

The Political Culture of Debutant Voters

(Analysis Study of Political Culture of Students as Debutant Voters in North Sumatera University)

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Abstract—Based on the fact that the debutant voters is one of the potential voters in every election and it have a big number of vote in this present democratic era. So the debutant voters is one of the main targets in any kind of political campaign either for political party or the candidates leaders in the election, both as governor, mayor, or the bupati. The voice of the voters had a hand in determining the direction of this country. Things like this shows how voters have a particular significance in politics, for that it is necessary to do research on the political culture of the debutant voters.

Therefore it is important to map out the political culture of the debutant voters in this regard students as an agents of change and a hope of the nation, whether they are characterised as parochial, subject, participatory political culture or a combination of them, and will specifically identify the orientation of the political culture of the students. Through the study of political culture we can know and understand how the attitudes of students towards a political system which would then affect demand, feedback, support and student orientation to the political system. So that the student intent carry out his activities in the political system or the factors that caused the political shift is also understandable. In addition, the condition of a democratic nation, students are expected to have an understanding of the politics well and also how they were able to apply a political understanding of the political orientation of both local and national. University of North Sumatera as one of the major universities in Indonesia and the largest outside the island of Java, the number of students are more than 32,000 people, the author feel the need to map out and describe the model of political culture and orientation of student as the debutant voters in USU. By using quantitative methods, author distribute a questionnaire in 14 faculties at USU for entering year of 2011 to 2013. The result is a political culture of USU's students belonging to the model of participatory political culture, it is portrayed on their awareness and involvement in various activities both organized and in their understanding of the political dynamics in Indonesia. The direct involvement of students in evaluating government policies are also loaded to the awareness and concern for the growing phenomenon of political issues at this time.

Keywords: *Political Culture, Politics, Debutant Voters, Students, Parochial, Subject, Participative.*

INTRODUCTION

This study is photographing the political culture of the debutant voters in the context of the general election namely the legislative elections. By the setting of legislative election in 2014, this study specifically explain the preferences of the debutant voters in their involvement in the political process.

This study came from backgrounds which makes the momentum of democracy as a big complex business since the transformation of the system prevailing in Indonesia. Conceptually we often say that democracy is not longer just a political slogan,

but has a constitutional program which entailed by all state agencies and the people residing in all regions of Indonesia. Its Success and failure, are not only have political consequences, but also constitutional.

The legislative election of 2014 ideally became one of the phases of that transformation. The event of democratic elections are crucial in the development of national leadership that will bring Indonesia in better condition or otherwise. All elements of the bustle of taking various roles to meet the grand event of democracy. Not only the government and political parties are moving, people and capital strength so as not to fall

behind the momentum to spark a succession of power by constitutional governance.

So why should the study of student as the debutan voters? Statistically in the election of the Governor of North Sumatra in 2013, the number of voters who are at the level of high school / student in Medan reached more than 120,000 people. This amount is equivalent to 6% of the overall number of voters equal to 3 seats in DPRD Medan (BPP: 40,000 for each seat, assuming all voters cast their vote.

It is important to note that although students can be a catalyst to political activities, but students rarely can support a revolution to the end of its completion. Revolution started by students should be accommodated and completed by other more established institutions. This is not because students are less capable or less intelligent. We need to understand because the student is a transistor itself, is not a profession or occupation which became the field of lifelong devotion. However, the development of students' political culture which impact on political participation was minimal, observations originally tend to look at the general election, the voters do not become active voters in the election. They seem reluctant to touch the political and only saw the election as a hustle and bustle campaign event purely politics.

The debutant voters are people who have the right to vote in elections, aged between 17 years to 29 years. This age limit refers to voters age limit used by institutions such as the international survey such as *The Pew Research Center and Gallup*. The Amount of debutant voters in the election of 2014 is estimated at around 53 million. This amount is equivalent to the number of registered voters who did not use their right to vote in the 2009 legislative elections (KPU's data of 2009). This data shows how important and significant voices of the debutant voters in Indonesia in 2014 elections because they are the one that will determine the legitimacy of any political fight in the elections.

