POLITICAL PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION STUDENTS AT MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

THESIS

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AUGUST, 2019

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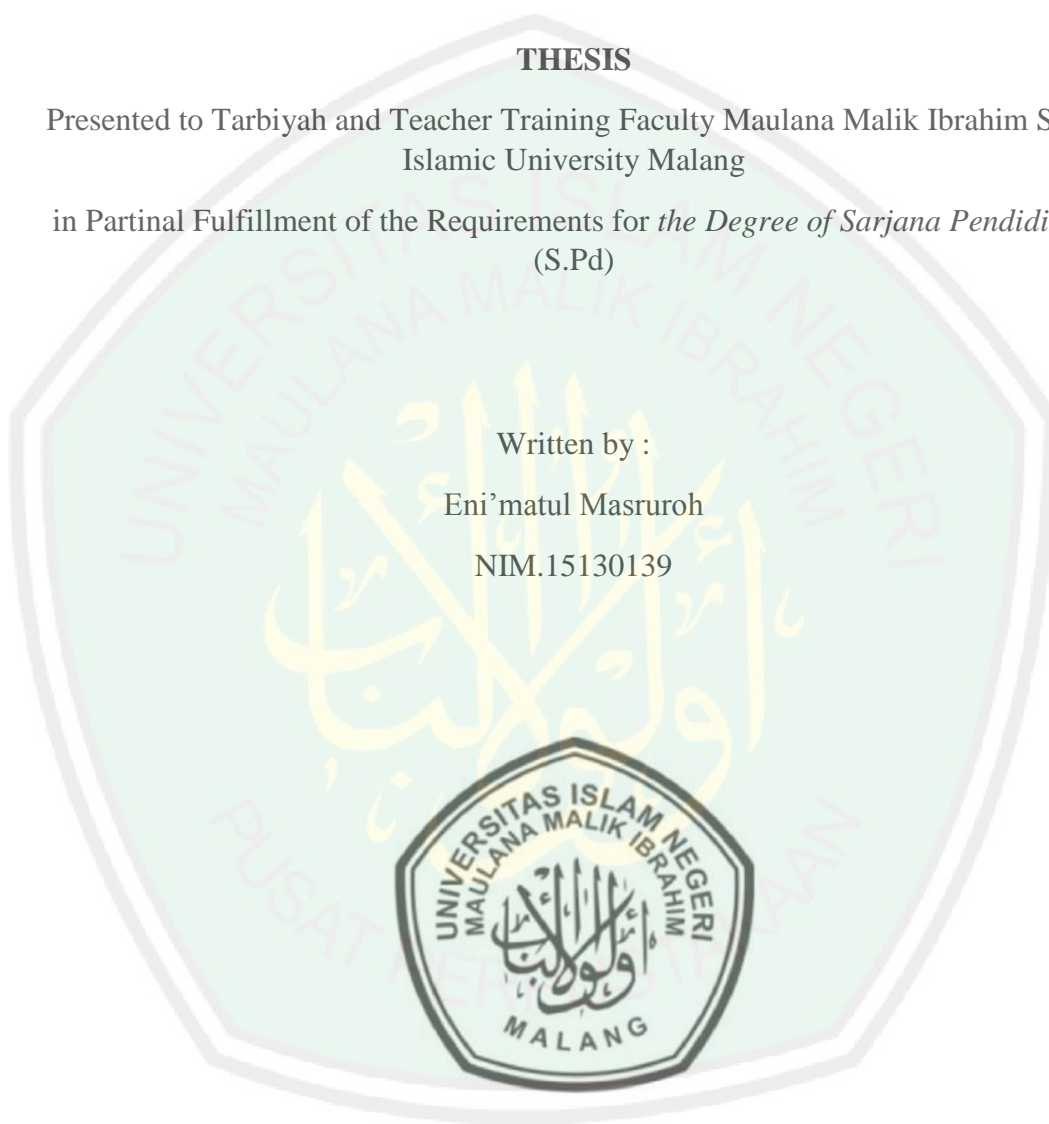
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in Partinal Fulfillment of the Requirements for *the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan* (S.Pd)

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STUDENTS AT MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF

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DEDICATION

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, all praise be to Allah SWT who has given a healthy healthy mind, body and spirit, so that the writer can complete this thesis.

Sholawat and Salam are always given to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided us from the dark ages to the brightest times full of this knowledge.

I dedicate this thesis to:

My beloved father Adi Subagyo S.Pd and mother Sri Anjar Wati, who every day provide endless enthusiasm, motivation and prayer for the smoothness and success of my education to date.

And for my sisters Zidny Fatikha Sari S.Si and Hana Nisfu Latifah, thank you for your love all this time, and let's try together to reach our aspirations to see Bapak Ibuk proud smile for our success. Aamiin.

MOTTO

Seng apik dilakoni, seng ora apik ditinggalno

Seng wes apik di apiki, seng durung apik disempurnakno

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To Whom it May Concern
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

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CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I hereby declare this Thesis is originally written by Eni'matul Masruroh, Student of Social Science Education Department (P.IPS) as the requirement for degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)*, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang State Islamic University, Malang. This research writing does not incorporate any material previously written or published by other parties to achieve the other *Sarjana* status, except those which are indicate in the notes, quotation, and bibliography. Therefore, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 20 August 2019

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PREFACE

All praise be to Allah SWT who has given his grace and guidance so that the writer can complete this thesis with the title ''Political Participation Activities of Social Science Education Students at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang'' without any obstacles whatsoever. Sholawat and salam may it be poured out to our lord the of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided and demanded that we go to the bright light which is Islam.

With the completion of this thesis the author realizes that it is inseparable from some parties who have been willing to spend their time, providing assistance in the form of material and non-material. So on this occasion the author would like to thank you very much for:

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2. Dr. H. Agus Maimun M.Pd as Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

3. Alfiana Yuli Efianti, M.A as the Chief of Social Science Education Departmen

4. Ulfah Muhayani, M.PP, as my advisor who always guide and lead me in finish the process of thesis writing

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9. As well as all parties who have helped the author, especially for speakers and respondents so that the author is able to complete the thesis until the end.

Hopefully all their goodness and services will be received by Allah SWT and recorded as charity. Aamiin.

The author realizes that in writing this thesis there are still many mistakes and far from perfection. Therefore, the author expects constructive criticism and suggestions from the reader to improve perfection in further study studies. Hopefully this thesis will be useful for all parties and get Ridha Allah SWT. Aamiin.

Malang, 20 August 2019

Eni'matul Masruroh

GUIDANCE OF ARABIC LATIN TRANSLATION

The writing of Arabic-Latin transliteration in this thesis using translation guidelines based on the decision by Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture of Republic Indonesia No. 158 of 1987 and No. 0543 b/U/1987 which can broadly describe, as follows:

A. Alphabet

ا	=	A	ز	=	Z	ق	=	q
ب	=	B	س	=	S	ك	=	k
ت	=	T	ش	=	Sy	ل	=	l
ث	=	Ts	ص	=	Sh	م	=	m
ج	=	J	ض	=	Dl	ن	=	n
ح	=	H̲	ط	=	Th	و	=	w
خ	=	Kh	ظ	=	Zh	ه	=	h
د	=	D	ع	=	'	ء	=	,
ذ	=	Dz	غ	=	gh	ي	=	y
ر	=	R	ف	=	F			

B. Vocal Long

Vocal (a) long = â

Vocal (i) long = î

Vocal (u) long = û

C. Dipthongs Vocal

أوْ = aw

أيْ = ay

أوْ = û

إيْ = î
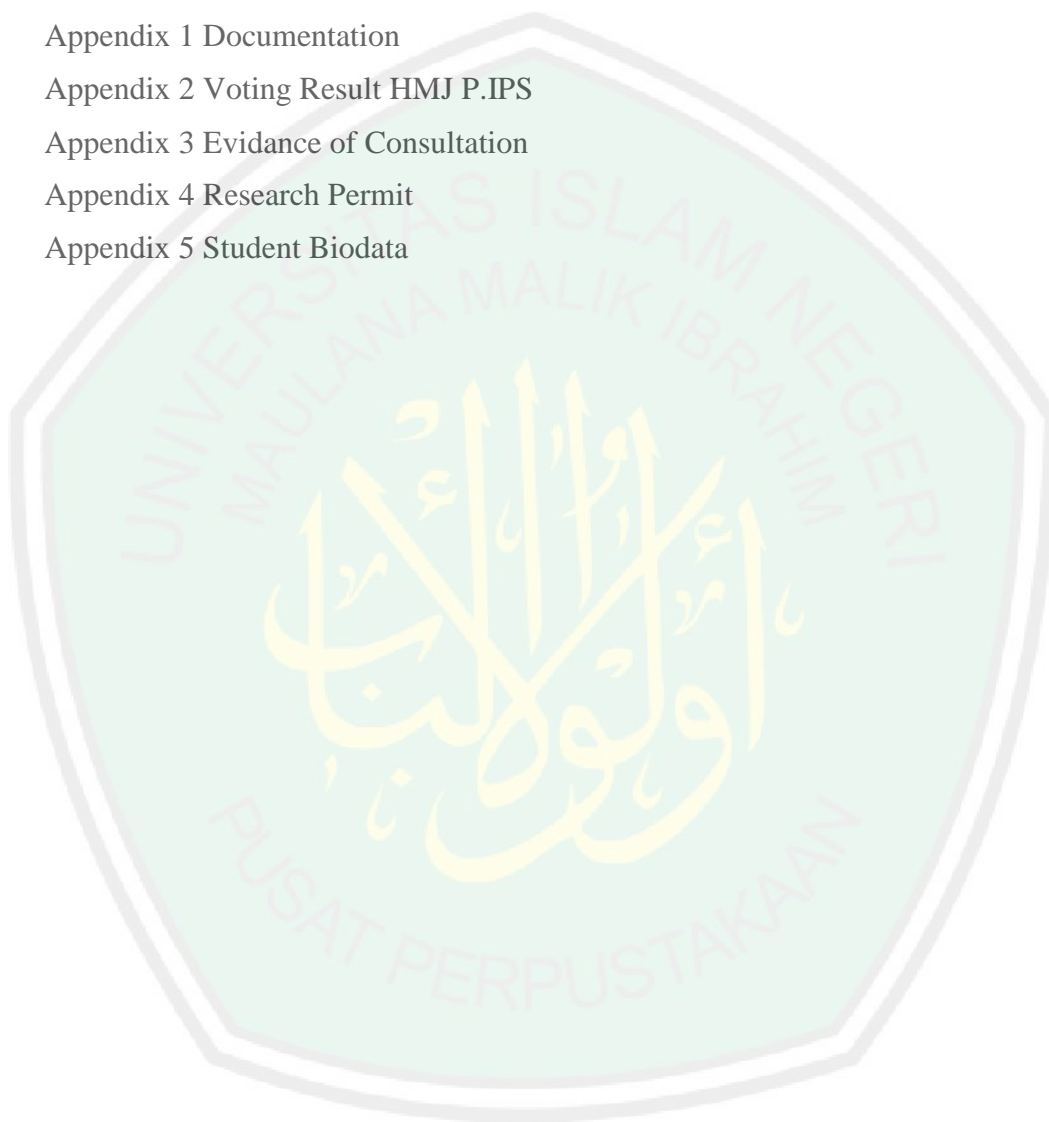
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ABSTRACT

Masruroh, Eni'matul. 2019. Political Participation Activities of Social Science Education Students at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Thesis, Social Science Education Departement, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. Thesis Supervisor: Ulfah Muhayani, M.PP.

