

Conference Paper

The Perceptions of Nepotism and Political Participation in Students

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Abstract.

Society participation is the main system of support for a democratic political system. As elections are the main instrument of democracy they require high and quality participation for the realization of substantive democracy. The population in this study were students of the Economic Law Study Program, and faculty of Sharia UIN Raden Intan Lampung, class of 2019. The total was 223 students, and with a cluster random sampling technique a sample of 84 students were used. The measuring instrument in this study used a data collection method in the form of a Likert scale consisting of two scales, namely the Political Participation Scale, and the Nepotism Perception Scale. The data were analyzed using the product moment correlation technique assisted by the JASP 0.16.1.0 for the Windows program. The results showed a correlation value of $r = 0.611$ with a significant level of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$) which means the hypothesis is accepted and there is a significant relationship between the Perception of Nepotism and Political Participation with $R^2 = 0.373$. This states that the independent variable makes an effective contribution of 37.3%.

Keywords: Political Participation, Perceptions of Nepotism and Students.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the many countries in the world that adheres to a democratic political system, in which the government comes from the people, by the people and for the people. The people hold the supreme power in a country. One indicator of political success in Indonesia is the level of community political participation, meaning the extent to which the community is directly involved in the political process. Arniti, NK (2020).

The involvement of every citizen in making decisions that will impact their lives in the future is very important to be realized as the essence of democracy. a person

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or group of people to be actively involved in politics, namely to elect the country's leadership together, directly or indirectly. These activities also include making choices during elections, attending political party campaigns, and becoming members of politics or mass organizations or what is called political participation. Blue, MIR (2020).

According to Miaz Yelvema (2012) Political participation means the involvement of individual citizens in political activities up to various levels within the political system. Political participation activities are related to the fulfilment of citizens' political rights. Political communication scientists view political participation as a reaction of political audiences as a form of political effect from political socialization or political communication, based on a mechanistic perspective. From a pragmatic perspective, political participation can be viewed as a political action whose pattern can be observed to make predictions for the future. Community political participation in elections can be seen as community control over a government. The control given varies depending on the level of political participation of each. Hemafitria, H., Novianty, FNF, & Fitriani, F. (2021).

This is evidenced by research conducted by Talaohu, AR (2021) concerning Women's Political Participation in Legislative Elections in Ambalau District, South Buru Regency, using qualitative research methods through data collection techniques and interviews and observations with the chairman of the KPU, 1 staff member, 1 administration section and 27 communities. Data analysis uses qualitative interactively. The results of the study show that 66.66% of women in parliament can change our political character to be more humane and 70.00% of women need to entrust their political hopes to fellow women.

In addition, research by Dunggio, S., & Yantu, IN (2021) regarding the Case Study of Community Political Participation in the Election of Regional Heads of Bone Bolango Regency in the Middle of the Covid 19 Pandemic, data collection techniques used observation, interviews and documentation. The results of the study show that community political participation in the regional elections of Bone Bolango district in the midst of the Covid19 pandemic in the South Bulango sub-district can be said to be good. The behavior of voters in the South Bulango District in the local elections is much influenced by factors from the place where the candidates come from in the 2020 regional elections, this is in accordance with what is conveyed by the community. Apart from the regional origin of the candidate.

Not only that, people's political participation in elections can be seen as people's control of a government. The control given varies depending on the level of political participation of each. Apart from being the core of democracy, political participation is

also closely related to the fulfilment of citizens' political rights. Sa'ban, LA, & Sadat, A. (2019).

Political participation As for the factors that influence people's political participation (Azhar, 2019), namely. Political prejudice or perception. One of the types of political perception is the perception of nepotism. According to Cottingham (1986), nepotism can be seen from two perspectives, namely from the perspective of the form of the relationship (kinshipism, familism, clanism etc.) and from an ethical perspective. Nepotism from an ethical perspective is seen from the perceptual effects caused by the practice of nepotism on those who feel its effects. Indonesia's nepotism perception index from 2016 to 2021 shows an improving trend with a slight deterioration of three points in 2020 and then recovering 1 point in 2021.

