The Political Interest Of Millenial Generation

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Abstract

This article is based on the existence of researchers' participation in the democracy system in Indonesia, especially in Garut District. The study aims to determine the voter participation of three generations (generation X, generation Y, and generation Z) from the perspective of lack of political interest and dissatisfaction with candidates. This study uses descriptive and verification methods with a quantitative approach. With a sample of 145 respondents spread out of 3 villages (Banjarwangi Village, Jayabakti Village, and Bojong Village), the location of the research is the region with the largest population and voting rights in the Banjarwungi District District of Garut. Data analysis method: path analysis using SPSS software The results of the study showed the magnitude of the total influence of ignorance or lack of political interest and dissatisfaction with the selection of candidates against electoral participation in Generation X was shown by the size of the determination coefficient ($r2$) = 0.488, or 46.7%; in Generation Y, the greatness of the factor of determination ($R2$) = 0.510, or 51%; and in Generation Z, the measurement of the deterrence coefficient ($R2$) = 0.793, or 72.3%. So it was concluded that the model formed belongs to the strong category, so in this study, the variable of ignorance, lack of political interest, or dissatisfaction with the choice was used to measure the participation of voters in the Banjarwangi Garut district.

Keyword: *Ignorance, discontent, interest, politics, elections.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The general election is one of the efforts to maintain democracy in Indonesia as well as a parameter of democratic general elections. Because of the increasingly complex voters, it is very interesting to analyze the implementation of general elections. Law No. 7 of 2017 on General Elections states in article 448 para. (1) that elections are held with the participation of the public. Self-election more often refers to the election of the legislature and the president, whose election takes place every five years. General elections are the implementation of people's sovereignty activities that are expected to be able to give rise to a legitimate government and thus produce an effective and responsive government. The general election has a functioning position as a system that is also an alternative for generating policy and public interest. General elections can also prevent conflicts of interest between the public and the representative body through political figures elected as the people's representatives. According to Saepudin (2022), the general election should be used as a means of mobilizing people's support for the state and government by participating in the political process with freedom of opinion, choice, and expression for the continuation of the ideal democratic order. According to Kurhayadi, dkk (2022:117), in the general

elections there is a participant (participation), which means someone who participates in a role or an activity. Participation in general elections listed in Article 19, Paragraphs 1 and 2, of Act No. 10 of 2008 states that voters are Indonesian citizens who have been registered on the voter list and have the right to elect the candidate partner they wish. Voter participation in elections is a shared responsibility between the organizers of the elections, the government, the political parties, and all the citizens of the country where the election is held. Public participation is required as an independent supervisory actor to ensure that local natural assets and resources are properly managed. Because the actors involved and those who will directly benefit manage and oversee it, it can be considered a form of transparency. Voter participation in a region must be confronted with differences in character, one of the reasons being the differences of generations. A generation is a group of people who have the same year of birth or age and are considered to influence a person's character on the basis of having the same experience. Generation is divided into several sections ranging from the elderly to the youngest, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2021): baby boomers (1946–1964), generation X (1965–1980), generation Y (1981–1996), and the youngest generations called generation Z with the year of birth (1997–2012). The Central Statistics Agency 2022 and Act No. 7 of 2017 Article 28 Paragraph (1) mention and require that by 2024, Generation Z has begun to qualify to participate in general elections and is a fairly large beginner voter; even according to the KPU, it can reach 60% of the legitimate votes. The essence of this generation Z dominates in the general election 2024.

The variations between generations have an impact on the way people communicate, the demand for technology, the choice of professional development, the working environment, and the amount of participation in general elections, according to Amin & Rahmiati (2018) in their publication.Generations X and Y must be able to adapt to this character and be willing to accompany, direct, and inform with the correct information about the role of the general election for the citizens of the State of Indonesia. This is because increasing public participation requires KPU to be ready to deal with the differences in character and attitudes of each generation.The Central Statistics Agency reports that there are 165 villages and 16 districts in the Garut district. In 2017, there were 1,616,203 people living there, spread out over 1,305,77 km2, at a density of 1,238 people per km2. The Banjarwangi district, which is located in Garut and is included in the third election district for the 2019 elections, comprises seven settlements with the following population breakdown: The information gleaned from the questionnaires distributed to