Among the students at the University of North Sumatra also indicate a problem. When the event the election of President and Vice President of the Students of USU in 2013, the data showed that the total incoming voice in the election of KAM (Group Aspirations for the Student) as many as 12.843. If we compare this with the number of DPT 39.339 to the total votes cast, this represents a low level of political participation of 32.6%. The total number of incoming voice in the election of President and Vice President of Student as much as 39.339 to the total votes cast, it represents a low level of political participation by 32.6%.

The high level of participation shows that the residents follow and understand political issues and want to engage in the activities. Conversely, the lowest participation rate is generally regarded as a sign that is not good, because it can be construed that many residents do not pay attention to the problem of statehood

In accordance with the background described above, the research questions that will be examined are as follows:

1. What is the orientation pattern of the debutan voters of Students in University of North Sumatra?
2. What is the form of political culture of the debutan voters of Students in University of North Sumatra?

According to Gabriel A. Almond and Sydney Verba, political culture is oriented attitude of citizens towards the political system and a variety of parts, as well as the attitude towards the role of citizens in the system. Lucian Pye describes political culture, especially in the aspect of political development in developing countries, with a core indicator concerning political insight, how the relationship between the objective and standardized way for the assessment of political action and political values that stand for political action (Agarwal, 2002: 422-425). The Research approach to political culture is

useful to know the attitude and orientation of a country's political system, the life of government and politics in the country, so that if the country more aware of the political culture of the society (political culture of each tribe, community groups, and elites), it will be more easily accepted and implemented by the community, of course, with programs based on the culture they have.

Approaches and concepts in this research is the approach of the political culture, political culture is the behavior patterns of a society in a state of life, state administration, the political rule of law, customs and norms habits internalized by all members of society every day

Gabriel A. Almond and Sydney Verba explained that, based on the attitudes of citizens towards political life and government in his country, political culture can be differentiated into three types: Apathetic political culture (Parochial), Mobilization of political culture (the subject), as well as a Participatory political culture (Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba, 1990: 20-22).

The theory of the political culture is one form of the theory developed in understanding the political system. Sydney Verba explained political culture is an empirical belief system, expressive symbols, and values that define a situation in which political action is done. Austin Ranney describes political culture is a set of views about politics and government are held together, a pattern of orientation toward political objects. Gabriel A. Almond and G. Bingham Powell, Jr. also explains the political culture contains attitudes, beliefs, values and skills that apply to the entire population, as well as trends and patterns of specialized contained in certain parts of the population.

Based on the understanding above (in the general sense, or according to experts), can be drawn several conceptual limitations of the political culture as follows: 1. That the concept of political culture is more emphasis on behaviors non actual such as orientation, attitudes, values and beliefs.

2. Things that are oriented in the political culture as a political system, meaning that talks about the political culture is never separated from discussions about the political system.

From the reality of political culture that developed in the community, Gabriel Almond classifies political culture as follows:

1. The Political Culture parochial (Parochial political culture)
2. The Political Culture Kaula (subject political culture)
3. The Political Culture Participant (participant political culture)

By definition of political participation is an activity of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life, namely by choosing the leadership of the State and society and directly or indirectly affect the administration's policies (public policy), activities include actions such as voting in elections, attend the general meeting, a member of a political party and interest groups (Budiardjo, 2008: 367).

David F. Roth and Farank L. Wilson in his book *The Comparative Study of politics*, making tripologi political participation based on pyramid participation. The views Roth and Wilson on the political pyramid shows that the higher the intensity and the degrees of a person's political activity, the smaller the quantity of people involved in it (Damsar, 2010: 180).

Michael Rush and Philip Althoff filed hierarchy of political participation as a political typology. The highest hierarchy of political participation according to them are political or administrative positions. While the lowest hierarchy of political participation is a person who in total apathy that is, those who do not do any political activity totally.

Gabriel A. Almond in his *comparative political systems* in the book edited by Mas'oed

and MacAndrews (2001), Almond distinguish political participation of two forms, namely:

1. The conventional political participation is a form of political participation normal in modern democracy (voting, political discussion, campaign activities, form and join elites group and individual communication with the government official for political and administrative).
2. The non-conventional political participation is a form of political participation is not commonly done under normal conditions, it can even be illegal activity, violent and revolutionary (filing petitions, demonstrations, confrontations, strikes, acts of political violence against objects, acts of political violence against humans, and guerrilla warfare and revolution).

