



The Effect of Education on the Political Participation in Malay Society of Bungo Regency-Jambi

Dedi Syaputra; Abdullah Idi; Muhammad Adil

Doctor of Islamic Civilization Program, Raden Fatah State Islamic University Palembang, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i1.4385>

Abstract

This study is to see how the influence of education on the political participation of the Malay community in Bungo Regency, Jambi Province. Jambi Province is a province that declares that Malay culture is the cultural footing point of the Jambi people. Post-reformation, regional politics has increased, ultimately greatly influencing the development of electoral democracy (direct elections). This influence, of course, has an impact on political participation in every regional head election. This study also explores information about the political participation of the Malay community in the regional head election in Bungo Regency, Jambi Province in 2015. In this regional head election, Bungo Regency has a fairly high level of political participation, namely 70.52% of 11 districts in Jambi Province.

Keywords: *Political Participation; Jambi Malay; Democracy; Direct Election; Bungo*

1. Introduction

It is undeniable that the election of regional heads in a democratic competition involves all elements, culture, economy, religion, and education. Likewise, regional political identity reflects a political power in boosting votes in elections. Identity politics, determining the interests of the subject as a construction that helps to get a voice in the ties of a political community and make it a source of political means. All these potentials are used by the political elite to strengthen the political base, this shows that the political repositioning of opportunistic structures of power, capital, economy, culture, and kinship in the dynasty plays an important role in the struggle for power. Thus, identity politics becomes an interesting discussion in every election, Primordialism in the election will indirectly affect the identity of ethnicity, gender, local communities and indigenous peoples will affect the candidates to be elected. However, the politics of power is also strongly influenced by the economy, especially one's education as a driving force to make a democracy that provides a much better space for political growth, as a means of supporting people's strong political participation in democratic parties. Democracy and the economy have a very close relationship, because they both encourage the values of community growth. The people as the subject who run it, is an important role in determining the implementation of state life. As a country based on law, the involvement of citizens in political participation has the same rights and opportunities. When people's involvement in politics with the same "democratic" thinking is fulfilled their basic rights as human beings, public participation will have a positive impact on democracy itself, and will encourage voting with a sense of responsibility for the rationality of its choices. Another argument is that democracy

has the desired policy consequences, in terms of equality of education, economy, income, education and life expectancy.¹

The same view written by John Dewey (1916) views that "higher education is a prerequisite for achieving democracy" democratic culture will develop well when the promotion of democracy is carried out by people who have different perspectives, and allows democracy to develop which leads to greater prosperity in development. political.² Empirical work by Robert Barro (1999), and Adam Przeworski, Michael Alvarez, José A. Cheibub and Fernando Limongi (2000), reinforces the argument that differences in education are a major contributing factor to differences in democracy and generally in political institutions.³ Education, legitimacy and income are factors supporting a democratic political system,⁴ in order to maintain the function of the internal mechanism of the rules of political play in a democratic system.

2. Methods

This study uses a survey method with the aim of explaining (explanatory). The target of this research is the political participation of Malay voters in Bungo Regency. Random sampling technique. The number of respondents is 150 spread across 17 sub-districts in Bungo Regency. The analysis used is qualitative which includes normalization, homogeneity (harmony in political participation in the Malay community of Bungo Regency, namely, education, which is tested for linearity between predictor variables (free) and criterion variables (bound), regression coefficients and program statistics for social science (SPSS).)

3. Discussion

3.1 Ethnicity Diversity

Indonesia in the history of ethnicity is one of the main factors that determine the influence of political participation, not to mention the direct election of regional heads, ethnicity has a role in determining the direction of voting for those who have voting rights, as a result of the participation of ethnic identity. This case illustrates that political attitudes are influenced by sociological factors on voter behavior, namely social class, religion, economy and ethnicity, gender and place of residence.⁵ Therefore, identity politics in political participation is a determining factor in the position of the subject's interests in the ties of the political community. This understanding makes community organizing a political resource and tool. Besides that, the emergence of the phenomenon of ethnicity through ethnic institutions in one region shows the existence of bargaining power in the implementation of regional head elections and policies. Although not openly create a political party based on ethnicity in political contestation.⁶

Although there are some areas of violent conflict. However, Jambi Province cannot say what Western political observers have always published, that ethnic violent conflicts that occurred after the fall of the New Order, such as West Kalimantan, Central, North Maluku, Acehese, Papuan separatists who became examples for them, such as Bertrand 2004; van Klinken 2007; Davidson 2008; Wilson 2008; Drexler 2008; Aspina11 2009 b, that's only 7.5% of the high population of Indonesia in 34 Provinces.⁷ In

¹Carles Boix; Susan C. Stokes, Handbook; Comparative Politics, ter. Ahmad Asnawi (Bandung: Nusa Media, 2018), p. 868.