The world of politics always gives its own color to a country. Many issues, debates, until divisions between groups often go along with what has happened in Indonesia lately. So the role of students who are also intellectuals are also required to have a large share, in straightening and thinking critically about the issues that exist in the community. One of them is by participating in political participation. However, the facts that are seen today although many students understand the meaning of political participation but have not been realized with real action.

The purpose of this study is to: 1) To know general description of political activities participation social science education students 2) To know social science education students in channeling political participation 3) To know the factors that influence the political participation of social science education students.

To be able to know the purpose of the above research, then in this study using qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. Data collection techniques with the method of observation, interviews and questionnaires. The steps of research or data analysis are carried out by data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. Checking the validity of the data with triangulation techniques and extending the participation of researchers in research.

From the results of this study, it shows that: 1) The knowledge of social science education students about political participation is quite good, but their knowledge of political participation is not many students who implement real life, 2) The way that social science education students do in channeling political participation activities is by participating in elections, joining organizations both intra-campus and extra-campus organizations and expressing opinions in public such as demonstrations, 3) Factors influencing social science education students to participate in politics include themselves, without coercion and the desire to sue elected candidates for leaders.

Keywords: Political Participation Activities, Social Sciences Education Students

ABSTRAK

Masruroh, Eni'matul. 2019. Kegiatan Partisipasi Politik Mahasiswa Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial, Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Skripsi: Ulfah Muhayani, M.PP.

Dunia perpolitikan selalu memberi warna sendiri pada sebuah negara. Banyak isu, adu pendapat, sampai terjadi perpecahan antar kelompok sering mengiringinya yang mana terjadi di Indonesia akhir-akhir ini. Maka peran mahasiswa yang juga sebagai kaum intelektual pun dituntut memiliki andil yang besar, dalam meluruskan dan memfikirkan secara kritis tentang isu-isu yang ada ditengah masyarakat. Salah satunya dengan ikut partisipasi politik. Namun, fakta yang telihat saat ini walaupun banyak mahasiswa yang memahami makna tentang partisipasi politik akan tetapi belum diimbangi dengan aksi nyata.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk: 1) Mengetahui secara umum gambaran kegiatan partisipasi politik mahasiswa jurusan pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial, 2) Mengetahui mahasiswa jurusan pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial dalam menyalurkan partisipasi politik, 3) Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi partisipasi politik mahaswa jurusan pendidikan ilmu pengrtahuan sosial.

Untuk dapat mengetahui tujuan penelitian diatas, maka dalam penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan metode observasi, wawancara serta angket. Langkah-langkah penelitian atau analisis data yang dilakukan adalah dengan pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data dan pengambilan kesimpulan. Pengecekan validitas data dengan teknik triangulasi dan memperpanjang keikutsertaan peneliti dalam penelitian.

Dari hasil penelitian ini, menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Pengetahuan mahasiswa jurusan pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial tentang partisipasi politik sudah cukup baik, namun pengetahuan mereka tentang partisipasi politik belum banyak mahasiswa yang mengimplementasikan kehidupan nyata, 2) Cara yang dilakukan mahasiswa jurusan pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial dalam menyalurkan partisipasi politik adalah dengan ikut pemilu, ikut organisasi baik organisasi intra kampus maupun organisasi ekstra kampus serta mengemukakan pendapat didepan publik seperti demo, 3) Faktor yang memepengaruhi mahasiswa pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial ikut berpartisipasi politik antara lain dari diri sendiri, tanpa paksaan dan adanya keinginan menuntut kepada para calon pemimpin yang terpilih.

Kata Kunci: Kegiatan Partisipasi Politik, Mahasiswa Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial

مستلخص البحث

عالم السياسة يعطي دائما لونه الخاص لبلد ما. العديد من القضايا والمناقشات ، إلى أن تتوافق الانقسامات بين المجموعات مع ما حدث في إندونيسيا مؤخرًا. لذا فإن دور الطلاب المثقفين مطلوب منهم أيضًا أن يكون لهم نصيب كبير في الاستقامة والتفكير الناقد في القضايا الموجودة في المجتمع. واحد منهم هو المشاركة في المشاركة السياسية. ومع ذلك ، فإن الحقائق التي يتم رؤيتها اليوم على الرغم من أن العديد من الطلاب يفهمون معنى المشاركة السياسية ولكن لم يقابلها عمل حقيقي.

الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو: ١) معرفة بشكل عام وصف أنشطة المشاركة السياسية للطلاب المتخصصين في تعليم العلوم الاجتماعية, ٢) معرفة الطلاب المتخصصين في تعليم العلوم الاجتماعية في توجيه المشاركة السياسية , ٣) معرفة العوامل التي تؤثر على المشاركة السياسية للطلاب المتخصصين في تعليم العلوم الاجتماعية.

لتكون قادرًا على معرفة الغرض من البحث أعلاه ، ثم في هذه الدراسة باستخدام البحث النوعي مع نهج الظواهر. تقنيات جمع البيانات مع طريقة الملاحظة والمقابلات والاستبيانات. يتم تنفيذ خطوات البحث أو تحليل البيانات من خلال جمع البيانات وتقليل البيانات وعرض البيانات واستنتاجها. التحقق من صحة البيانات باستخدام تقنيات التثليث وتوسيع مشاركة الباحثين في البحوث.

من نتائج هذه الدراسة ، أظهرت ما يلي: ١) معرفة الطلاب تخصص في تعليم العلوم الاجتماعية حول المشاركة السياسية جيدة جدا, ولكن معرفتهم بالمشاركة السياسية ليست بعد العديد من الطلاب الذين ينفذون الحياة الحقيقية, ٢) تتمثل الطريقة التي يتخصص بها الطلاب في تعليم العلوم الاجتماعية في توجيه المشاركة السياسية في المشاركة في الانتخابات والانضمام إلى المنظمات داخل الحرم الجامعي والمنظمات خارج الحرم الجامعي والتعبير عن الآراء في الأماكن العامة مثل المظاهرات , ٣) العوامل التي تؤثر على طلاب تعليم العلوم الاجتماعية المشاركة السياسة ، من بين أمور أخرى ، من نفسه ، دون إكراه والرغبة في مقاضاة القادة المنتخبين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: أنشطة المشاركة السياسية، طلاب التربية الاجتماعية

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The discussion of political participation is actually a part of behavioralism in political science, an important part in the study of political development. Political participation literally means participation in a political context. This refers to citizen participation in various political processes. Involvement of citizens in all stages of policy, starting from decision making to decision making, including opportunities to participate in the implementation of decision.[1]

Samuel P. Huntington and Joan M. Nelson who define political participation as citizen activities that act as individuals, which are intended to influence decision making by the government.[2] Likewise, Miriam Budiardjo in his writing on participation and political parties more broadly defines political participation in general as an activity of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life, namely by choosing state leaders and directly or indirectly influencing government policy (public policy).[3] Keith Fault in his book Sosiologi Politik: Pengantar Kritis limits the notion of political participation as individual and group active involvement in

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[1] Yalvema Miaz, *Partisipasi Politik: Pola Pola Perilaku Pemilih Pemilu Masa Orde Baru dan Reformasi* (Padang: UNP Press,2012), p. 20.
[2] Samuel P. Dan Joan M. Nelson, *No Easy Choice: Political Participation in Developing Countries ,* terj Partisipasi Politik di Negara Berkembang, cet: kedua, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
[3] Miriam Budiardjo (ed), *Partisipasi dan Partai Politik* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, 1982), p. 1.

government processes that have an impact on their lives. This includes involvement in making decisions and opposition actions. According to him the most important thing in political participation is the active process of someone who may be a member of a party or pressure group, but does not play an active role in the organization. Actions of active involvement can include conventional political participation such as giving voting rights, occupying certain positions, campaigning for a political party, or unconventional actions that are considered valid such as signing petitions, participating in peaceful or illegal demonstrations such as violent protests or refusing to pay takes.[4] From the above understanding, it can be concluded that the participation of the public in political participation does not have to be a representative of legislative who sits in the seat of government, but is also actively involved in influencing every policy made by the government and aware of its position as citizens by voting on during the election of the head of government.

There are five things that cause a movement towards participation. *First,* modernization: marked by commercialization of agriculture, industrialization of increased urbanization, spread of literacy skills, improvement of education, and development of mass media. This factor is one of the supporters of public awareness in political participation. *Second*, changes in social class structure. The social class structure emphasizes that anyone has the right to participate in political decision making that changes the pattern of political participation

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[4] Keith Faulks, *Sosiologi Politik: Pengantar Kritis*, terj., Helmi Mahadi dan Shohifullah (Bandung: Nusa Media, 2010), p. 226-227.

without any difference. *Third*, the influence of intellectuals and modern mass communication. Referring to the first factor of education and the level of reading and writing is also a major factor in the level of community participation. This was shown by intellectuals such as scholars, philosophers, writers and journalists often expressing ideas about egalitarianism and nationalism to society. This reality will have a good and positive impact on increasing widespread mass participation in the political decision-making process. Likewise, modern communication and transportation can accelerate the transfer of ideas to the public. *Fourth*, conflicts between groups of political leaders. The emergence of conflict, fighting ideas and political competition among elites in seeking support to the masses of the people. Activities like this can indirectly force or influence the community to voice their voting rights. *Fifth*, high attention from the government in social, economic and cultural matters. The more fields of activity that are shown for the government will provide additional tasks and actions that must be taken by the government which increasingly touches the activities of everyday people. This has become a forum for the community to take part in making political decisions.[5]

As a country that adheres to a democratic system with the slogan of the people, by the people and for the people, political participation is an important aspect in a state order. The participation of the public in every move of the government both in determining policies and voicing voices in choosing

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[5] Andrias Darmayadi, *Pergerakan Mahasiswa Dalam Perspektif Partisipasi Politik : Partisipasi Otonom Atau Mobilisasi* , Majalah Ilmiah UNIKOM , Vol.9, No. 1 (Bandung: Universitas Komputer Indonesia), hlm 61-62. Mengutip dari C.H.Dodd,, dalam Political Development , yang telah diterjemahkan menjadi Pembangunan Politik, Jakarta: Bina Aksara 1986, p. 19-22.

leaders and representatives of the people is very important. That shows the characteristic of political modernization. Looking at the political reality now, until now the holders of government leadership are still determined by the ruling elite. Citizens who only consist of simple people tend to be underestimated in political processes. Although in general some Indonesian citizens have become literate by the name of politics but are still relatively very small.

According to political sociology terminology, which has been explained by Yalvema Miaz, if many people who participate in politics show that community political education has succeeded and shows that the implementation of democracy is getting better. As a feature of the high level of community participation is shown by the many people who follow and understand political issues and participate or want to involve themselves in various political activities. Conversely, if the level of community political participation is low, then the implementation of democracy that has been implemented cannot be said to be successful and the level of political participation of the people is less or even not at all interested in election issues and other constitutional.[6]

We know that these years are political years. In the previous year, namely in 2018 simultaneous regional elections were held to elect the Governor and Deputy Governor of Peace in a peaceful, safe and smooth manner. This year,

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[6] Yalvema Miaz, *Partisipasi Politik: Pola Pola Perilaku Pemilih Pemilu Masa Orde Baru dan Reformasi,* .... p. 21.

in 2019 we have held a democratic party in simultaneous elections to elect the President, Vice President and Legislative Candidates by holding elections that can be said to be successful. Because in this year's election the level of community participation in distributing their votes was approximately 80% compared to 2014 which was only around 70%.

