. 8.6 percent of people chose not to cast a ballot in the 1999 elections [6]. This habit increased in 2004 (23.4%) and increased even more in the 2009 election (28.1%). The survey companies CSIS and Cyrus Network have estimated the number of voters to be close to the 25 percent threshold based on a rapid count of the legislative elections [6].

Elections are one of the two fundamental tenets of democracy, so this circumstance is unfortunate. Elections are the cornerstone of the democratic system in that setting. The fundamental tenets of democracy were not upheld as a result of the populace's lack of electoral participation. It is necessary to keep an eye on this situation. Furthermore, the

younger generation, including students, has stopped contributing positively. College students typically lack voting experience and have only taken part in one or two elections. Because of this, they will continue to have an impact on how this country develops for many years to come. Their significance in the coming years will be questioned if they do not initially offer constructive participation in Indonesian politics. This justification makes the decision to abstain from voting crucial. The subjective potential for a person to carry out a particular action is known as their intention. Intention is described as a person's position in a dimension of subjective possibilities that involves the relationship between himself and a certain behavior or action by Fishbein and Ajzen [3]. How much of this dimension is likely to translate into action or behavior provides insight into the strength of intention? Since it has been demonstrated that this purpose increases people's propensity to engage in the straightforward behaviors they have planned, it becomes crucial for research. This is clear from a 2010 study by Nickelson and Rogers [7], which claimed that intention was proven to improve planned voting behavior. As a result, if someone's intentions are known, it is possible to anticipate their behavior, including how they would vote in elections. The elements influencing the intention allow us to observe the connection between political alienation and intention. Attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control all influence the purpose [1] [2] [5].

Subjective norms are how other people perceive the thing in question, attitudes are sentiments of general liking or disliking toward it, and perceived behavioral control is the degree to which a behavior may be carried out in actual action without obstruction or interference [1] [2] [5]. Voters who do not cast ballots are exposed to election-related stimuli including political parties, candidates, and promises. As a result, persons who plan to make a decision can be expected to monitor the news, pick the news, select perceptions, and engage in an integrated process to develop a mental foundation, in this case, attitude. They will make their decision using this mindset as a guide [5]. It is possible to opt to refrain from voting if the attitude that has been created is detrimental, or in other words, politically alienated. Additionally, theoretically, the attitude of political alienation is a component that affects purpose. Intentions or intentions to behave a certain manner are formed by attitudes toward behavior and subjective norms [4]. The findings of Hansen and Jensen's 2007 investigation further support this assertion. According to the study's findings, attitude is the most important component and may be used to predict whether a person would make an intense choice out of the three factors that influence intention [5].

2. Method

This study is a part of quantitative correlational research, which looks for correlations between the variables under investigation. Political alienation is one of the study's independent variables. The non-voting intention is the dependent variable in this study. The chart of the relationship of dependent variables with independent variables can be seen in the following 1.1 chart.

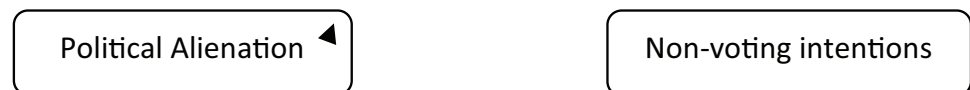


Figure 1: Relationship of Independent Variables with Dependents.

Based on this relationship, a hypothesis was formulated that there was a relationship between political alienation and the students' intentions of the Student Executive Board's Member in State University of Malang.

2.1. Population and Sample

In order to examine the relationship between political alienation and significant non-voting within the academic community active in university political activities, the population of this study is the administration of the Student Executive Board at the State University of Malang. Naturally, clustered random sampling was used to choose the study samples. 220 questionnaires were sent to the State University of Malang's Student Executive Board as part of the clustered random sample technique. The researcher then randomly selects 30 percent of the questionnaires from each faculty after receiving the returned questionnaires by placing the numbers selected based on the questionnaire numbers on a container and selecting the numbers at random, ensuring that each number has an equal chance of being selected.

2.2. Research Instruments

This study uses the scale of political alienation A survey using a Likert scale serves as the research tool. Strongly agree, agree, either, disagree, and strongly disagree are the five alternatives on the Likert scale. The Pearson product-moment correlation is used to determine the test instrument's validity. Then the reliability of the test kit is calculated using the alpha Cronbach technique. The reliability of the tool is calculated with the help of SPSS. With SPSS's assistance, the tool's dependability is calculated. There are three

possible responses to the question "What are your plans for the presidential election this period?" which were non-voting, do not know, and voting. Here are indicators of the scale of political alienation, as shown in Table 3.1.

TABLE 1: Indicators of Political Alienation.