² Vega Falcon Dr. Vladimir, "From Education to Democracy," *Gastronomía ecuatoriana y turismo local*. 1, no. 69 (1967): 5–24. Thing. 1

³ Ibid., Thing. 2

⁴ Lipset, "Some Social Requisites of Democracy: Economic Development and Political Legitimacy." p, 72.

⁵ Sitepu, *Political Science Studies* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2012), p. 23

⁶ Setyaningrum Arie, Mapping Locations for Identity Politics in Postcolonial Political Discourse, *Journal of the Mandatory Politics of Resistance*, Edition 2, No.2, 2005.

⁷ Edward Aspinall, "Democratization and ethnic politics in Indonesia: Nine theses," *Journal of East Asian Studies* 11, no. 2 (2011): 289–319., Thing. 294

the political contestation of Jambi Province, there has never been a violent conflict involving ethnicity, although there has been a shift in the political contestation of the regional head election that tries to harmonize it in the election of the central and regional governments, such as raising the issues of sons of the region, natives, migrants or more "worse." "Muslim or non-Muslim. Finally, all this time political actors from certain groups who had been marginalized from the political and social arena, have now become the leaders of the Provinces and Municipalities.⁸This existence is legitimate in political participation, because it cannot be avoided and will certainly occur in "politics", the most important thing is that it does not lead to communal conflict.

3.2 Tolerance in Democracy

In a democracy, the opportunity for individual freedom in choosing and being given the same opportunity in obtaining their respective goals according to their social, cultural, and economic and political interests. Differences will become a basic problem for society if it is not supported by tolerance. According to Saiful Munjani, tolerance is not synonymous with democracy, but tolerance can be trusted as an important factor for making democracy work (Sullivan, Piereson, and Marcus, 1985:5). Citizens may hate one another, agree and disagree, or differ in their choices as long as they do not impede the rights of others, this is called tolerance for democracy which is built on a conflict of interest among citizens. In a primordial society, tolerance attitudes and behavior tend to direct and threaten the stability of democracy. Political participation will be hampered and dangerous, if it is not supported by tolerance, finally tolerance only occurs at the "elite" level.⁹The operation of tolerance in a good culture of political participation is if there is mutual trust between each other in realizing a stable, safe and peaceful democracy, despite the differences in factors of religion, ethnicity, geography, economy and politics.

Table 2.1. Jambi Province Democracy Index Variable¹⁰

Democracy Index Variable	Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI) Jambi Province by Variable					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Freedom of Assembly and Association	7.81	100.00	100.00	56.25	90.63	43.75
Freedom of Opinion	45.12	72.89	59.00	3.47	55.53	59.00
Freedom of Faith	86.61	87.02	87.69	78.96	71.16	87.69
Freedom from Discrimination	85.57	76.97	90.86	90.86	93.47	93.47
Right to Vote and Be Elected	74.23	74.74	74.16	75.52	79.26	79.26
Participation in Decision Making and Monitoring	50.00	56.52	50.00	50.00	50.00	46.70
Free and Fair Elections	95.57	95.57	95.57	95.57	92.55	92.55
Role of DPRD	51.48	59.92	63.59	61.27	74.87	70.46
The Role of Political Parties	99.64	47.87	73.56	100.00	35.71	100.00
The Role of Local Government Bureaucracy	47.25	29.78	69.87	29.79	46.96	83.45
The Role of an Independent Judiciary	100.00	53.12	87.50	87.50	100.00	87.50

⁸ Ibid., Thing. 297

⁹Saiful Mujani, *Muslim Democrat Islam, Democratic Culture and Political Participation in Post-New Order Indonesia* (Gramedia: Jakarta, 2007), p. 154