But behind the success of this year's election, many events were very sad. Issues arising, slander and mutual accusations between groups make divisions among the community only due to problems with differing political views and choices. In addition, with the sophistication of technology and various social media channels, many irresponsible people want to divide society by making hoaxes. As a critical citizen it is necessary to always filter every information obtained. Even conditions like this still adorn ahead of elections in Indonesia.

The intellectuals are also required to have a big contribution, in straightening and thinking critically about the issues that exist in the community. Therefore, it is necessary for the younger generation to be a driving force in promoting a peaceful and good democracy in the state, especially the role of the students. But lately students are often provoked by an issue, different thoughts and movements, so that the goal of building change for the better is difficult to realize. Frequent demonstrations are considered as a form of movement carried out by young people and students as a form of criticism of the government, but this is no longer a very influential thing in the community because such actions are considered to have been co-opted by the interests of the ruling elite.

From this kind of thing back to its essence as intellectual beings with sensitivity, critical thinking, responsibility, courage, and leadership, having a sense of nationality and being able to mediate and connect aspirations between the community and the government. As a group of intellectuals students are able to become agents of change in the structure of society. Because basically political participation itself is a form of enthusiastic citizens taking part in taking public policies. Ther efore, it is important if all elements of society understand about politics. Understanding of politics can be embedded through educational channels, one of which is on campus. Student political participation becomes more valuable because the presumption of having a better concept of political understanding is the provision gained in learning at the university level.

According to Munawar Sigli, students and politics are a unit that cannot be separated. Given that this country is used to regulating a policy through political patterns and so on, students are required to be involved in making these policies by choosing towards political ideals or interests. If what is chosen is idealism, then the role taken by students can provide a change that has a positive impact on the community, but if what is desired is an interest, of course this can provide new problems and have a very negative impact on the community. So that such conditions can make the expected good governance cannot be realized and no party has a role to play in suppressing government policies. Thus, students still have to return to their roles, as idealists, and implement *Tri Dharma* values well, especially the point of dedication,

especially to the community with political channels in order to encourage the birth of pro-people leaders, through studies that have been conducted.[7]

In this case as a campus higher education institution also provides facilities or a place for students to channel their political participation activities through Organisasi Mahasiswa Intra Kampus (OMIK), this organization is a student organization that is under the auspices of a university and gets funding for student activities from campuses such as the Dewan Esekutif Mahasiswa (DEMA), Senat Mahasiswa (SEMA), Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan (HMJ) and Unit Kegiatan Mahasiswa (UKM). In this student organization, it is a miniature state that implements *trias politica*, where this organization is considered to have a very strategic value for them to learn about political life, because the structure of student organizations also has a division of power.

In addition there are also Organisasi Mahasiswa Ektra Kampus (OMEK) which are student organizations that are not under the auspices of the campus where the funding of each activity comes from voluntary members such as student movement organizations such as Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia (PMII), Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (HMI), Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyyah (IMM), and many more. In addition there is also ORDA (Organisasi Daerah) which is formed only to accommodate students from the same area and also many activities that are often carried out. However, the participation of social science education students in the organization is very

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[7] Munawar Sigli, *Mahasiswa Dan Politik Antara Idelalisme Atau Kepentingan* (http://www.political-club.com/2017/05/mahasiswa-dan-politik-antara-idelalisme.html, access May 2017 at 11.20 WIB)

little at least no more than 50%. Where in this organization students will train themselves to organize, learn to run an activity and train students to become leaders and even hold a Pemilu Raya (PEMIRA) to elect prospective leaders of each organization especially intra-campus organizations. In addition, with the existence of student organizations to increase political participation, students are expected to also be critical of campus internal problems such as criticizing each rector's policy along with its ranks and problems with the government in a good and right way rather than being anarchist.

Judging from the political problems in this country, there are many students who are literate about political activities or political issues that exist today. Like students Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (P.IPS) UIN Malang where they were also given lessons on citizenship courses, political sociology, and other social sciences they must have understood the meaning of politics itself. As a social student, you must definitely be active in participating in politics and involved in an organization.

From the results of the initial interviews some P.IPS UIN Malang students most of them have understood the importance of political participation such as being able to be critical in responding to political issues, as well as covering what is discussed in politics. However, judging by their response, their interest in politics is not high enough and sometimes some students have not directly appreciated the political activities on campus such as giving voting rights in campus elections and actively participating in organizations on campus. Another reason they did not participate in the organization was

because they could not divide the time between college and organization and sometimes students now focus more on how to get good academic value rather than joining an organization in the campus.

The low level of student participation, for example, can be seen from the results of votes in PEMILWA (Pemilihan Mahasiswa) or also commonly called PEMIRA (Pemilu Raya) on February 2019. The list of Permanent Voters of the Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) amounts to 3,185. while all students who voted were 1,310. For the number of votes that were included in the election of the chairman of the Student Association of P.IPS 173, the total number of P.IPS students was approximately 700 students. From this, the writer hopes that there will be an evaluation and improvement for the PEMILWA activities. This apathetic attitude is very unfortunate. Because PEMILWA is held as one of the early gates of the campus's political direction going forward, because with the PEMILWA we can determine who will lead representing FTIK UIN Malang especially for the next year. This activity is expected to be a means to build student political awareness as well as an effort to create good or good citizenship and democratic citizens.

In addition to participating in organizational activities, PEMILWA, there are still a lot of political participation activities carried out by social science education students such as discussions with members of the organization, social services, and even with demonstrations.

Based on the background explanation above, the researcher was interested in researching about ''**Political Participation Activities of Social**

Science Education Students at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang''.

B. **Focus of the Research**

Based on the background research above, the focus of this research as follows:

1. What is the general description of political participation activities of social science education students at UIN Malang?

2. How do students of social science education at UIN Malang in channeling political participation?

3. What are the factors that influence the political participation of social science education students at UIN Malang?

C. **Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of this research are as follow:

1. To know a general description of the political participation activities of social science education students at UIN Malang.

2. To find out about of social science education students in channeling political participation at UIN Malang.

3. To find out the factors that influence the political participation of social science education students at UIN Malang.

D. Significance of the Research

The results of the research obtained are expected to benefit as follow:

1. For researchers

   This research is expected to provide additional knowledge for researchers about political participation and students' political ability.

2. For Students

   It is expected to be used as a reference, especially in research that is still related.

3. For Departement

   Can be an evaluation, especially the department and also organizations, for increasing knowledge about the importance of political participation.

E. Originality of the Research

Research problems related to political participation are no longer new research. Many researchers, especially students majoring in social sciences and law, have done a lot of research on this issue. So that there is already some literature that discusses the issue, but there is no literature and previous scientific studies that specifically discuss the title of this.

In order for the results of this study to be more focused on the subject matter and not many errors, the researcher chose several literatures that were still related to the discussion which was intended, among:

1. Tri Wiratno, Atik Catur Budiati dan Siany Indria Liestyasari written in 2015 about ''*Strategi Penerapan Pendidikan Politik sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Partisipasi Politik di Kalangan Mahasiswa (Kajian Fenomenologi Mahasiswa Fkip UNS Tahun 2016/2017)*''. The results of the study showed that FKIP UNS students' political participation in the BEM FKIP UNS presidential election was still low. Not entirely students use their right to vote to elect presidential candidates for the BEM FKIP UNS. In addition, the results of the study also showed that students chose it because it was caused by two groups, namely an invitation from friends to vote, and a desire to "sue" the selected presidential candidate for the BEM FKIP UNS. [8]

2. Susi Susanti, written in 2015 about '' *Mahasiswa Dan Politik Kampus Studi Kasus Partisipasi Mahasiswa Fisip Dalam Pemilihan Raya Universitas Riau Tahun 2015''*, the results show that the level of student political is good. [9]

3. Mardi Widodo, written in 2015 about '' *Pengaruh Pendidikan Demokrasi Melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Terhadap Partisipasi Politik*

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[8] Tri Wiratno, Atik Catur Budiati dan Siany Indria Liestyasari, *Strategi Penerapan Pendidikan Politik Sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Partisipasi Politik Di Kalangan Mahasiswa (Kajian Fenomenologi Mahasiswa FKIP UNS Tahun 2016/2017.* Jurnal, Universitas Sebelas March, 2015. p. 7.
[9] Susi Susanti, *Mahasiswa Dan Politik Kampus Studi Kasus Partisipasi Mahasiswa Fisip Dalam Pemilihan Raya Universitas Riau Tahun 2015,* Jurnal, Universitas Riau, 2015. p. 14

Mahasiswa Dalam Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah'' From the results of the study showed that significant and positive democratic education through citizenship education with indicators of student activities in organizing against student political participation in regional head.[10]

Table 1.1 Originality of Research

No	Name of Researcher, Title, Form (thesis / thesis / journal / etc).Publisher and Research Year	Similarities	Differences	Research Originality
1	Tri Wiratno, Atik Catur Budiati dan Siany Indria Liestyasari , Journal, Strategi Penerapan Pendidikan Politik sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Partisipasi Politik di Kalangan Mahasiswa (Kajian Fenomenologi Mahasiswa Fkip Uns Tahun 2016/2017) .2016	Political participation of students	This research focuses on the application of political education in student political participation, while the authors focus on student political participation	The results of this study were that many students in the BEM FKIP UNS presidential election did not use their voting rights.
2	Susi Susanti, Journal, Mahasiswa Dan Politik Kampus Studi Kasus Partisipasi Mahasiswa Fisip Dalam Pemilihan	Political participation of students	This study looks at the level of student political participation in campus	From journal that the students were enthusiastic in participating in the general election.

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[10] Mardi Widodo, *Pengaruh Pendidikan Demokrasi Melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Terhadap Partisipasi Politik Mahasiswa Dalam Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah: Studi pada Fakultas-Fakultas Universitas Ronggolawe Tuban* , Disertasi, (UPI Bandung, 2015) .p. 210

	Raya Universitas Riau Tahun 2015, 2015.		elections, while researchers focus on research on the political participation of students in the P.IPS department	
3	Mardi Widodo, Dissertation, Pengaruh Pendidikan Demokrasi Melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Terhadap Partisipasi Politik Mahasiswa Dalam Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah (2015)	Increase of political participation	The focus of this study wants to see the effect of citizenship education on student political participation in the PILKADA, while researchers directly focus on the political participation of P.IPS students.	The results of this study indicate that there is a significant and positive influence on democratic education through citizenship education with indicators of student activities in organizing student political participation in regional head elections.

From some previous research literature, researchers have a different research focus. Research conducted by researchers now focuses on the general description of political participation, how to channel political participation, and the factors that influence political participation students of P.IPS UIN Malang.

F. Definition of Term

This study took the title ''Political Participation Activities of Social Science Education Students at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang ''. In order to avoid a different interpretation from the above research, then there are terms that need to be explained as:

1. Political Participaton

Political participation is the voluntary activities of citizens of the community through which they take part in the ruling process, whether directly or indirectly, in the process of forming public policies. In this study, we will look at the political participation of P.IPS students in their involvement in political life.

2. Activities

Activity is everything that is done by humans to achieve goals. In this study the intended activities are all activities carried out by P.IPS students in political participation.

3. Students

Students are the nickname shown by someone who is studying in both private and public universities. Student calls are always pinned to someone if they are still in the process of getting a bachelor's degree to doctorate. Students who are appointed in this study are students of the P.IPS UIN Malang.

G. Systematics Discussion

In the discussion the research is divided into several chapters which are published sequentially as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction

This introduction chapter contains background, research focus, research objectives, benefits of research, research originality, definition of terms and systematic discussion.