Variable	Sub Variables	Indicator
Political Alienation	Political Powerless	Helplessness, the penalty for the ability to change the situation, in this case, is a political state.
	Political Meaningless	The insecurities that politics provide-what they need. Evaluation that political institutions are not open and cannot accept input from the public
	Perceived Political Normless	Believe that politicians are acting in their interests by neglecting norms
	Political isolation	Unwillingness to participate in political activities consciously.

The validity test is based on the validity of the construct. The construct's validity is based on the theory, in this case, the theory of political alienation. Furthermore, the validity calculation uses the Pearson correlation index (*r*). After *r* is obtained, the value is compared with *r* in the table with a significance of 0.05. For *N*=61, *df* (*N*-1)= 60 is obtained, with an *r* table value of 0.21. A valid item is an item that has an *r* count more significant than the *r* of the table. Based on these criteria, it is known that 40 items are valid. The reliability of this instrument is calculated using Alpha Cronbach with the help of SPSS. Based on the results of the instrument trials, a reliability coefficient of 0.888 was obtained, so it can be concluded that the scale used is reliable.

2.3. Data Analysis

Data analysis uses descriptive analysis and inferential analysis. This descriptive analysis is used to find out the picture of the research variables and is calculated with the help of SPSS. Furthermore, to facilitate the assessment of the results of the analysis, five categories were created with the help of *a mean score*. The categories are very low, low, medium, high, and very high using the formula:

Analysis of the relationship between the two variables of this study was carried out using *a multinomial logistic* regression technique with the help of SPSS to test the hypothesis. The study wanted to know the strength of the relationship between dependent and independent variables. In addition, the dependent variables in this

study are nonmetric. In this study, the dependent variable is nominally more than 2. Therefore, the multinomial logistic regression formula was carried out.

3. Result

Of the 226 copies of the questionnaire distributed, six questionnaires did not return. Of the 220 questionnaires randomly selected, 61 questionnaires will be used as validity and reliability trials. After that, 92 questionnaires were randomly selected to be used as research samples. A descriptive analysis was obtained based on statistical calculations, as shown in Table 1.2 below.

TABLE 2: Descriptive analysis of the level of political alienation of all respondents.

Number of Subjects	Lowest Score	Highest Score	Average	Standard Deviation
92	59	168	118.7	26.6

Five categories were created to determine the level of political alienation in the Student's Executive Board's management of the State University of Malang. The categories are very low, low, medium, high, and very high. Based on the naming above, table 1.3 explains the level of political alienation in the student's Executive Boards of the State University of Malang.

TABLE 3: Details of Political Alienation Rate Data.

Category	Interval	Sum	Percentage
Very low	0 – 79	0	0%
Low	80 – 105	4	4.34%
Keep	106 – 132	45	48.91%
High	133 – 159	42	45.65%
Very high	160 – 200	1	1.09%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the level of political alienation of the Student's Executive Boards management of the State University of Malang is ranging from the low to very high range. For administrators with a low level of non-voting intention, there were 4.34% or four respondents out of 92 respondents. In addition, 48.91% or 45 of the 92 respondents had a moderate level of political alienation. Meanwhile, 42 out of 92 respondents had a high alienation rate, and 1 or 1.09% of respondents had a very high level of political alienation. As for the intention of non-voting, results were obtained based on samples taken in all faculties at the State University of Malang, as shown in Table 1.4.

TABLE 4: Percentage Table of Intentions for Choosing Student's Executive Boards **Administrators As a Whole..**

Intentions of Choosing	Sum	Percentage
1. Voting	39	42,39%
2. Undecided	23	25%
3. Non-voting	30	32,61%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents, 42.39% or 39 people intend to vote in the election. In addition, 25% or 23 out of 92 respondents are still undecided on whether to participate in the election or not. Then for respondents who had the intention of non-voting in the election, there were 30 people or 32.61%.

Hypothesis Test

Data analysis in this study used multinomial logistic regression analysis. The results of hypothesis tests using this multinomial logistic regression can be seen in table 1.5.

TABLE 5: Table of Significance Test of the Association between Political Alienation And Intentions to Non-Voting.

Chi-Square	Df	Chi-Square	P-value	Significance Level	Effect	Test
count		Table		Coefficient		
175.399	120	146.567	.001	0.005	0.852	

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the chi-square is higher than the chi-square table, which is $175.399 > 146.567$, and the p-value of 0.001 is lesser than 0.005, so the model appears to be a whole is significant. The pseudo-R-square on nagelkerke shows a coefficient of 0.852 which means a strong relationship exists between political alienation and non-voting intention through a logistic regression model. Based on the two things above, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between political alienation and non-voting intentions.