Gabriel Almond classifies political culture From the reality of the political culture that developed in the community, as follows:

1. Political Culture parochial
2. Political Culture Kaula
3. Participant Political Culture, and
4. Cultural Political Mixed

THE RESEARCH METHODS

This study will combine quantitative research methods with a qualitative descriptive method, it is intended that this study is more complete and improve the validity and can compare the object of study by the inter-method research (Marsh, 2010: 287). The focus in this study is the political and cultural orientation of the debutan voters of USU students. The study population is the total number of units of analysis-character traits can be predicted and at least the same nature. The population in this study were students at USU.

The population in this study are regular students at all USU faculty from entering year of 2011 to 2013. According to the bureau data of USU, by the month April 2014 the number of students is 20.255 people. Sample in this study using techniques Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling with the popularity table Krejcie. Krejcie in calculating the sample size was based on an error of 5%. Samples were obtained that has a confidence level of 95% of the population. With a population of 20.255 to 20,000 and then accomplished by table Krejcie sample size was 377 people. The sample was distributed in 14 faculties at USU with by entering year of 2011 to 2013.

While, the determination of the informant to deepen the study of student political culture as debutant voters as well as knowing their orientation or preference on the legislative election year 2014 there will be a questionnaire that will be done to the informant who has been determined. While the location of the research conducted at the University of North Sumatra.

The source and collecting data in this study using primary and secondary data. The primary data obtained from space research to collect data through questionnaires and interviews, while secondary data obtained with library research (library research).

THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH

This study emphasizes on the political culture of the student as the debutan voters. Furthermore, this study was made to determine and provide explanations regarding orientation or political culture of student. As well as to identify and map patterns of orientation and political culture of the debutant voters at the University of North Sumatera so that can map out the shape of the political culture of debutant voters student at the University of North Sumatera.

The following discussion and analysis of research data which will be outlined below:

The sample in this study using techniques Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling with the popularity table Krejcie', with an error rate of 5% and a confidence level of 95% of the population. The sample is spread across 14 faculties at USU with by entering year of 2011 to 2013.

North Sumatra University, new students were newly registered on-campus student organizations. The recruitment process requires new students to follow the process of campus activities. This process requires profound political information, the researchers saw that this new generation has the high desire to dig new information mainly related to political issues.

Characteristic of the Respondents

TABLE I

SEX OF RESPONDENTS

| Sex of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Female | 170 | 45,1% |
| Male | 207 | 54,9% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents in this study are male, there were 207 respondents showed 54.9% were male, and 170 respondents 45.1% were female.

TABLE II

STUDENT ENTERING YEAR OF RESPONDENTS

| Student entering year | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2011 | 120 | 31,8% |
| 2012 | 135 | 35,8% |
| 2013 | 122 | 32,4% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents in this study are from the entering year of 2012, there were 135 respondents 35.8% year-class of 2012, then there were 122 respondents 32.4% year-class of 2013 is one of a new generation in

TABLE III

AGE OF RESPONDENTS

| Age of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 17 Tahun | 20 | 5,3% |
| 18 Tahun | 70 | 18,6% |
| 19 Tahun | 150 | 39,8% |
| 20 Tahun | 118 | 31,3% |
| 21 Tahun | 19 | 5,0% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 5.3% of respondents aged 17 years, the majority of respondents came from a combination of entering year of 2012 and 2013. Most respondents listed as a new member in various organizations on campus. There are 70 respondents 18.6% aged 18 years is still seen as the transition from middle school age be the age of the campus. This transition is characterized by still doing the habit when they are in high school but also trying new things a habit of being a student. There are 39.8% of 150 respondents aged 19 years and there were 118 respondents 31.3% aged 21 years. Ages 20 and 21 years are considered adults, routine age dependent not only on campus activities, the majority of respondents already have other activities such as working off campus or join an organization with a wider network level again.

TABLE IV
**THE KNOWLEDGE ON TERM OF
INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT**

| Answer of the respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Know | 373 | 98,9% |
| Do not know | 3 | 0,8% |
| No answer | 1 | 0,3% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the results table above, it can be seen that there were 373 respondents 98.9% are aware of the term of Indonesian Government. These respondents had a good knowledge of the political objects. While only a 0.8% ie 3 respondents who do not know the term of Indonesian government. Respondents characterized by indifference or apathy towards politics. In addition there is a 0.3% 1 of respondents did not answer. Meaning of almost all respondents have good cognitive orientation toward political objects.