Chapter II: Literature Review

In this chapter of the literature review, explain the explanation of: The theoretical foundation that will discuss: 1) Political participation, by discussing several points definition of political participation, forms of political participation, political culture, factors that influence political participation, 2) Activites, and 3) Students, as well as discussing the conceptual framework.

Chapter III: Research Methods

This chapter provides an explanation of the methods used by researchers in research. Includes approach and type of research, attendance of researcher, location of research, data and data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis, data validity techniques, research procedures.

Chapter IV: Exposure Data and Research Findings

Is a chapter that describes the findings in the field in accordance with the focus of the research, namely 1) General description of political participation activities of the students of Social Sciences Education at UIN Malang 2) Students of social science education students at UIN Malang in channeling political participation, 3) Factors factors that influence the political participation of social science education stdents of UIN Malang.

Chapter V: Discussion

In this chapter, we discuss the data analysis. The researcher will analyze the data obtained from the field to interpret the data from the research results.

Chapter VI: Closing

It is a chapter that contains conclusions from all chapters discussed starting from the first chapter to the fifth chapter. So in chapter six it contains conclusions and suggestions

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. **Theoretical Framework**

1. **Political Participation**

a. **Definition of Political Participation**

The definition of political participation is understood by combining two concepts, namely participation and politics. Etymologically, the concept of participation can be traced to the root of English, namely the word part. If the word 'part' is developed into a verb, this word becomes 'to participate', which means taking part.[11]

In life as a community participation is taking part in a public activity. In Indonesia there are many public activities that have political and non-political dimensions which can be carried out well because of the participation of citizens, both in general elections and other political activities. These activities are called participation.

While politics itself is understood as the process of forming and sharing power in society, among others, in the form of a decision-making process, especially in the country. It can also be understood the interaction between the authorities and those who are controlled. In addition, politics is also viewed from a different perspective, for

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[11] Damsar, *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2012), p. 177

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example: (1) politics is seen as an effort pursued by citizens to realize a common good, (2) politics is understood as relating to government and state administration, (3) politics is an activity directed to get and maintain power in society, and (4) politics is everything about the process of formulating and implementing public policy. In the context of understanding politics it needs to be understood also about political power, legitimacy, political systems, political behavior, political participation, political processes, and also no less important to know the ins and outs of political parties.[12]

From the two meanings above, political participation can be explained as taking part, participating in or participating in activities related to power, authority, public life, government, state, conflict and conflict resolution, policy, decision making, and distribution or allocation. The definition of the merging of meaning has provided an understanding of what the scope of the concept of political sociology is.[13]

Understanding of political participation according to the explanation above has a very broad meaning. Therefore it is necessary to look at some views on the notion of political participation according to some experts. Many experts provide an understanding of political participation. According to Ramlan Surbakti political participation is

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[12] Elly M. Setiadi dan Usman Kolip, *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*, p.4.
[13] Damsar, *op.cit*., p. 179.

the participation of ordinary citizens in determining all decisions that affect or affect his life.[14] While Miriam Budiarjo gives an understanding of political participation as an activity of a person or group of people to actively participate in political life, namely by choosing state leaders directly or indirectly influencing government policy.[15] According to Gabriel Almond political participation is not only limited to taking part or role in the context of political activities. However, according to him participation is always preceded by an articulation of interests in which an individual is able to control political resources, such as political party leaders or a political dictator.[16]

From the above understanding it can be concluded that political participation is an activity or awareness as citizens to be involved in the political sphere.

The high political participation of a country is a feature of a democratic country. As a democracy, political participation is an important part of political life in Indonesia. Therefore the government must provide opportunities for citizens to participate in political activities as well as citizens must show a high level of political participation.

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[14] Ramlan Surbakti, *Memahami Ilmu Politik*, (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Widisarana Indonesia, 2007), p. 14.
[15] Miriam Budiardjo, *Dasar-dasar Ilmu Politik,* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009), p. 36.
[16] Komarudin Sahid, *Memahami Sosiologi Politik* , (Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2011), p. 176.

b. Forms of Political Participation

The form of participation is divided into five forms, namely: (1) activities relating to general elections; (2) lobbying; (3) activities of political organizations; (4) contact with government officials making and implementing decisions; and (5) influence the political process by violence.

First, activities related to general elections include being a candidate in general elections, using voting rights in elections, campaigning, and being loyal supporters and fanatical political parties of a particular candidate (putting up signs of certain parties and candidates in their own car or house) *Second*, lobbying activities are direct (face-to-face) meetings conducted by individuals or groups with certain government officials or political leaders in order to support or oppose a particular government decision draft. *Third*, an active membership in a political party or administering a political party organization is a third form of political participation. This is due to the fact that the political function is always related to the government and the political process in general, which facilitates various interests in the community into various alternative public policies and then fights for decision makers, and seeks and maintains power through electoral processes and other political methods considered right. *Fourth*, contact with government officials making and implementing decisions that are usually carried out by an individual political actor, for example by

sending a letter to the competent government official on the matter that is being demanded or treated by him. *Fifth*, the fifth form of political participation is to influence the political process with violence. But there are some groups who say that violence is not categorized as a form of political participation.[17]

In Elly and Usman explained that all political activities from the community (not from the government in the general sense) can be violent or cannot be categorized as a form of political participation. These violent activities in general can be categorized into three: (1) political activities that aim to change or replace political / government leaders, such as political assassination, (2) political activities that want to change existing general policies, such as protests, demonstrations, and rebellions, (3) political activities aimed at changing the existing political system, such as the revolution. So, among the three examples of political activities above, whether they are successful or not, they can all be categorized as political participation.[18]

By their nature political participation is grouped into two, namely: (1) autonomous political participation or can be called direct political participation, namely political participation based on the political awareness of each citizen to determine selection; and (2) political participation in the form of mobilization or indirect political

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[17] Elly M. Setiadi dan Usman Kolip, *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*, p.4.
[18] *Ibid*, p. 146-148.

participation, namely political participation mobilized or mobilized by other parties. Thus autonomous political participation is carried out based on the political awareness of each person without any coercion, threat or pure mobilization arising from personal encouragement or will. Whereas mobilized political participation is political participation carried out because it is mobilized, not based on personal awareness, but occurs through coercion, threats and even other acts of violence with the intention of changing people's choices. However, in reality, political participation in general is often carried out in the form of a combination of both (direct and indirect) in the hope that their actions will succeed.[19]

Sastroatmodjo also stated about the forms of political participation based on the number of actors categorized into two namely individual participation and collective participation. Individual participation can be realized such as writing letters containing demands or complaints to the government. Collective participation is that the activities of citizens simultaneously are intended to influence the authorities as in election activities.[20]

Meanwhile Maribath and Goel in Rahman distinguish political participation into several categories: a. Apathy is a person who is ignorant or does not participate and withdraws from the political

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[19] *Ibid*, page. 139

[20] Sudijono Sastroatmodjo, *Partisipasi Politik*, (Semarang,:IKIP Semarang Press, 1995), p. 77

process, b. Spectators are those who have at least voted in elections, c. Gladiators, are those who are actively involved in the political process such as communicators, party activists and community activists, d. Critics, are people who participate in unconventional forms.[21]

From the whole forms of political participation it can be classified into two, namely: active and passive participation.[22] Active participation means activities that are oriented to the political input and output processes, such as proposing a general policy that is different from the policies made by the government, criticizing if there are policy mistakes implemented by the government, or using voting rights in elections to elect government leaders while Passive participation is an activity that is oriented towards the output process. Such as awareness as citizens to obey the government, follow and implement government policies and so on.

c. **Political Culture**

Discussing political participation will certainly also discuss political culture because of how the attitude of political participation in society can conclude the picture of a society's political culture.

Political culture is a pattern of behavior of a society in the life of the state, administration of state administration, government politics, law, norms of habit that are lived out by all members of society every day. It

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[21] Komarudin Sahid, *Memahami Sosiologi Politik*, p.181.

[22] Dr. Basrowi, dkk, *Sosiologi Politik* (Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2012), p. 70.

can also be interpreted as a system of values together with a community that has the awareness to participate in collective decision making and determination of public policy for the whole community.[23]

According to Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, political culture is a characteristic orientation of citizens towards the political system with a variety of parts and attitudes towards the role of citizens in the political system.[24] In other words, various countries have a pattern of beliefs, values and political attitudes that are very different and within these countries. Elements of political culture are formed by life experience, education, and social class. In addition, they also mentioned that political culture as a society's beliefs, attitudes, values, ideas, sentiments, and evaluations about the country's political system and the role of each individual.[25]

Political culture based on the attitude shown is divided into two, namely:

1. Militan Political Culture

This culture considers that difference is not seen as an alternative search, but is seen as an evil and challenging endeavor.

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[23] Elly M. Setiadi dan Usman Kolip, *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*........... p. 95-96.
[24] *Ibid*, p. 96.
[25] Herning Suryo, *Budaya Politik Negara Maju Dan Negara Berkembang: Suatu Perbandingan* , Jurnal Transformasi No. 27 Vol. I Halaman 2017, p. 32

2. Tolerance Political Culture

Where this culture of thinking is centered on problems or ideas that must be assessed, trying to find a reasonable consensus which always opens the door to working together.

While based on its political orientation it is divided into three, namely:

1. Parochial political culture namely the level of political participation is very low, caused by cognitive factors. For example, the level of education is relatively low. Some of the characteristics that indicate this cultural form are as follows:

a) The frequency of orientation to the system is only a general object, an input object, an output object or a person as active participants approaching zero.

b) There is less active role in the community.

c) Not expecting anything from the political system.

d) Parochialism in a inferior political system is more affective and normative than cognitive.

2. Subject political culture namely the level of political participation of the people, has begun to tend to progress, but is still passive. The characteristics of the subject's political culture are:

a) The frequency of high political orientation towards the differentiative political system and the output aspect of the system, but the frequency of orientation towards the input object

in particular, and to the person as an active participant approaching zero

b) Subjects are aware of government authority.

c) The subject orientation is more affective and normative than cognitive

3. Participant political culture where the level of political culture is characterized by high political awareness .

a) The frequency of the political orientation of the system as a general object, the objects of input, output and as active participants approach one.

b) Members of the community are active against political objects.

c) The community acts as an activist.

d) Communities are explicitly oriented towards a comprehensive political system, structure, and political processes, and administrative. [26]

d. Factors that influence political participation

There are several factors that influence a person to participate in political life:

1. Social status and economic

Social and economic factors can influence one's political participation. Because a person's position in society both from

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[26] Elly M. Setiadi dan Usman Kolip, *op.cit.,* p. 106-107.

heredity, education, work and economic conditions can affect a person in political participation. Groups of people with low social and economic status usually have low political participation because they feel they have no free time for political activities, there is no economic guarantee to do something about the political environment, lack of access to information and alternatives, and profit and loss from political decisions for this group is lower than the threat to the interests of high social and economic status groups from political decisions.

That is, if the community with high social and economic status has something to be considered, then they tend to actively participate in politics so that what they have can survive or even be added, while for the lower classes there is nothing to be maintained except what they have and worry about losing what they have now, so it tends not to participate and politics.[27]

2. Political awareness

If someone wants to participate in politics it does not arise by itself but there are stimuli that arise such as often participating in discussions about politics through mass media or often learning about politics. Very often in political life, many people do not know deeply about politics but are involved in politics.

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[27] *Ibid*, p.155.

3. Situation or political environment

The surrounding situation can affect someone both family, atmosphere, people around us and the environment. One of them if it is in a political environment. A conducive and comfortable political environment can make people who are initially unhappy with politics become happy to participate in political life.