¹⁰<https://jambi.bps.go.id/indicator/34/1848/1/index-democracy-indonesia-idi-provinsi-jambi-menurut-variabel.html>. Access Time: December 25, 2021, 12:59 pm

3.3. Malay Community Political Participation

For the Malay community, education has an influence on political participation, the meaning of political participation is important to argue for (Darmoal, 2006), from a macro-level perspective, political participation gives more attention and space to citizens, that the responsibilities in the electoral democratic process, political elites and citizens show the quality of democracy itself. However, there are Indonesians who say democracy is too liberal (Carter and Stokes, 2002) providing a direct explanation that the elements of liberal democracy are through elections, the government and citizens are responsible. Parliament as controller of the government, of course based on the framework of the rule of law, individual freedom, which allows people's participation by providing space for debate (means of free debate),¹¹In the education of the Malay community, Bungo Regency towards political participation gave a positive response. The Malay community, which has a high level of education, has a large room for political participation. The SPSS formula below has a score of 169, meaning that education provides an attitude of maturity in carrying out political participation activities.

Statistics

VAR00002

NValid	150
Missing	0
mean	144.6286
Std. Error of Mean	1.95287
median	132.0000
Mode	138.00
Std. Deviation	18.72134
Variance	329,603
Range	91.00
Minimum	99.00
Maximum	169.00
Sum	20318.00

From the data table above, it is known that the education variable score, based on the results of respondents' answers in Bungo Regency, 150 samples obtained a maximum score of 169, minimum score of 99, mean 144.6286, median 132, mode 138, standard deviation 18.72134, variance 329.603, range 91, and sum 20318. In the SPSS frequency. From the data above, it can be seen that the distribution of education data for the Malay community given to respondents in Bungo Regency is 12% at intervals of 160-170, as many as 16% at intervals of 149-159, as many as 12, 6% at the 138-148 interval, 17.3% at the 127-137 interval, 18.6 at the 116-126 interval, 12.6% at the 105-115 interval, 6% at the 94-104 interval, and as much as 4.6% in the interval 83-99. This means that 4.6% are below the frequency of 100, the rest are above 100.

In the statistical calculations in this study, it provides an overview of the education of the Malay community of Bungo Regency in participating in giving their voting rights when in a situation of political contestation, whether the education of the Bungo Regency community has a positive correlation with education. Tests with the data, as well as political knowledge itself appear to explain the efficiency and speed with which subjects assimilate political affairs, and their cognitive complexity in this same task. However, its significance decreases when the direct effect of education on cognitive skills is taken into

¹¹Pitri Yandri, The Political Geography of Voters and Political Participation: Evidence from Local Elections in Suburban Indonesia, ISSN 2354-9114 (online), ISSN 0024-9521 (print) Indonesian Journal of Geography Vol. 49, No.1, June 2017 (57 - 64) DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22146/ijg.11315>, website: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/ijg> © 2017 Faculty of Geography UGM and The Indonesian Geographers Association. Thing, 57

account as a result, political knowledge and education are highly correlated in the Malay community of Bungo Regency.

Bungo Regency, a multicultural society, it is important to develop a common sense of opening self-awareness, a sense of unity and oneness that the ultimate goal of participation is to contribute to the creation of nationalism. This means that in practical political maturity it is a necessity for someone to have an education that gives birth to attitudes, respect, tolerance, mutual respect for one another, respecting humans because they are human, and jointly providing benefits. Moreover, the basic guidelines for the life of the Jambi Malays, especially the Malay community of Bungo Regency, have a strong religious basis and customs in socializing, communicating, and acting in daily life.

Conclusions

Education for the Malay community of Bungo Regency is a way of maturity in thinking, acting, and socializing. Political education greatly influences political participation. The Malay community is aware that political participation in general has an impact and determines the level of national success. Openness and tolerance went well in the election of the Bungo Regency head, this illustrates education as a factor causing the formation of individual Bungo community awareness. This awareness provides the achievement of an economic status position and provides room for mobilization into political participation. In the author's opinion, not only education has a direct impact on political activity, but more important is the indirect effect through the consequences of obtaining almost every participatory factor. This means that education is seen as a cause in increasing social capital as a human being and the effect of positioning oneself as a social being.

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