4. Discussion

4.1. Discussion of Descriptive Findings

According to the study's findings, the State University of Malang's student executive board management alienates students at a low to extremely high rate. However, 94.56 percent of responders, or the majority, are at a medium to high level. Theoretically, this circumstance demonstrates that the majority of Student Executive Board officials have a disliking for politics. According to theory, this circumstance demonstrates that the administration of the State University of Malang's Student Executive Boards is

certain that they can alter the sociopolitical environment despite their inability to do so. Despite their active participation in politics, they believe that the political climate has not improved, which is likely what has led to this situation. They discovered that their actions did not produce the expected outcome as a result. Political meaninglessness is the second factor that indicates the presence of political alienation. The State University of Malang's Student's Executive Board administrators believe that political parties cannot run representative candidates, elections are insufficient for the public to influence the political process, and the elected body cannot represent the larger community because the majority of research participants have moderate to high levels of political alienation. Political normlessness is viewed as the third condition. The State University of Malang's Student Executive Board management feels that the norms and regulations controlling the political life system are becoming more ambiguous and disregarded, as evidenced by the high level of political alienation. Political estrangement and isolation make up the final condition. Political isolation is the agreement to consciously engage in political actions. The high rate of non-voting, which is a sort of conscious unwillingness to engage in political activity, serves as proof of this state.

The abundance of unfavorable news stories that are broadcast by the media as a result of democracy contributes to the high level of political alienation. According to Fishbein and Ajzen's theory of attitude formation, believe or believing is one of the factors that shapes attitudes [3]. This belief is based on information that the public has learned, often through the media. People are more likely to develop a negative attitude, in this example political alienation, if they are exposed to unfavorable news about the government on a regular basis. The administration of Student Executive Boards can potentially lead to a situation like this. The high level of political alienation in some faculties, like, for example, the Faculty of Social Sciences, is one of the supporting research results, according to the State University of Malang. Students can pay more attention to social events, especially socio-political problems, because this faculty focuses on social sciences. They are exposed to more unpleasant political news as a result of this situation. Therefore, compared to other faculties, unfavorable sentiments or political alienation appear to be more prevalent.

The study's description demonstrates that each faculty has a comparatively high intention of not selecting. The degree of the intention of the management students on the Student Executive Boards not voting is 18.18%, according to the data from all the instruments gathered. The public is made aware of this situation through the news surrounding the election, which causes it. Administrators on the Student Executive Boards are also voters in the general elections, therefore they are not an exception.

Accordingly, they select news, select perceptions, and combine these processes to arrive at a mental foundation—in this case, attitude—based on the theory. Later, their intents will be determined by this attitude. The likelihood of not voting increases if a bad attitude develops. The likelihood of developing a negative attitude is increased due to the enormous number of negative news stories regarding election irregularities, which makes the intention not to vote stronger.

4.2. Discussion of Hypothesis Test Findings

According to the results of the hypothesis test, political alienation and the intention to vote among State University of Malang management students on the Student Executive Boards are related. The Chi-Square calculation shows this outcome to be greater than the Chi-Square table ($175,399 > 146,567$), and the p-value of 0.001 is less than 0.005. Additionally, an influence test with a coefficient of 0.852 supports this conclusion. In Student Executive Boards, it is noted that students with strong non-voting intentions have a significant sense of political alienation. Students that do not exhibit non-voting intensity are known to have low and moderate alienation rates, which is different from the circumstance at hand. The degree of political alienation between the two groups appears to differ when these two things are compared. Following the hypothesis that political alienation as an attitude influences intention—in this example, the intention to vote—is an essential requirement for understanding the relationship between political alienation and intense nonvoting [4]. Elections are an element of the political process, and political alienation is a state characterized by unfavorable attitudes and viewpoints toward the entire political process. It is theoretically plausible to link political alienation with voting intentions because elections are a component of the political process that is the target of political alienation. Furthermore, political alienation is a bad attitude that, like not voting, shows bad intentions toward elections. The history of absentee voting, which is a form of protest against the direction of the political process, can be used to demonstrate this condition.

5. Conclusion

According to the hypothesis's findings, there is a connection between political alienation and intentions to not vote. This outcome is the product of alienation, which is a bad attitude toward the entire political system. The intention that manifests is the decision not to vote, which is a negative intention in the election.

The powerless political indicator should be made more reliable in order for the indicator to accurately reflect the status of the subject, according to advice for academics who want to further this research. The next step is to strengthen the item's authenticity and trim any unnecessary wording. The Indonesian Commission of Election is advised to spread the word more about the value of exercising one's right to vote. Election supervisory organization is also advised to tighten oversight of the conduct of the elections in order to reduce irregularities. To improve the likelihood of fostering favorable beliefs, it is advised that the media only present good information about the administration. The final recommendation is for Political Parties to select more qualified candidates who can represent the larger population.

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