4. Trust in the goverment

Trust in the government is someone's assessment of the government whether he thinks the government can be trusted and can be influenced or not, both in making policies or implementing government.[28]

Jeffry M. Piage in his book Elly and Usman Kolip divides four types on this factor, namely: 1) If someone has political awareness, high attitudes and beliefs towards the government, then political participation is active, 2) If someone has political awareness, attitude and trust in the government is low so political participation will be apathetic, 3) militant-radical, if the person has high political awareness but has a low attitude and trust in the government, 4) someone who has a low political awareness, but has an attitude and high trust in the government, so participation is called passive. [29]

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[28] Ahclak Asmara Yasa, *Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Pada Pilkada Serentak 2015 Di Kabupaten Gowa (Studi Terhadap Pemilih Pemula Di Kel.Batang Kaluku Kec.Somba Opu Kab.Gowa)*, Skripsi Ilmu Politik Jurusan Ilmu Politik Fakultas Ushuluddin Filsafat dan Politik UIN Alauddin Makassar
[29] Elly M. Setiadi dan Usman Kolip, *op.cit.,* p. 154.

2. Activities

According to Soerjono Soekanto, the understanding of activities when viewed from the sociological aspect is encouragement or behavior and organized goals or things done by humans.

Basically all things done by humans in everyday life can be said to be a lot of activities. Means whether or not these activities depend on theindividual.

In this research the activities that will be discussed are more related to political participation activities that occur on campus. Political activities covered by the concept of political participation have various forms and intensities. The number of people participating in political participation activities does not take up too much time, such as taking part in general elections on campus or just writing issues about politics. Likewise, many political participation activities actively and full-time involve themselves in politics. Like being a member of an organization, the leader of the organization, organizing an event or taking part in a demonstration against a policy.

3. Students

In the book, *Petunjuk Praktis Cara Mahasiswa Belajar di Perguruan Tinggi* by Yahya Ganda explained that etymologically, students come from the words maha and students. So students are big students, presumably different behaviors and treatments for them

compared to ordinary students. The most striking difference is the mental, attitude, and aspects of independence.[30] In addition, he also explained that students are individuals who pursue disciplines in a solid manner, which in undergoing a series of lectures is greatly influenced by their own abilities, because usually in the learning process students are already working or preoccupied with an organization.

According to Law No. 12 of 2012 students are students at the level of Higher Education.[31] It can also be explained that students are the indicated calling for someone who is studying in a university either in a university, institute or in a polytechnic with the fields pursued according to their respective expertise. Usually students can get a higher education after completing from High School / equivalent. In Indonesia alone, an average person enters a college bench is around 17 years old, but there are also more or less for the undergraduate level.

As young people, intellectuals and the next generation who are considered to think critically, deftly and able to make changes to the country, they are given the space and opportunity to study in college in the hope that they can act as smart, skilled, dedicative leaders both as leaders community or in the world of work.

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[30] Yahya Ganda, *Petunjuk Praktis Cara Mahasiswa Belajar Di Perguruan Tinggi* (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2004), p. 266.
[31] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pendidikan Tinggi, pasal 1 ayat 15.

With these great hopes, a university has a *Tri Dharma* of Higher Education. The Tridharma of Higher Education is the obligation of Higher Education to organize education, research, and community service. [32] The contents are as follows:

1. Education

   Education is a conscious and planned effort to realize a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and country.[33]

2. Research

   Research is activities carried out according to scientific principles and methods systematically to obtain information, data, and information relating to the understanding and / or testing of a branch of science and technology.

3. Community service

   Community service is the activity of academicians who utilize Science and Technology to advance people's welfare and educate the life of the nation .[34]

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[32] *Ibid,* Pasal 1 Ayat 9

[33] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional, pasal 1 ayat 1.

[34] Sutrisna Wibawa, *Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi (Pendidikan Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat),* Materi disampaikan Disampaikan dalam Rapat Perencanaan Pengawasan Proses Bisnis Perguruan Tinggi Negeri , Yogyakarta 29 March 2017

The three obligations of this college must be owned by a college when academic activities take place. These three obligations are obligations that must be carried out and developed continuously by the entire academic community including lecturers and students.
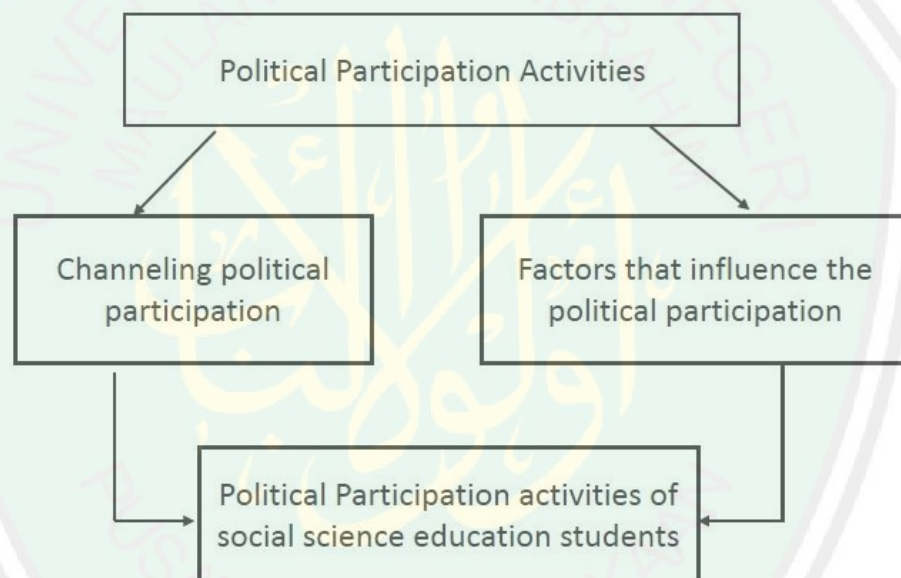
B. Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

From the above framework, it can be explained that this research was conducted to find out how P.IPS students channel their political participation and the factors that influence political participation so that they can know in general the political participation of students P.IPS UIN Malang.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Approaches and Types of the Research

The researcher uses qualitative research methods which explain a problem with detailed limits, correct and accurate data retrieval and include a variety of reliable information sources. The approach used is the phenomenology approach. Phenomenology is a phenomenon that is directly related and carried out by researchers who describe the facts. The researcher describes this writing in a descriptive way, namely as a problem-solving procedure that is surrounded by describing the situation or subject and object of research (someone, institution, society, etc.) at present based on reliable facts.

In qualitative research the researcher is the main data collection tool. Therefore researchers involve part of their time to be directly in the research location. This is done because in qualitative research when utilizing non-human tools it is very unlikely to make adjustments to the realities in the field. In addition, only humans are tools that can relate to respondents or other objects, and only humans can understand the link between reality in the field.[35]

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[35] Lexy J. Moelong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT.Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014), p. 9

B. Attedance of the Reseacher

Based on qualitative research, the presence of researchers at the research site is very necessary because the researcher is the main instrument. The researcher acts as a data collector, analyst and presenter of the research results. Therefore, at the time of research, researchers were directly involved in finding data through observation, interviews and questionnaires that had been previously determined.

C. Location of Research

Location of research this research was carried out within the scope at UIN Malang. In this study also carried out at HMJ office. This is to get additional data and information for the author.

D. Data and Data Sources

Data sources in research are subjects where data can be obtained.[36] Meanwhile, according to Lofland and Lofland in Arikunto the main data sources in qualitative research are words, and actions, the rest are additional data such as documents and others.[37] In this study, apart from the data sources mentioned above, researchers also used data sources from:

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[36] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik,* Cet. 13, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2006), p. 129

[37] Lexy J. Moelong, *Metodologi Penelitian ...,* p. 157

1. Primary data

   Primary data is the main data in the study. In research researchers need data to prove the facts in the field. Data obtained through the field or research area from direct observation, in-depth interviews with informants and through questionnaires. The informant retrieval technique in this study was using a purposive sampling technique to get informants.

   Purposive sampling technique is a technique to get a sample by selecting informants who are seen to know best, so that the possibility of the choice of informants can develop according to the needs and stability of researchers in obtaining data. In this technique the researcher chose 3 informants to be interviewed and distributed questionnaires randomly. The researcher chose several objects that could assist in obtaining data by interviewing: The head of HMJ P.IPS, three members of HMJ P.IPS and four students of P.IPS not join or not active organization. This is done by researchers to see the perspective of students who are active in organizations and those who are not. In addition to getting more valid data, the researcher used an open questionnaire technique randomly to 20 social science eduacation students in semester IV and VI. Researchers chose semester IV and VI students because they had already met courses in political sociology where political participation was an important subject in political sociology.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data sources are data collected for other purposes but are reused by expert analysis.[38] In this study, to add to the validity of the data the researchers sought additional information at office of HMJ P.IPS such as the results of voting data in the PEMILWA especially in the selection of chairman HMJ P.IPS and asked for data on the number of P.IPS students in the office P.IPS departement. This additional data is used as a comparison of the data in the field.

In addition, the researchers also completed the data with some photos of political participation activities of P.IPS students, such as photos of PEMILU RAYA, demonstrations, meetings and others.

E. **Data Collection Techniques**

Data collection technique is an effort to collect materials related to research that can be in the form of data, facts, symptoms, and information that is valid (real), realible (reliable), and objective (in accordance with reality). In conducting research, the steps to collecting data are the most important part of conducting research. There are many ways in collecting data according to the nature of the research conducted. The technique used by researchers in collecting data is as follows:

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[38] Robert R. Mayer dan Ernest Greenwood, *Rancangan Penelitian Kebijakan Sosial* (Jakarta: CV. Rajawali, 1984), p. 361.

1. Observation

   According to Sutrisno, observation is observation, attention and systematic recording of an object or phenomena with all senses both directly and indirectly.[39] In this study, this observation was carried out directly in the field by looking at how the political participation of P.IPS students in each activity.

2. Interview

   Interviews are conversations with specific intentions. This conversation is carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks the question and the interviewee who provides the answer to the question.[40] In conducting interviews, it is better for both interviewers and interviewers to have an agreement to choose the right time to conduct interviews so that more information is obtained. In this study the researcher interviewed the head of the HMJ P.IPS, three students of the HMJ P.IPS and four students of P.IPS not join or not active organization. At the time of the interview the researcher conducted the recording, which the recordings could help the researcher to analyze again to get the data. The researcher uses several types of interviews, including the following:

   a. Informal Talk Interviews

      This interview is an interview that is conducted like an ordinary conversation. According to Moelong, the interviewer's

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[39] Sutrisno hadi, *''Metodologi Research Jilid 2''* (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1994) hlm. 136.
[40] Lexy J. Moelong, *Metodologi Penelitian ...,* p. 186

relationship with the interviewee is in a normal, reasonable atmosphere, while the questions and answers like as normal talk in everyday life.[41]

b. Approach Using General Interview Instructions

This type of interview the researcher in conducting an interview only needs to prepare a framework and outline the points formulated do not need to be asked in sequence. This is only intended so that the planned points can be fully covered.[42] Researchers in conducting interviews only prepare basic questions in a small note.