TABLE V
**THE KNOWLEDGE ON STATE SYMBOL OF
INDONESIA**

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Know | 377 | 100% |
| Do not know | 0 | 0 |
| No answer | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that all the respondents that as many as 377 respondents, 100% had knowledge of the symbol of the Indonesian state. No respondents were not aware of the question of the state symbol of Indonesia

TABLE VI
**THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE NUMBER OF
POLITICAL PARTIES PARTICIPATED IN
ELECTION YEAR 2014**

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Know | 78 | 20,7% |
| Do not know | 297 | 77,5% |
| No answer | 7 | 1,8% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen there are 78 respondents or 20.7% were aware of information about the number of political parties contesting the election in 2014. There were 292 respondents 77.5% did not have information on the number of political parties participating in the election. There are 7 or 1.8% of respondents did not answer about the number of political parties participating in the election of 2014. From that answers it seemsthat the information about the student's knowledge of political parties was minimal, a lot of students who do not know or incorrectly answered question number of political parties contesting the elections participated in 2014.

TABLE VII
**THE ANSWER ON PROGRAM OF "SMART
CARD INDONESIA AND HEALTHY" OF
JOKOWI'S GOVERNMENT**

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Yes Agree | 275 | 72,9% |
| Do not Agree | 92 | 24,4% |
| Do not know | 10 | 2,7% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 72.9% of 275 respondents agreed to the policy of the Jokowi's government on Indonesia cards smart and healthy. A total of 92 respondents 24.4% who disagreed to the policy issued by the government of Jokowi.

While 10 respondents 2.7% did not answer, this shows the majority of respondents agree with the policies issued by the government Jokowi. It shows affective orientation of the student in evaluating the political object is already high.

TABLE VIII

THE ANSWER ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MEMBERS OF INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Yes Good | 74 | 19,6% |
| Not Good | 303 | 80,4% |
| Do not know | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 74 respondents 19.6% said the performance of members of the House of Representatives are all, there were 303 respondents, 80.4% stated that the performance of members of Parliament are not good. This means that the student affective orientation in assessing the performance of members of the House of Representatives is already high. So, it seen that majority of respondents assessnot good, and it can be said that the awareness of students in related political objects representative institution of the people is very high.

TABLE IX

THE ANSWER ON GOVERNMENT POLICY OF DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF THE OIL/BBM

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Yes Good | 119 | 31,6% |
| Not Good | 243 | 64,4% |
| Do not know | 15 | 4% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it is known that there were 119 respondents 31.6% agree relating to restrictions on the use of fuel for the people. Meanwhile, 243 respondents 64.4% disagree. There are 15 respondents and 4% did not know of the issue of restrictions on the use of fuel to the people.

TABLE X

THE ANSWER ON THE PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT IN COMBATING CORRUPTION CASES INVOLVING THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Yes Good | 119 | 31,6% |
| Not Good | 243 | 64,4% |
| Do not know | 15 | 4% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that 68 respondents or 18% said that the government's performance in combating corruption involving representatives of the people are good, while as many as 303 respondents, 80.4% said the performance of the government has not gone well and only 6 1.6% of respondents who did not answer, This means that almost all respondents have a evaluative orientation toward political objects are quite high. They have a high concern related to the evaluation of government performance in combating corruption in Indonesia.

TABLE XI

THE ANSWER ON PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT'S BUREAUCRACY

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Yes Good | 70 | 18,6% |
| Not Good | 298 | 79,0% |
| Do not know | 9 | 2,4% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it is known that there were 70 respondents 18.6% stated that the performance of the bureaucracy has been running well, there were 298 respondents 79% stated that the performance of government bureaucracy is not going well, there were 9 2.4% of respondents did not know the performance of the government bureaucracy already running well or not. The majority of respondents said that the performance of the government bureaucracy is going well. This means that a student's evaluative orientation toward political objects are already quite high

TABLE XII

THE ANSWER ON PREFERENCE OF SELECTION OF LOCAL HEAD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Yes Good | 377 | 100% |
| Not Good | 0 | 0 |
| Do not know | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, It can be seen that all students 377 100% of respondents stated that the local elections should be elected directly. No respondents stated that the head area is not selected directly. As the analysis of the respondent's answers, the tendency of student cognitive orientation toward political objects already relatively advanced students. Awareness of students as actors in politics may be said to be high. Similarly, the orientation of affective and orientation evaluative students' political objects have a high level of awareness. The level of political consciousness of the object is supported by access to information and knowledge students already relatively well established.