According, to MS (2012)The trend of the Nepotism Perceptions Index, which was created based on the results of research by Transparency International Indonesia (TII) in 2008, measures perceptions of corruption at the national level as a whole value, including taking samples from the services of the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag). However, TII never mentioned the value of the Ministry of Religion's corruption index in its report. The vulnerability of corruption in the Ministry of Religion can be seen in the corruption cases against two Ministers, two Director Generals, and three echelons IIs. Based on this, efforts to improve the level of perceptions of corruption at the Ministry of Religion in the form of Corruption-Free Areas (WBK) and Clean and Serving Bureaucratic Areas (WBBM) are one of the steps to continue to maintain the increasing trend of the corruption perception index nationally.

The same is the case with previous research conducted Syaifullah, by DH, Fahham, AM, Khoiriyani, F., & Dani, FZDP (2022)regarding the correlation between perceptions of service quality and perceptions of small-scale corruption at the Semarang Religious Training Center and the results of the research, namely the level of perceptions of public service quality and perceptions of corruption has a correlation coefficient of -0.506 (moderate/strong enough category). The variable dimension of service quality that has the strongest correlation with the majority of the dimensions of the variable perceptions of corruption is the assurance dimension which is measured from the indicators of officer expertise and integrity. Support and supervision from the government and DPR RI in Commission VIII are urgently needed to improve the quality of services in work units within the Ministry of Religion. Improving public services can be done in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

Based on the explanation above, political participation is very important for the development of a more advanced Indonesia. Therefore, researchers are interested in

perceptions of nepotism and political participation in college students. This research was conducted aiming to see whether there is a relationship between perceptions of nepotism and political participation in students.

2. METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with a correlational research design. Correlational statistics function to see and know how far the relationship between the variable Perception of Nepotism (X) and Political Participation Variable (Y).

The population in this study were students of the Economic Law Study Program Faculty of Sharia UIN Raden Intan Lampung Class of 2019 totalling 223 students using the cluster random sampling technique in which the researcher determined specific criteria regarding the research subject (Sugiyono, 2016).

Get the sample in this study of as many as 84 students. The measuring instrument in this study uses the data collection method in the form of a Likert scale which consists of two scales, namely the Political Participation Scale, and the Nepotism Perception scale. There are two forms of statements on the research scale, namely favourable and unfavourable with four alternative answer statements, namely SS (Strongly Agree), S (Agree), TS (Disagree), STS (Strongly Disagree). Data collection was carried out online using Google Forms and offline so that research participants could express informed consent and fill out questionnaires using gadgets and face-to-face. This makes it easier for participants and researchers to observe how participants fill out the questionnaire.

The data analysis method used in this study was to fulfil the research objectives and answer the hypotheses in this study. Data were analyzed using the product moment correlation technique assisted by the JASP 0.16.1.0 program for Windows.

3. RESULTS

Hypothesis testing was carried out to determine the relationship between perceptions of nepotism (X) and political participation (Y) in students. The researcher used the help of JASP 0.16.1.0 Software to perform product-moment correlation analysis. The following are the results of the hypothesis testing that has been carried out. Based on the results of the hypothesis test table above, it can be seen that the value of $R = 0.611$ with a significance of $p < 0.01$. This means that in this study the hypothesis can be accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between perceptions of nepotism and political participation in students. Furthermore, to find out how highly the independent

variable affects the dependent variable, it can be seen in the R-Square. In this case, an R-Square value of 0.373 or 37.3% is obtained, it can be concluded that the perception of nepotism can affect political participation by 37.3%.

TABLE 1: Hypothesis Results.

Model	R	R ²	Sig
H	0.611	0.373	< 0.01

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the study of the relationship between perceptions of nepotism and political participation in students, this is a unique novelty by raising perceptions of nepotism as an independent variable with political participation as the dependent variable, besides that the subjects used are students who become a novelty and research analysis using the help of JASP 0.16.1.0 Software.

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between perceptions of nepotism and political participation in students with a value of $R = 0.611$ with a significance level of $P < 0.01$. As well as the two variables providing an effective contribution (SE) of 37.3% level of political participation on the Economic Law Study Program, Faculty of Sharia, UIN Raden Intan Lampung Class of 2019 has a total of 223 students.

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