Table 3.1 List of students informants

No.	Name of Students	Semester	Position
1.	Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus	IV	The head of HMJ P.IPS
2.	Zumrotun Sholikah	IV	Member of HMJ P.IPS
3.	Nira Mawadah	IV	Member of HMJ P.IPS
4.	Muhammad Yusron Habibi	IV	Member of HMJ P.IPS
5.	Rizka Kurnia Dewi	IV	Student of P.IPS
6.	Rada Kusuma Devi	IV	Student of P.IPS
7.	Nur Aini	VI	Student of P.IPS
8.	Fidya Rahayudin	VI	Student of P.IPS

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[41] *Ibid*, p. 187.
[42] *Ibid,*

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a research data collection tool that is used to collect data by making a list of questions in writing and then by the resource person will also be filled with written methods. By the wider community, questionnaires are often also referred to as questionnaires. In this study researchers used an open questionnaire. Open questionnaires, namely questionnaires that the system answers do not use multiple choices or yes or no, so that respondents (resource persons) can freely fill out questions in the questionnaire with their own answers and opinions without being limited by alternative answers to the questionnaire. In this study, researchers used an open questionnaire technique randomly to 20 social science education students in semester IV and VI with a list of questions:

Research Focus 1

1. What do you know about political participation?

2. What reasons underlie you for participating in politics?

3. How do you view about political participation students of P.IPS UIN Malang?

Research Focus 2

1. Are you an active member of an Organisasi Mahasiswa Intra Kampus (OMIK) or Organisasi Mahasiswa Ektra Kampus (OMEK)? what organization do you follow ?

2. How do you as a students of P.IPS UIN Malang in channelling political participation?

3. Do you issue your voting rights if there is an election? Give the reason!

4. Do you often follow or see debates from prospective HMJ chairpersons, candidates for BEM FITK or student presidential candidates?

5. Have you ever protested against policies made by government policies or policies within the campus?

6. How do you protest?

Research Focus 3

1. Do you participate in politics according to your own wishes? If yes give the reason and if not give the reason!

2. Do you participate in politics because of the influence of the influence of the mass media or the environment around you?

3. Do social status and economic conditions also affect your political participation?

4. When using election rights to elect your future leaders, you also think of the credibility of prospective leaders as a means to "demand" in other words, voting is an opportunity to realize hope or a place to demand changes in a particular sector?

F. Data Analysis

After the research data is collected from the results of data collection the next step is data analysis carried out by the researcher. Data analysis is the

process of organizing and sorting data into patterns of categories, and basic description units so that themes can be found and work hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data.

The data analysis used in this study is to use Miles and Huberman interactive data analysis The process of data analysis According to Miles and Huberman is done through 4 stages, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion.[43] Here's the explanation Berikut:

1. Data collection

    In this study, for data collection researchers explored data through interviews and questionnaires. In addition, in order to obtain valid research results, researchers also searched for data related to research at the office HMJ P.IPS and the office P.IPS department.

2. Data reduction

    Data reduction according to Miles and Huberman is an activity of the selection process, focusing on simplifying, abstracting and transforming raw data obtained from the records written in the field.[44] According to Sugiyono, reducing data means summarizing, sorting out key points, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns, and removing unnecessary. [45]

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[43] Miles, Matthew B. dan A Michael Huberman, *Analisis Data Kualitatif* (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press, 1992), p.15-21.
[44] Huberman A.Mikel & Miles M.B, *Qualitative Data Analisis*, (Beverly Hills: SAGE Publication, Inc, 1992), p. 16.
[45] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), p. 337

So that in qualitative research that data reduction continues throughout the research. In this case the researcher collected data during the study. Researchers must be able to record data in the form of field notes, selecting each data that is focused on research.

3. Presentation of data

After data reduction, the next step is to present the data. In qualitative research the presentation of data can be in the form of sentences or words that relate to the focus of the research. In this study the presentation of data in the form of text that is narrative. So that in the presentation of the data must be arranged systematically so that the data obtained can explain the research findings. So from that the researcher tried to compile information systematically with words that were easy to understand. The figures that appear in this study are not intended to be analyzed quantitatively, but only as a complement to qualitative analysis for the achievement of the objectives of this study.

4. Taking conclusions

The final step of this interactive analysis is conclusions. To lead to the results of this conclusion, of course, based on the results of data analysis, both from observations, interviews and questionnaires recorded as detailed as possible, collected into a field note and have been analyzed so as to provide a clear conclusion as a whole.

In taking conclusions, researchers use inductive analysis. Inductive analysis is a way of thinking that departs from specific facts then the facts

are taken in general.[46] Researchers use this analysis to draw general conclusions from specific data in the field.

Following is the interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman:
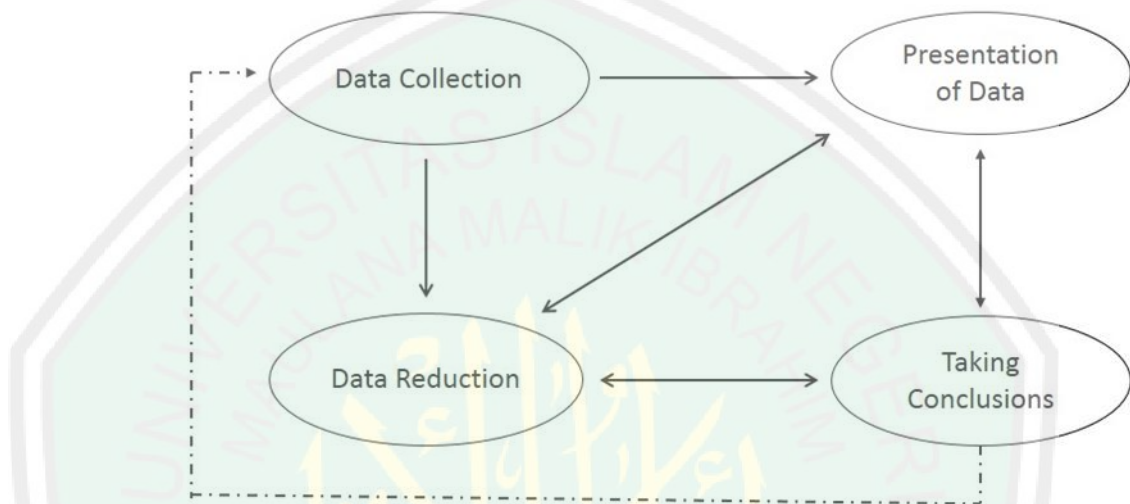
Figure 3.1 Interactive Analysis Model of Miles And Huberman .

G. Data Validity Techniques

Checking the validity of the data is the most important process in the study because it affects the acceptance of the research results. Therefore, the data validity is checked. In checking data, the researcher applies the following techniques:

1. Triangulation technique

Tringual techniques are often used in qualitative research in improving data validity. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data that uses something else. Apart from the data for checking or comparing

[46] Sutrisno Hadi, *Metodologi Research Jilid 1*, (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1993), p. 4.

data.[47] This technique is the most widely used examination through other sources. In this way the researcher can draw solid conclusions not only from one perspective so that the truth can be accepted. In this technique researchers compare data from observations, interviews and questionnaire results and data from other related sources.

Moelong explained how to check the validity by triangulation by: (1) comparing observational data with interview data, (2) comparing what people say in public with what they say personally, (3) comparing what people say about the research situation with what is said all the time, (4) comparing the situation and perspective of someone with various opinions and views of people such as ordinary people, people with high education, people, government people, (5) comparing the results of interviews with the contents of a document related to.

With triangulation used to test the validity of the data obtained, it is expected that the data collected in the entire series of data collection processes are valid data and can be analyzed properly. So that it can provide complete information about the political participation students of P.IPS UIN Malang.

2. Extension of Participation

In addition to using the triangulation technique of data validity checking data, researchers also extended participation. That is, in qualitative research the participation of researchers determines the data obtained. As stated

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[47] Lexy J. Moelong, *Metodologi Penelitian...,* p. 330

above, the researcher is the main instrument. So that the participation of researchers in this case cannot be done in a short time, but requires an extension of participation in the research setting.

H. Research Procedures

In this study there are several steps that must be carried out by the researcher. These stages consist of pre-field stages, field work stages, and data analysis stages.

1. Pre-field stage

   a) Select the research field

   In choosing a field, try to consider the substantive theory and by studying and deepening the focus and problem formulation, to go and explore the field to see if there is a match with the reality in the field. Geographical and practical limitations such as time, cost, energy, need to be considered in determining the location of the study.[48] According to the title of the research, the researcher determined the location of the research at UIN Malang because the subjects of the research involved students of P.IPS UIN Malang.

   b) Prepare Research Proposals

   Preparing proposals that have been approved by supervisors and faculty as a condition in conducting research.

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[48]Lexy J. Moelong, *Metodologi Penelitian ...*, p. 128

2. **Stage of Field Work**

   At this stage the researcher prepared himself and prepared a tool to get the research, especially the questionnaire. In addition to requesting data relating to research at the HMJ P.IPS office the researcher submits a research letter to obtain permission.

3. **Data Analysis Phase**

   The last stage of this research is data analysis. Data that has been obtained from the field are then analyzed in the form of descriptions and analyzed with relevant theories.
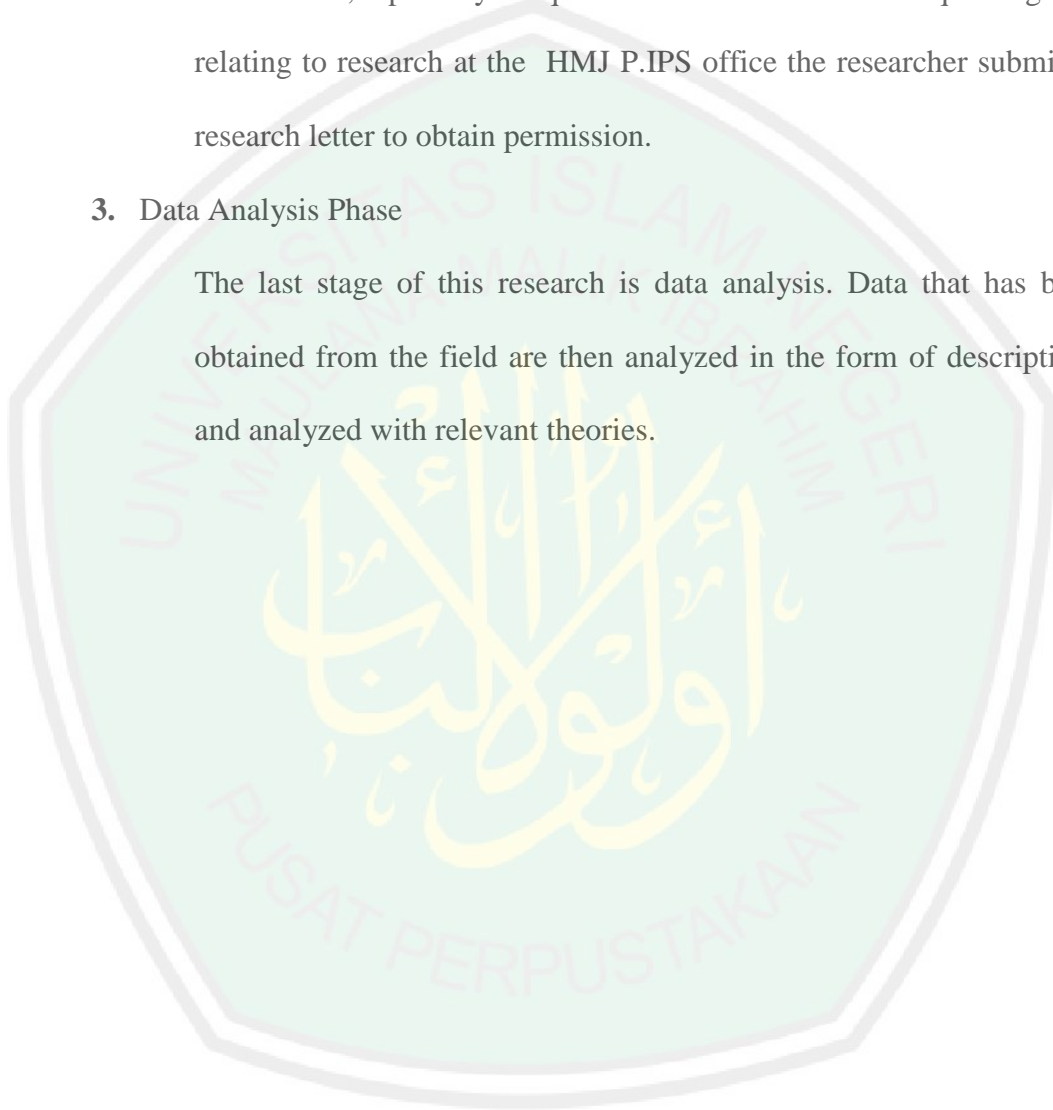
CHAPTER IV