TABLE XIII

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL DISCUSSION

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 112 | 29,7% |
| NO | 265 | 70,3% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, IT can be seen that the majority of respondents claimed never directly attending political discussions carried out by various institutions and individuals. In a deep interview among respondents who had attended a political discussion directly find various answers on things that the reason they attend any political discussion one of them is a member of a student organization that was doing routine discussion is an agenda and their routines.

TABLE XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON EXPRESS THE ASPIRATIONS THROUGH VARIOUS MEDIA SUCH DEMONSTRATION, WRITING IN THE NEWSPAPER AND OTHERS

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 90 | 23,9% |
| NO | 287 | 76,1% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, IT can be seen that the respondent's role in voicing the aspirations through various media such as demonstrations, writing in the newspapers and other media can be found as much as 90 respondents 23.9% of respondents admitted to doing so. In an interview to the respondents said that the media is often done through the demonstration. Furthermore, the remaining 76.1% 287 people give answers not participate / not involved in a variety of media to voice

their aspirations. One respondent who was not involved in these activities say "I did not join the demonstration, to write because it would not change the political situation in Indonesia".

TABLE XV

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON ACTION AND ASSESSING POLITICAL OBJECT , SUCH AS ARGUING, COMMENTING, ON RELATED ISSUES ARISING OUT OF POLITICS

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 117 | 31,0% |
| NO | 260 | 69,0% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents were 260 respondents 69% stated that they don't have ability to argue or comment on political issues that developed. While engaged and getting used to argue, comment related to political issues that arise by 31% ie 117 respondents. This shows that most respondents are not active in the opinion, comment related to political issues that arise.

TABLE XVI

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON PARTICIPATION ASA MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 90 | 23,9% |
| NO | 287 | 76,1% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it is known that the majority of 287 respondents was 76.1% are not involved in an organization (which serves as the chairman and members). While the respondent who areinvolved in other

organizations amounted to only 23.9% of the 90 respondents. This shows that the activity of the respondents arenot active in the organization. From the results of in-depth interviews with some respondents to explain why "reluctantly" joined to organize because of the tight schedule of lectures and short study period, they concerned when flurry of organizational impact on college activities.

TABLE XVII

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON PARTICIPATION IN THE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS ELECTION,POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 27 | 7,2% |
| NO | 350 | 92,8% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it is known that the majority of respondents claimed never directly attend a campaign. And the rest had attended a campaign conducted directly in the General Election, ie as many as 27 respondents said that they had or 7.2% and 92.8% of 350 respondents say never. In more deeply interview with respondents who had attended the campaign directly is a member of a political party bearers, the benefits granted or because they are attracted to candidates in the campaign, while not join the campaign because it was just a waste of time because no campaign they already have their own preference. Especially for those who already have their own busy life.

TABLE XVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON FOLLOWING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES THAT OCCURRED IN INDONESIA

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 169 | 44,8% |
| NO | 208 | 55,2% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that the percentage of respondents in follow up to date with political issues that occurred in Indonesia, amounting to 44.8% of 169 respondents said they always follow, and who do not follow or rarely as much as 55.2% of 208 respondents. Respondents who do not follow said that they are fed up with politics always treats are not resolved by the government or because the news was delivered only deposited the political elite, or busy campus activities. Respondents who always follow the development of the political dynamics in Indonesia usually are the ones who are active in various student organizations or also students from the faculty of social sciences. A respondent in the faculty of social sciences and political science say "discussing the political dynamics of our environment is already a routine that has been entrenched, so that if there are students who are blind student considered politically apathetic".

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON PARTICIPATION IN GENERAL LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS 2014

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 105 | 27,9% |
| NO | 272 | 72,1% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that as many as 27.9% of the 105 respondents said that they were participated in the legislative elections of 2014. And the rest as much as 272 respondents 72.1% said that did not participate in the elections argued that activities more widely used for the holiday, besides a lot of students who do not could choose because it is not registered as a voter.

