



The Influence of Cultural Sentiment and Parental Intervention on the Political Participation of Young Voters Among Students

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of cultural sentiment and parental intervention on the political participation of young voters in Indonesia. The study uses a descriptive verification method with an ex post facto and survey approach. Data were collected from 51 young voters who have the right to vote in the 2024 General Election. The results of the study show that cultural sentiment and parental intervention do not have a significant individual influence on the political participation of young voters. This suggests that other factors may be more dominant in influencing the political participation of young voters. This research makes an important contribution to understanding the factors that influence the political participation of young people in Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia holds general elections every five years. The organizers of the 2024 general election are striving to make the best possible preparations to ensure that the election runs smoothly and that the election is conducted in accordance with the principles of direct, universal, free, fair, and honest elections (*luber jurdil*). Elections are important because they are a means of implementing a democratic system (Rosi, 2018). The 2024 general election will be held on February 14, 2024. Of course, the implementation of the election requires the participation of the people because the results of the election will also be for the sustainability of a shared life.

First-time voters have no experience in participating in election activities and casting their votes at polling stations (TPS) (Fahrudin, 2018). Lack of understanding about elections makes first-time voters vulnerable to mobilization, being approached, persuaded, and so on (Putra, 2018).

In an era of globalization and advancing information technology, cultural sentiment and parental intervention are becoming significant factors in shaping the political participation of young voters. The younger generation often plays an important role in the development of a nation, especially in the political context. Active political participation from young voters is key to ensuring broader and more pluralistic representation in the democratic process.

Cultural sentiment has a great influence on the way people think and behave. Local culture, traditions, social norms, and values held by a society can shape their political views. Sometimes, these cultural aspects can affect how interested someone is in participating in the political process. For example, societies that tend to emphasize hierarchy and authority may face challenges in encouraging active political participation from young voters who feel that their opinions are not very relevant (Blacsell, 2006).

Socio-political geographical inequalities, such as the economic gap between urban and rural areas, as well as differences in access to education and information, can affect the level of political participation of young voters. These factors can create inequalities in opportunities and access to the political process, which in turn can limit their involvement in elections (Sumaatmaja, 1981).

The role of parents in shaping the political views of their children is very important. Parents' values, political views, and political participation can shape the way young voters think and behave politically. Parents who actively support their children's political participation are more likely to increase the awareness and political interest of the younger generation. However, excessive intervention or dictating certain political views can also limit the ability of young voters to form independent views (Fielding, 1984).

Research on cultural sentiment and parental intervention on the political participation of young voters has significant relevance. The results of this research can provide insights into the factors that influence the political participation of the younger generation. By understanding the existing barriers and opportunities, governments, educational institutions, and families can develop more effective strategies to encourage active political participation from

young voters. This can strengthen democracy and ensure more inclusive representation in political decision-making.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cultural Sentiment And Parental Intervention

Primordialism is an excessive loyalty to subnational cultures. For example, family, religion, race, ethnicity and regionalism (Robuskha and Sheppsle, 1972). Social skills are the capacity to develop harmonious and satisfying social relationships, influence the

social environment, and solve social problems (Sinaga, 2022). Political participation can foster individual motivation to increase their level of involvement. This includes motivation to reach top positions in the political realm (Rafael, 2007). The absence of encouragement to participate in political activities arises because there are no needs, both material and immaterial, that will be fulfilled through political participation. As a result, there is no stimulation that encourages individuals to get involved (Rush and Phlip, 2008).

Political Participation

Political participation is the activity of a person or group of people to actively participate in political life, including by electing state leaders and, directly or indirectly, influencing government policy (public policy) (Miriam Budiardjo, 2008).

The concept of political participation includes phenomena such as political apathy, political alienation, and political violence. In society, there are individuals or groups who are apathetic towards political affairs, as well as individuals who feel alienated from political life. Apart from that, there are also individuals who are involved in acts of political violence. It should also be noted that political participation can foster individual motivation to increase their level of involvement. This includes motivation to reach top positions in the political realm (Rafael, 2007).

Participation is divided into several categories. The first category is apathetic, namely people who withdraw from the political process. Second are spectators, namely people who have at least participated in general elections. Third are gladiators, namely people who are actively involved in the political process, namely as communicators with the special task of holding face-to-face meetings, party activists and campaign workers, as well as community activists. Fourth are critics, namely people who participate in unconventional forms (Gabriel, 1984).