EXPOSURE DATA AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. General Description of Location Research

1. Profile of Social Sciences Education Department

The Study Program of Social Sciences Education (P.IPS) is one of the departments at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training (FITK), Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. The Department of Social Sciences Education is held to support human resources who are able to keep up with the development of science and provide a way out for development barriers. Based on the need for human resource development, especially the need for prospective social studies subject teachers in schools / madrasah and the needs of the business world. [49]

This study program is based on the Decree of the Director General of Institutional Development of Islamic Religion No. E / 138/1999 concerning the Implementation of the Tarbiyah Study Program of the Social Studies Study Program at STAIN Malang dated June 18, 1999, which was followed up by Letter Number 811 / D / T / 2003 dated April 16, 2003 concerning the Recommendation for Opening General Study Programs at STAIN Malang

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[49] http://fitk.uin-malang.ac.id/en/profil-prodi-pips

by Director General of Higher Education Department of Islamic Religion No. DJ.II / 54/2005 concerning the permission to organize a strata (S-1) study program at the Malang East Java State Islamic University (UIN) dated March 28, 2005.

The P.IPS study program has been accredited B by BAN-PT since 2007 with the number 010 / BAN-PT / Ak-X / S1 / V / 2007. The existence of this program is increasingly trusted, especially after routinely participating in the Evaluasi Progam Studi Berbasis Evaluasi Data (EPSBED) since 2008.[50] In 2013 the Social Sciences Education Department made the second accreditation by producing an A based on the Higher Education National Accreditation Board Number 74ISK / BAN-PT / Ak-XV7S / VIII / 2013. The values and ratings are valid from August 24, 2013 to August 24, 2018. At the beginning of the end of December 2018, the P.IPS department is accredited A based on BAN-PT. Currently he is the head of the P.IPS department, Dr. Alfiana Yuli Efiyanti, MA and who served as department secretary Luthfiya Fathi Pusposari, ME.

2. **Vision dan Mission**

   a) Vision

      Becoming a leading Study Program in the implementation of tri dharma tertiary institutions to produce graduates in the field of social science

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[50] *Pedoman Pendidikan Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang* (Malang: FITK UIN Malang, 2015), hlm. 50.

who have spiritual depth, moral majesty, breadth of knowledge and professional maturity, and become the drivers of community progress that are ready to compete at national and international levels in 2030.

b) Mission

a. Organizing superior education to produce educators (teachers) in Social Sciences (IPS) in the madrasah / school environment, Islamic boarding schools, and communities outside of school.

b. Organizing research programs and community services to develop scientific study program.

c. Establish partnerships with stakeholders in the ASEAN region in the aspects of the tri dharma of higher education and entrepreneurship.

3. Purposes and Objectives of the Study Program

a) Purposes

a. The realization of graduates as Social Sciences educators who have pedagogical, professional, personal, social and leadership competencies.

b. The realization of graduates who have the ability to develop innovations in education and / or learning of Social Sciences both nationally and internationally.

c. The realization of graduates who have the competency for entrepreneurship by applying Islamic values.

d. The realization of graduates who are competent for further studies at leading universities both at home and abroad.

e. The realization of the results of research in the field of Social Sciences which is used as a reference for the development of education science.

f. The application of research results in Social Sciences learning practices at madrasah / schools.

g. Establishment of a partnership with the community in the context of developing a Social Sciences education program in madrasas / schools.

b) Objectives

a. Absorption of P.IPS graduates at quality education institutions.

b. The creation of P.IPS graduates who are able to contribute to community life.

c. The increasing number of P.IPS courses that are graduated through assignments / practicum.

d. The increasing number of P.IPS courses whose graduation through testing in the creative thinking skill area.

e. Realization of religious behavior based Social Sciences assessment.

f. The increasing number of scientific works in the field of Social Sciences.

g. Increasing the number and type of community service carried out by the academic community in the Social Sciences field

h. Increased work productivity of the Social Sciences Study Program.

i. Decreasing number of complaints to the services of the Social Sciences Study Program.

j. The increasing number of studies in the Social Sciences field which are published through accredited scientific journals.

k. The variety of research themes in the Social Sciences field. [51]

4. **Number of Active Students in the P.IPS Department**

Table 4.1 Data on Number of Active Students of P.IPS[52]

No.	Year Force	Number of students
1.	2012	13 students
2.	2013	28 students
3.	2014	32 students
4.	2015	148 students
5.	2016	145 students
6.	2017	162 students
7.	2018	153 students
Total		684 students

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[51] http://fitk.uin-malang.ac.id/en/profil-prodi-pips
[52] Data get from office P.IPS departement

B. Exposure Data

In this chapter, the exposure of research data to the results of research conducted in the field will be described. After conducting research in the field by using observations, in-depth interviews and questionnaires so as to obtain the data needed, then the data is then analyzed using descriptive analysis as described above to answer the questions in the formulation of the following problem:

1. General Description Activities of Political Participation of Social Science Education Students at UIN Malang

Students and politics are two things that cannot be separated from the campus environment or community life. As a connector for people's aspirations for every government policy it is necessary for the campus as a miniature for students to play an active role and learn activities related to politics. This is shown to train students to be able to think critically about problems, voice their aspirations well and train students to have a leader spirit.

P.IPS UIN Malang students themselves will not be separated from the subject of political sociology. Where this course will be found between III-V in accordance with the policies of the faculty when marketing courses. In studying the subject of political sociology it will not be separated from the discussion of political participation which is an important part that must be known when studying political sociology. So for students majoring in P.IPS the discussion of political participation is no longer a foreign matter.

In the first problem formulation to find out a general description of the political participation of P.IPS students, collecting data by observation, interviews and also using questionnaires. The researcher has distributed 20 questionnaires to P.IPS students in semester IV and VI. Some of the questions that are the focus of the first research are: a) Knowledge of the meaning of political participation according students of P.IPS departement, b) The reason students of P.IPS department participate in politics and c) The opinion of P.IPS students about the political participation students of P.IPS departement. The following data presentation:

a) Knowledge of the meaning of political participation according students of P.IPS departement

From the results of the questionnaire on the question of political participation, almost all questionnaire answers state that political participation is a person's participation in politics. One of the answers to the questionnaire stated political participation as follows:

> '' Keikutsertaan atau kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh warga negara yang bertujuan untuk mempengaruhi keputusan/ pengambilan keputusan politik. Partispasi politik dilakukan orang dalam posisinya sebagai warga negara, bukan politikus/pegawai dan sifat partisipasi politik adalah sukarela, bukan dimobilisasi oleh negara ataupun partai yang berkuasa. Atau keikutsertaan secara aktif dengan cara memilih pemimpin secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.''[53]

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[53]The answer about political participation in one of the questionnaires, in 15 April 2019

Apart from the results of the questionnaire, researchers also conducted interviews with the Chairperson of the P.IPS Student Association and three members of the P.IPS Student Association. Apart from being students, they are also campus activists who are certainly no stranger to political participation. Like the statement made by the brother of Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus as the chairman of the HMJ P.IPS period 2019/2020:

> '' Kalau partisipasi politik itu, segala bentuk keterlibatan masyarakat dalam kegiatan politik baik dalam segi dalam internalnya maupun dalam beberapa hal yang sudah disepakati yaitu dalam bentuk kebijakan.[54]

Likewise according by Zumrotus Sholikhah who served as a member of the P.IPS Student Association and a member of the PMII organization:

> '' Menurut saya, partisipasi politik adalah sebuah bentuk campur tangan keikutsertaan didalam kegiatan politik dimana hal ini bertujuan untuk meramaikan jalannya kegiatan politik tersebut.''[55]

From the results of the data above, it shows that almost all respondents and informants of students at the P.IPS department have understood the meaning of political participation itself.

b) The reason students of P.IPS department participate in politics

In the reality of political life, there are many reasons for someone to participate in and be apathetic in political activities. In this study, it can be seen that P.IPS students have a tendency to participate politically with

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[54] Interview with Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus as chairman HMJ P.IPS, in 04 May 2019
[55] Interview with Zumrotun Sholikah as member HMJ P.IPS in 03 Mei 2019

an average answer stating the reason, namely because of their obligations as citizens, their role as young people and to demand a better change. As answers in the following questionnaires:

1). Answer with reasons as citizens

'' Alasannya, bahwa terpilihnya pemimpin yang baik, tercapainya kehidupan masyarakat menjadi lebih baik dapat tercapai jika ikut berpartisipasi dalam politik. Saya sebagai masyarakat yang tinggal di negara Indonesia, maka saya harus ikut berpartisipasi dalam politik di Indonesia.''[56]

'' Alasannya bahwa kita semua disini mempunyai hak memilih dan dipilih. Kita berpartisipasi politik berarti kita ikut mendukung berjalannya suatu kebijakan dan untuk mendapatkan partisipasi politik terbaik maka seharusnya seorang warga tidak boleh pasif.''[57]

2) Answer reasons as young people

'' Untuk mewujudkan pentingnya kesadaran berpolitik yang tinggi dan demokrasi dalam proses politik terutama saya sebagai generasi muda yang menempuh pendidikan tinggi dengan berpartisipasi dan kesadaran akan pentingnya politik agar dapat mencapai tujuan bersama (public goods) sehingga demokrasi berkualitas dapat terwujud.''[58]

'' Alasan saya untuk ikut berpartisipasi politik karena remaja saat ini mulai hilang rasa nasionalisme dalam hal membangun situasi politik yang kondusif. Bukan hanya sebagai penonton atau pendengar, namun juga harus mampu berkontribusi menimbulkan suasan politik yang kondusif.''[59]

3) Answers to the reason for demanding a better change

'' Karena dengan ikut serta dalam politik kita dapat ikut menciptakan perubahan.''[60]

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[56] The answer questionnaire, in 15 April 2019.
[57] The answer questionnaire,15 April 2019.
[58] The answer questionnaire, 15 April 2019.
[59] The answer questionnaire, 15 April 2019.
[60] The answer questionnaire, 15 April 2019.

'' Untuk menjadikan negara atau lingkungan saya lebih baik dan maju.''[61]

c) The opinion of P.IPS students about the political participation students of P.IPS departement

As students of P.IPS, they certainly know how the political participation of P.IPS students themselves. Therefore, to find out the general picture of P.IPS students' political participation, the researchers requested their views and responses to the political participation of P.IPS students.