TABLE XX

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS2014

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 248 | 65,8% |
| NO | 129 | 34,2% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that the public interest toward the presidential election is still quite high. Outof the 377 respondents 248 respondents 65.8% are following the presidential election of 2014. The 34.2% 129 respondents who answer will not follow. The conclusion that the real students understand the importance of the Presidential Election. Evident of high interest to follow the election of the President. Related to voters who do not exercise their voting rights, where the important role each of the relevant agencies to ensure voters can vote in the election.

TABLE XXI

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON FOLLOWING ELECTION TO THE AWARENESS OF THEIR OWN OR NOT

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 360 | 95,5% |
| NO | 17 | 4,5% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have a personal awareness in using their right to vote in the General Election. It is seen that as many as 360 respondents ie 95.5% above states choose their own consciousness and only 17 respondents 4.5% who said it was not on consciousness itself, or the influence of others. There are various reasons behind the awareness of each of these respondents. Some of which claim to be aware of the rights of citizens, there is also a desire to support voting for one candidate, and a variety of other reasons put forward by the respondent. Rewards in the form of goods or money or relatedness is also a reason for voters to exercise their voting rights. Although the numbers is not significant, but it hurt the principles of the election of free and fair.

TABLE XXII

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ON
CHOOSING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE
PRESIDENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF
OTHERS OR NOT

| Answer of Respondents | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| YES | 198 | 52,5% |
| NO | 179 | 47,5% |
| Total | 377 | 100% |

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents that as many as 198 respondents, 52.5% answered that their choice on the president and vice president are on the influence of others. While the answer is not in effect when opting much less the 179 respondents 47.5%. Whith in-depth interview to the respondents who make self consciousness as an excuse voting, it was found that the majority of students have high expectations of the election that elected candidate pair will bring changes that are good for life through economic and educational fields, especially improving the quality of education and social welfare. But not a few

respondents who make choices based on the influence of others

ANALYSIS

Student political culture heavily influenced by political orientation that is affective, cognitive and evaluative. Where these three components influence each other so as to produce the type of political culture.

The result of the study are the students at the University of North Sumatra has a relatively high frequency of orientation to the political system in general knowledge and understanding of the policy-making objects made by the government and feel that they are a part of a country's citizens. They also gave considerable attention to politics but is passive. Meanwhile, when there are state policy which they are not in accordance with public interests, they then feel weak, and cannot do anything. Only a few students were active participation in the form of action and demonstrations. They believe that the position is not going to determine anything to change politics and also assumes that they are only a subject who were powerless to influence or change the system. Thus they generally accept all decisions of any official discretion is absolute, cannot be changed, corrected, or be challenged.

Thus the form of student political culture can be said on type of participatory political culture that have had attention and interest in the political system. And is realized by various political role that corresponds to its position. But the political role it does still limited to the implementation of government policies that govern society, individuals or communities only accept such rules in resignation.

Here are some reasons why the political culture of the debutant voters of USU student is the participatory:

1. The Students have put their awareness, interest and attention to the political system in general and especially in the objects

- political output, but whereas awareness of input is low.
2. The Students are fully aware of governmental authority.
 3. The Students will obey government's policy and powerless to influence policy or decision.
 4. The Students are being receptive to any decision that he regarded as something that should not be corrected especially in on.

It can be concluded that the political culture of the debutant voters of USU's student voters is the participatory political culture, that has an interest, attention, and awareness of the political system as a whole system, especially in the aspect of output. However, awareness of students as actors in politics to provide political input is still low.

CONCLUSION

The political culture is a pattern of behavior and orientation in the public life of the state, state administration, political government, law, customs, habits and norms internalized by all members of society every day. Political culture can also be interpreted as a common value system of the society awareness to participate in collective decision making and public policy decisions to the public.

The political culture of North Sumatra University students belonging to the model of an active political culture, it is portrayed on their awareness and involvement in various activities both in organization and in their understanding of the political dynamics in Indonesia. The direct involvement of students in evaluating government policy is also loaded to the awareness and concern for the growing phenomenon of political issues at this time.

So it can be said, the feeling toward the political system, showing a tendency student orientation and political culture is already relatively advanced and active. Students have a particular interest, and also awareness of the system as a whole, especially in the aspect of output. However, from the aspect of political input, USU student awareness is still low.

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