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive verification method with an ex post facto and survey approach. According to Sukardi (2012), descriptive research is a research method that tries to describe and interpret objects as they are, while verification is to determine the level of influence of variables in a condition and to know the influence between two or more variables (Nazir, 2009).

The data collected in this research is based on existing data at the research site so it uses an ex post facto and survey approach. The ex post facto approach is research that examines events that have occurred by looking backwards to find out the factors that could have caused the event (Sugiyono, 2012). Meanwhile, the survey approach is an investigation carried out to obtain facts from existing phenomena and seek factual information, whether about social, economic or political institutions of a group or region (Sudjarwo, 2009).

The sampling technique in this research was purposive proportional random sampling. According to Sugiyono, purposive sampling is a technique for determining samples with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2012). The steps for taking sample subjects were carried out by taking students who already had the right to vote in the 2024 general election, totaling 51 students.

RESEARCH RESULT

Table 1. Correlation Results of Cultural Sentiment (X1)

| | | X1.1 | X1.2 | X1.3 | X1.4 | X1.5 | Cultural Sentiment (X1) |
|------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| X1.1 | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .644* | .378* | .316* | .377* | .685** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 | .006 | .024 | .006 | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| X1.2 | Pearson Correlation | .644* | 1 | .359* | .354* | .404* | .707** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | | .010 | .011 | .003 | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| X1.3 | Pearson Correlation | .378* | .359* | 1 | .700* | .214 | .719** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .006 | .010 | | .000 | .132 | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| X1.4 | Pearson Correlation | .316* | .354* | .700* | 1 | .226 | .689** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .024 | .011 | .000 | | .111 | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| X1.5 | Pearson Correlation | .377* | .404* | .214 | .226 | 1 | .737** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .006 | .003 | .132 | .111 | | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Sentimen Budaya (X1) | Pearson Correlation | .685* | .707* | .719* | .689* | .737* | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: *Data Results*, (2024)

All items are significantly correlated with each other at the 0.01 and 0.05 levels, indicating that all items consistently measure the same construct, namely cultural sentiment. Cronbach's Alpha = 0.695 for 5 items, indicating a fairly good level of reliability for this instrument.

Table 2. Correlation Results of Parental Intervention (X2)

| Correlations | | X2.1 | X2.2 | X2.3 | X2.4 | X2.5 | Parental Intervention (X2) |
|--------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------|
| X2.1 | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .396** | .398** | .168 | .258 | .573** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .004 | .004 | .238 | .068 | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| X2.2 | Pearson Correlation | .396* | 1 | .332* | .255 | .366** | .721** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .004 | | .017 | .071 | .008 | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| X2.3 | Pearson Correlation | .398* | .332* | 1 | .159 | .207 | .592** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .004 | .017 | | .266 | .145 | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| X2.4 | Pearson Correlation | .168 | .255 | .159 | 1 | .812** | .717** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .238 | .071 | .266 | | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| X2.5 | Pearson Correlation | .258 | .366** | .207 | .812** | 1 | .798** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .068 | .008 | .145 | .000 | | .000 |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| Parental Intervention (X2) | Pearson Correlation | .573* | .721** | .592** | .717** | .798** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | |
| | N | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: *Data Results*, (2024)

Correlations between items demonstrated significance at the 0.01 and 0.05 levels, indicating consistency in the measurement of parental interventions. Cronbach's Alpha = 0.707 for 5 items, indicating that this instrument is also quite reliable.

Table 3. Correlation Results of Political Participation of Prospective Beginner Voters (Y)

| Correlations | | Political Participation of Prospective Beginner Voters (Y) |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Y.1 | Pearson Correlation | .757** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Y.2 | Pearson Correlation | .840** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Y.3 | Pearson Correlation | .759** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Y.4 | Pearson Correlation | .769** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Y.5 | Pearson Correlation | .804** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Y.6 | Pearson Correlation | .799** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Y.7 | Pearson Correlation | .830** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | N | 51 |
| Y.8 | Pearson Correlation | .826** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Y.9 | Pearson Correlation | .882** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Y.10 | Pearson Correlation | .848** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 |
| | N | 51 |
| Political Participation of Prospective Beginner Voters (Y) | Pearson Correlation | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | |
| | N | 51 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: *Data Results*, (2024)

All items show significant correlations at the 0.01 level, indicating that these items consistently measure the political participation of potential first-time voters. Cronbach's Alpha = 0.940 for 10 items, indicating very high reliability, meaning that this instrument is consistent in measuring the political participation of potential first-time voters.