respondents in the field is what makes this study unique. Thus, characteristics of election voters across generations in the three villages that, at the time of the general election, represented the Banjarwangi district may be known. Village has up to 15.421 DP4 voters; Village Bojong has up to 14.771 DP4 voters; and Village Jayabakti has up to 12.486 DP4 voters.Kushendar (2020:10) shows that a number of characteristics, including parental involvement, parental socioeconomic level, high school activities above adolescence, parental social orientation, and gender, affect the political participation of newcomers (generation Z). Lestari (2017) stated that while women were more amenable to personalization than men, gender also affected the attitudes of first-time voters.Every democratic party needs new voters to participate in it. Due to these circumstances, it is difficult for the political parties to continue in office by implementing fresh ideas that will appeal to those generations of voters. This is strongly related to the preferences of the first-time voter when selecting any political candidate.Beginner voter conduct is one of a person's attitudes or qualities that influences his decisions towards a democratic party. These new voters' attitudes or traits can be broken down into many categories. However, Saepudin (2022:21) divides the characteristics of the behavior of political choices into four categories for voters during the course of democracy. These four categories are rational, reactive, responsive, and active choices.Based on the aforementioned criteria, voting in general elections will always be a specific event that takes place during general elections. This is due to the fact that there must always be a first-time voter who possesses the traits listed above and who will exercise his right to vote in the general election whenever a general election is held.Generation Z is a group that will start participating in elections because they recently received legal recognition as eligible voters for the general election. Beginner voters have a greater likelihood of casting ballots in elections since they tend to be older than 17 years of age.The public's lack of information or lack of political interest in the general elections is reflected in the fall in voter turnout in the elections of 2014 and 2019. As a result, they were unable to make informed decisions. Beginner voter conduct is characterized by traits that are occasionally still lame: apathy, a lack of political understanding, and a propensity to vote in accordance with the opinions of the majority of their peers.The hypothesis of ignorance or lack of political interest is a hypothesis that attempts to explain why some people lack political knowledge or interest. Lack of knowledge or comprehension of the political system, the general election procedure, public policy, or the function of political institutions can result in political ignorance.

Knowledge of political parties, candidates, political problems, and electoral procedures are examples of related indicators.

Political involvement, ignorance, or lack of political interest can also be caused by a low level of engagement or participation in political activities. Related indicators include participation in political campaigns, membership in political organizations, attendance at political meetings, and participation in political discussions.Attention Switching Theory: This theory argues that the lack of political interest in general elections is caused by a shift in public attention from political affairs to other issues considered more relevant in everyday life. Voters may feel that no candidate represents or meets their expectations, so they are reluctant to vote.Political ignorance can arise from a lack of understanding or interest in political or ideological values. Lack of political interest can also be linked to a low level of political effectiveness, i.e., an individual's belief in his or her ability to participate effectively in political processes or general elections. Related indicators include a belief in the ability to influence policy, a confidence in the importance of individual voices, and a belief in the effectiveness of political action.Social Mobilization Theory: This theory focuses on the factors that influence individual participation in general elections. Social mobilization theory argues that election participation is influenced by social interactions and communication networks involving individuals. Social factors, such as family, friends, and social groups, can mobilize individuals to participate in the general election. This theory also emphasizes the importance of social influence and political campaigns in increasing voter participation.Rational Ignorance Theory: This theory states that individuals rationally choose not to study politics too much because the benefits obtained from political knowledge are not comparable to the cost and time it takes to acquire it. In these theories, the related dimension is political knowledge, and its indicators can include an understanding of political structure, an understanding of political issues, or knowledge about candidates and political parties.Some of the theories that can be used to understand this phenomenon include the theory of voter dissatisfaction, the expectation-assessment theory, and the political representation theory.

Dissatisfaction with candidate choices can be measured through (1) competence and voter assessment of candidate skills, abilities, and experience. (2) Integrity, Integrity is an image of yourself in an organization that is visible in your everyday behavior and actions. Integrity shows consistency between speech and belief that is reflected in everyday actions as well as visible in the candidate's personal ethics.Some people may not be interested in or have enough knowledge about

politics and elections. Lack of understanding of the importance of political participation and its impact on their lives can diminish their motivation to vote. Despair and mistrust of the political system, or wider dissatisfaction with the political system, can lead to despair or mistrust that causes people not to participate in elections. If they feel that the political system is corrupt or unbiased, they may lose confidence that their vote will make a difference.Social interaction, covering the influence of social interaction on election participation. Individuals who engage in political discussions with family, friends, and community members tend to have higher levels of participation. Individuals engaged in political discussions through social media, online forums, or live meetings with political groups have a higher tendency to participate in general elections.Based on the phenomenon of low public participation in general elections, especially among Generation Z (newcomer voters), it can be hypothesized that the low participation of the public in elections is influenced by ignorance or lack of political interest and dissatisfaction with the behavior of election candidates. Families have an important role to play in a variety of factors that influence the way they view the complexities of life that surround them, including political education, and the formation of characteristics for beginner voters can begin through a place or space of political learning that can give them a sense of comfort. (Saepudin & Kushendar, 2020:295).As for the framework of thought used, it is as follows:

Ignorance or lack of political interest
Dalton, R. J. (2017).
1) Political values and ideology
2) Shifting attention from politics

Dissatisfaction with the choice of candidate
Raymond, (2012)
1) Competence
2) Integrity

Voter Participation
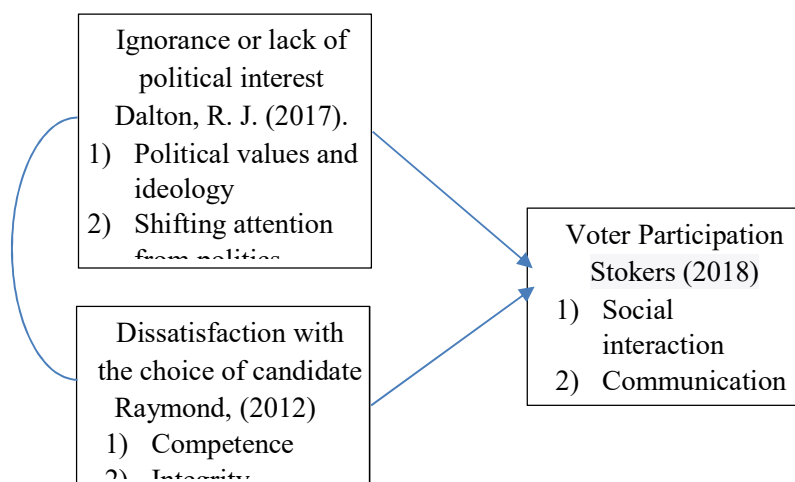Stokers (2018)
1) Social interaction
2) Communication

Figure 1: Research Paradigm

Based on the paradigm above, it can be seen how voter participation, especially generation Z voters, is influenced by ignorance or lack of political interest and dissatisfaction with the choice

of candidates as general election participants, in accordance with rational choice theory from Suprayogi (2022).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive and verification methods with a quantitative approach. According to Kushendar (2022: 75), quantitative research methodology begins by establishing a specific object of study and eliminating it from the totality or context so that the object of study becomes explicit or clear.

The target respondents were residents of Garut Regency, Banjarwangi District, spread across the areas of Banjarwangi Village, Jayabakti Village, and Bojong Village. This research location was chosen as a sample from Electoral District 3, which has the largest population and voting rights in the Banjarwangi District area.

The population used in this study is the X generation of 6,095 voters, the Y generation of 27,549 voters, and the Z generation of 7,390 voters. with a total sample of 145 and the following composition:

Table 3. Population and Sample Composition

No	Village	Gen X	Gen Y	Gen Z	Population
1	Banjarwangi	11	20	20	16,791
2	Bojong	9	20	20	15,492
3	Cigugur Girang	10	18	17	12,486
	Sample	30	51	57	145

Source: Data Obtained From Questionnaire (2023)

In this research, the researcher used a random sampling technique, which is a technique used in taking samples from the existing population and is carried out randomly without using strata as a reference or consideration for sampling (Sugiyono, 2001; 57). The use of random sampling techniques aims to make it easier for researchers to search for random samples. Provided that the selected sample does not have an influence that is contrary to the research objectives.

QThis technique is used because the population elements are homogeneous, tend to be descriptive and general in nature. With reference, the author uses primary data sources obtained through field studies by distributing questionnaires to samples and secondary data obtained from

data obtained from the Garut Regency General Election Commission, the results of literature studies, including documents, books and the results of previous research that discusses the same issue. the study. The data obtained will be processed using path analysis techniques.

3. RESEARCH RESULT

New voters are categorized as a group that is exercising their right to vote for the first time in an election. The political orientation of new voters is always dynamic and changes depending on the conditions around them and the factors that influence them. Apart from this, the presence of first-time voters is promising at every election event. This is used by every candidate who runs in the election because their preferred vote is considered profitable in some circles. New voters often come up with surprises and profitable quantities because their enthusiasm is relatively more rational and thirsty for change for those around them in the future.