Model Summary

R = 0.875, indicating a very strong correlation between the independent variables (cultural sentiment and parental intervention) and the dependent variable (political participation of potential first-time voters). R Square = 0.765, which means 76.5% of the variation in political participation can be explained by cultural sentiment and parental intervention. Adjusted R Square = 0.750, indicating that this model is quite good at explaining the data.

ANOVA

sF = 51.111 with Sig. = 0.000, indicating that the overall regression model is significant and can be used to predict the political participation of potential first-time voters.

Regression Coefficients

Constant (B) = 4.351 with Sig. = 0.343, indicating that if there is no influence from cultural sentiment and parental intervention, political participation remains at the basic level determined by this constant. Cultural Sentiment (X1): B = 0.046

with Sig. = 0.818, indicating that the influence of cultural sentiment on political participation is not significant. Parental Intervention (X2): B = 0.078 with Sig. = 0.721, indicating that the effect of parental intervention on political participation is also not significant.

Classical Assumptions

Normality: Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test shows Sig. = 0.200, which means the residual is normally distributed. Heteroscedasticity: The test shows that there is no heteroscedasticity problem (Sig. > 0.05). Multicollinearity: There are no multicollinearity issues, with VIFs for X1 and X2 each being 1.198.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Cultural Sentiments on the Political Participation of Prospective Beginner Voters

Based on regression analysis, cultural sentiment (X1) has a coefficient B = 0.046 with a significance value of 0.818. This shows that cultural sentiment does not have a significant influence on the political participation of potential first-time voters. Although theory may suggest that cultural sentiments can influence political attitudes and behavior, the empirical data from this study do not support this hypothesis. This can be caused by various factors, such as the complexity of cultural variables which are not fully measured by the instruments used

The Effect of Parental Intervention on the Political Participation of Prospective Beginner Voters

Parental intervention (X2) also shows an insignificant coefficient (B = 0.078, Sig. = 0.721), indicating that the effect of parental intervention on the political participation of potential first-time voters is not significant in this model. Although parental intervention may be important in shaping their children's political views, these results suggest that other factors may be more dominant in influencing the political participation of potential first-time voters.

The Combined Influence of Cultural Sentiments and Parental Intervention on the Political Participation of Prospective New Voters

The overall regression model is significant (F = 51.111, Sig. = 0.000), with R Square = 0.765 indicating that the combination of cultural sentiment and parental intervention can explain 76.5% of the variation in political participation of potential first-time voters. However, the individual coefficients for X1 and X2 are not significant, suggesting that there may be other factors at play or that the effects of these two variables occur through more complex interactions with other variables that are not measured in this model.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This research shows that although the overall regression model is significant in explaining the political participation of prospective first-time voters, neither cultural sentiment nor parental intervention show a significant influence individually. This indicates that other factors may be more influential or that the relationships between these variables are more complex than those measured in this study.

The results of this study suggest that cultural sentiment and parental intervention do not have a significant individual influence on the political participation of young voters in Indonesia. Although the overall regression model is significant, the coefficients for both variables are not statistically significant. This suggests that other factors may be more dominant in influencing the political participation of young voters.

This research has been carried out and carried out in accordance with scientific procedures, but it still has limitations, namely: there are many factors that influence Political Participation, while this research only examines two variables, namely cultural sentiment and parental intervention. Apart from that, these two variables do not stand alone because there are other factors that influence them which are called intervening variables. However, in this study the intervening variables between the independent variables were not discussed.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future research should focus on identifying other factors that may be more influential in shaping the political participation of young voters. These factors may include socioeconomic status, educational attainment, exposure to political information, and peer group influence. Additionally, future research could explore the more complex relationships between cultural sentiment, parental intervention, and political participation, taking into account the moderating and mediating effects of other variables.

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