Relationships Between Variables Using Generation X Correlation Analysis To determine the closeness of the relationship between the variables ignorance or lack of political interest (X1), dissatisfaction with candidate choices (X2), and voter participation (Y) using Pearson product moment correlation. The results of the correlation analysis calculations between variables are presented in the following table:

Table 4. Correlation Test Results Between Variables X and Y

No	Variable	rcount	Significant	Conclusion	Category
1	X1 X2	0.121	0.368	Not significant	Very low
2	X1 Y	0.291	0.028	Significant	Low
3	X2 Y	0.666	0.000	Significant	Strong

Source: Data Obtained From Questionnaire (2023)

The highest relationship is the correlation between dissatisfaction with candidate choice (X2) and voter participation (Y), which is 0.666. The correlation value is positive, meaning that there is a parallel (unidirectional) relationship between X2 and Y. This shows that according to the assessment of employees in the current generation, the correlation between ignorance or lack of political interest (X1) and voter participation (Y) is 0.291, and the correlation between ignorance or lack of political interest (X1) and dissatisfaction with candidate choices (X2) is 0.121. The Effect of Ignorance or Lack of Political Interest (X1) and Dissatisfaction with Candidate Choices (X2) on Generation X Voter Participation.

The bivarial correlation coefficient is calculated for each pair of exogenous variables (X) and endogenous variables (Y), and the results are arranged in the table below.

Table 5. Percentage of Influence of Ignorance or Lack of Interest in Politics

Description	Calculation	The calculation results	Percentage
Direct Influence of X1 on Y	0.6492	0.421201	42.1%
Direct Influence of X1 Through X2 on Y	0.649x0.575x0.342	0.12762515	12.8%
Total Influence X1			**54.9%**

Source: Path Analysis Result Data, 2023

The direct effect of Ignorance or Lack of Political Interest on Voter Participation is 42.1%, while the indirect effect of Ignorance or Lack of Political Interest through Dissatisfaction with Candidate Choices is 12.7%. So the total Ignorance or Lack of Political Interest in Voter Participation is 54.9%. This means that considering the Ignorance or Lack of Political Interest variable in the structural model will increase Voter Participation by 54.9% and from the test results this variable is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Table 6. Presentation of Influence of Incompatibility with Candidate Choice

Description	Calculation	The calculation results	Percentage
Direct Influence X2 against Y	0.3422	0.116964	11.7%
Direct Influence X2 Through X1 against Y	0.342x0.575x0.649	0.12762515	12.8%
Total Influence X2			**24.5%**

Source: Path Analysis Result Data, 2023

Voter participation is negatively impacted by dissatisfaction with candidate choice in two ways: directly (11.7%) and indirectly (12.8%) through ignorance or a lack of political interest. Therefore, there is a total of 24.5% discontent with the candidate choices in terms of voting participation. Accordingly, taking into account the Dissatisfaction with Candidate Choice variable in the structural model will boost voter turnout by 24.5%, and the test results show that this variable is significant at the 95% level.According to the analysis's findings, there is a significant positive impact of the variables ignorance or lack of political interest and dissatisfaction with candidate

choices on voter participation in Generation Z at the 95% level of confidence. This was done in the Banjarwangi Garut District to determine the causal relationship between ignorance or lack of political interest and dissatisfaction with candidate choices. The ignorance or lack of political interest variable had a 74.9% influence, whereas the dissatisfaction with candidate choice variable had a 24.5% influence. The magnitude of the coefficient of determination r2 = 0.890 x 0.890 = 0.793, or 72.3%, while the external influence or error is 0.207, or 20.7%, demonstrates the total impact of ignorance, lack of political interest, and dissatisfaction with candidate choices on voter participation in generation Z. It is therefore possible to draw the conclusion that the model developed falls under the "strong" category, making it appropriate to use the variables "ignorance or lack of political interest" and "dissatisfaction with candidate choices" in this study to gauge voter participation among members of generation Z in the Banjarwangi Garut District.

4. CONCLUSION

The model formed in this research belongs to the strong category, so this study shows that the values and ideology of political parties influence the participation of voters in different generations, as well as the concept and paradigm of the political parties towards the shift of attention from the matter of politics into a matter of very urgent things to do. Thus, the political party not only seeks the voice of profit for its political party, but there must be other attempts to instill public confidence through programs that come into contact with the wishes and attention of the public.The correct variable of dissatisfaction with candidate choices is used to measure voter participation across generations. The record of every legislative candidate or candidate head of the political party's chosen district must have competence in the field of politics or government, proven integrity with a positive and sustained track record, as well as a good reputation in terms of successful policy, integrity, or strong leadership of its political party, which will serve as one of the indicators in the election of the legislator candidate and head of district.Generation Z in the Banjarwangi district is biased to represent all the circumstances in the Garut district that state that generation Z, as a beginner voter, always pays attention to the preferences of things related to the strengthening of political party education. Seeing the trail record, experience, or communication ability of candidates can be considered in determining the choice of voters, as well as party affiliation factors, which means they already have an emotional bond or history of support for a particular political party.

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