From the results of open questionnaire data distributed randomly to 20 P.IPS students in semester IV and VI the researchers saw that the political participation of P.IPS students was classified as passive when viewed from the form of active and passive political participation. This can be seen from 20 questionnaires that answered that the political participation of P.IPS students was enthusiastic or active in only 5 respondents, while 15 other respondents expressed lack of enthusiasm / passivity. Can be seen in the following diagram :
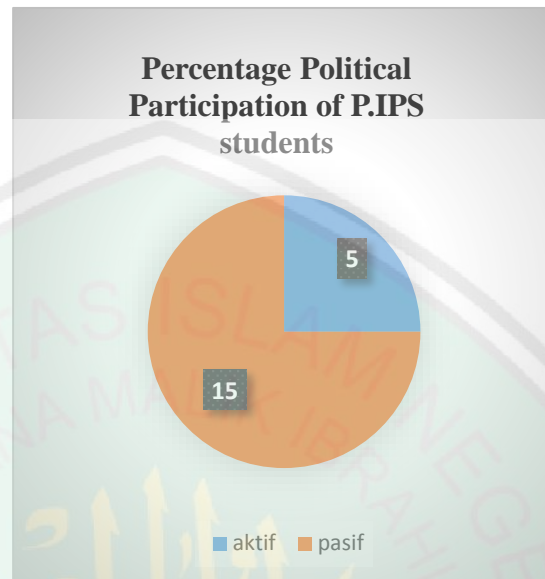
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[61] The answer questionnaire, 15 April 2019.

Figure 4.1 Percentage Political Participation of P.IPS students

As the statement from Zumrotun Sholikah as a member of the HMJ

P.IPS in the interview session said that:

> '' Tingkat partisipasi mahasiswa P.IPS menurut saya masih terbilang sedang, karena masih ada sebagian anak yang tidak mau ikut serta dalam kegiatan politik, seperti halnya dalam pemira waktu lalu, dan bahkan dalam kegiatan pemilu. Alasanya karena tidak mengenal calon-calon ketua SEMA, DEMA dan HMJ, bahkan para wakil rakyat. Karena itu dijadikan sebagai alasan untuk tidak ikut mencoblos, padahal satu suara menentukan siapakah pemimpin kita nanti.''[62]

Likewise, according to P.IPS students who did not join the

organization, they said that the political participation of P.IPS students

themselves was still low. Like a statement from Fidya Rahayudin:

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[62] Interview Zumrotun Sholikah as a member HMJ P.IPS, 03 May 2019

> '' Kurang peduli, sebab ketika sesuatu yang kita lakukan dan itu tidak memberikan dampak yang terlihat maka enggan mahasiswa berpartisipasi.''

Nur Aini as student P.IPS also said that:

> '' Partisipasi mahasiswa IPS kurang, mungkin karena kurang sosialisasi dll.''

Same with the answers to several questionnaires which stated that

the political participation of P.IPS students was passive:

> '' Partisipasi politik pada mahasiswa jurusan P.IPS sendiri menurut saya kurang. Hanya beberapa mahasiswa yang mengikuti organisasi saja. Hal itu saya ketahui saat pemilihan ketua SEMA, DEMA dan HMJ, teman sekelas saya tidak ada yang menggunakan hak pilihnya, kecuali teman-teman yang memang terlibat didalam acara tersebut.''[63]

> '' Zonk. Sangat pasif, dan saya sendiri mengakui itu bahwa mahasiswa jurusan IPS dalam keterlibatan partisipasi politik.''[64]

> '' Pasif. Sebab,dalam hal kecil misalnya pemilihan DEMA masih banyak yang tidak ikut pemilu.''[65]

In this case, the respondents stated that the political participation of

P.IPS students was passive more than the active ones. Passive here shows

that P.IPS students are still less enthusiastic about being involved in campus

organizations or participating in campus elections, even though at least there

are still some P.IPS students actively involved in campus organizations and

elections.

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[63] The answer questionnaire mahasiswa P.IPS, 15 April 2019
[64] The answer questionnaire tanggal 15 April 2019
[65] The answer questionnaire 15 April 2019

2. Students of Social Science Education at UIN Malang in Channeling Political Participation

There are many ways that can be done in channeling political participation, such as participating in elections, being actively involved in campaigns or becoming members of political parties, as well as participating in determining polices.

As a student, besides participating in lecture activities, they are also required to actively participate in every activity of the organization. Therefore, as an educational institution, the campus must be a place to channel this. One of them is the existence of Organisasi Intra Kampus (OMIK), this is a place where students can learn to become leaders, and determine policies because this organization is a miniature as the political realm of state leadership such as the President and legislative bodies including the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR), Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (DPD) and Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD).

Likewise, inside the campus there is also a DEMA, SEMA and HMJ. Besides OMIK, there are also Organisasi Ekstra Kampus (OMEK) in UIN Malang.

In the second focus of the study wanted to see how P.IPS students in channeling political participation, some of the focus of the questions contained in the questionnaire, namely: a) The involvement of P.IPS students on campus organizations, b) The way students of P.IPS department channel political participation, c) Follow voting rights in elections, d) The

involvement students of P.IPS departement in attending or seeing debates from candidates HMJ chairpersons and candidates member leaders of DEMA, SEMA e) The involvement of P.IPS students protested against government and campus policies and f) The way students in the P.IPS department channel protests. To answer the formulation of the problem in the focus of the second research, as follows the presentation of the data from observations, questionnaires and interviews:

a) The involvement of P.IPS students on campus organizations

From the results of observations conducted by researchers conducted by researchers in March-May 2019 the existence of existing campus organizations has not fully attracted the interest of P.IPS students to be actively involved as members of the organization. This can be seen when every afternoon students are usually between building A and building B lined up several organization OMEK , UKM and Organisasi Daerah (ORDA). This is done to invite or attract students to join the organization, especially for new students and to fill positive activities such as discussions and meetings.

But what is seen here is that the political participation of P.IPS students has not been said to be high. Only part of the P.IPS students are active in the organization, the rest are still not interested in getting involved in the organization. The results of observations of researchers and a little interview with one member of the organization showed that especially for new students when introduced to their organizations were

very enthusiastic and registered themselves to become members of the organization. But in reality they are less active in participating in each activity and even decide to leave the organization. As the results of interview researchers on one of the P.IPS students:

> '' Alasan ikut organisasi dulu soalnya saya emang suka sih, nambah banyak temen, terus dalam organisasi banyak banget pelajaran yang saya ambil seperti kepemimpinan, cara-cara bersosialisasi, mengemukakan pendapat dll. Terus alasan saya sekarang tidak aktif organisasi karena kurang bisa bagi waktu antara kuliah ,kerja dan organisasi.'' [66]

Likewise, from the results of the distribution of 20 questionnaires, it was stated that 14 respondents did not participate in campus organizations either OMIK or OMEK. From the results of the questionnaire data, it can be seen that the interest of students in P.IPS majors is very low for almost the same reason, because they cannot divide the time between lectures and organizations.

The low student participation in campus organizations can be seen in the following table:

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[66] Interview with Rada Kusuma Devi, 01 May 2019

Table 4.2 Total of P.IPS Students Participations in the organization

Participation of P.IPS Students in Campus Organization	
OMIK	
DEMA[67]	4 Students
SEMA[68]	2 Students
HMJ P.IPS	45 Students
OMEK	
PMII (Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia)[69]	37 Students
HMI (Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam)[70]	4 Students
IPNU-IPPNU (Ikatan Pelajar Nahdlatul Ulama-Ikatan Pelajar Putri Nahdlatul Ulama)[71]	7 Students
IMM (Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyyah)[72]	3 Students
UKM	
Interest in reasoning	
Simfoni[73]	1 Student
LKP2M[74]	1 Student
UAPM Inovasi (Unit Aktivitas Pers Mahasiswa Inovasi)[75]	4 Students
Interest in Sports	
UNIOR (Unit Olahraga) [76]	10 Students
Takwondo[77]	4 Students
Pencak Silat Pagar Nusa[78]	-
Interest in Art	
Teater Komedi Kontemporer[79]	4 Students
Seni Religius[80]	7 Students
Kommust (Komunitas Musik)[81]	-
Jepret Club[82]	-

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[67] Interview with Imam Masykur Habibullah member of DEMA
[68] Ibid,
[69] Interview with Zumrotun Sholikah member of PMII
[70] Interview with Muhammad Daud member of HMI
[71] Interview with Isna Asyara member of IPNU-IPPNU
[72] Interview with Zahro member of IMM
[73] Interview with Uslafatul Ayu Nurmaladevi member of Simponi
[74] Interview with Aul member of LKP2M
[75] Interview with Gilang as PIMRED LPM INOVASI
[76] Interview with Ibnu Atho'illah member of UNIOR
[77] Interview With Syari' Hanifah member of Taekwondo
[78] Interview with Dewa member of Pencak Silat Pagar Nusa
[79] Interview with Halimatus Sa'diyyah member of Teater Komedi Kontemporer
[80] Interview with Endah Ratnasari member of Seni Religius
[81] Interview with Gesit member of KOMMUST
[82] Interview with Muthik member of Jepret Club

Interest in Especial	
MENWA (Resimen Mahasiswa)[83]	2 Students
KSR PMI (Korps Sukarela)[84]	3 Students
MAPALA (Mahasiswa Pecinta Alam)[85]	1 Student
PRAMUKA (Praja Muda Karana)[86]	4 Students
Interest Student Welfare	
KOPMA'' Padang Bulan'' (Koperasi Mahasiswa)[87]	10 Students
Total	**153 Students**

From the data above it can be seen that only 153 out of 684 students who joined the organization were in campus or only 22%. Like the following picture:
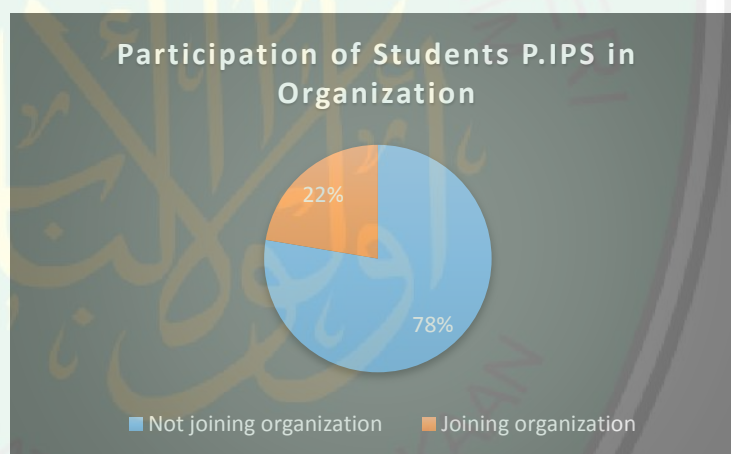
Figure 4.2 Participation of Students P.IPS in Organization

But in contrast to the informants who are actively involved in an organization stating that the organization is self-interest with organizations other than that the organization is also a place to learn to

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[83] Interview with M.Syaifulloh Kamal member of MENWA
[84] Interview with Dhea Firsty Al Farabi member of KSR PMI
[85] Interview with Rusli member of MAPALA
[86] Interview with M. Rasyidi member of PRAMUKA
[87] Interview with Putra member of KOPMA

hone the ability to manage time, our ability to take policies even in

politics. As stated by Achmad Bachtiar, head of the HMJ P.IPS:

> '' Kalau alasan dasar ikut organisasi sih mbak, memang dari dulu aku sendiri, memang, basic nya memang organisasi, mulai SMP, SMA sampai sekarang kuliahpun jadi memang dari awal memang suka berkecimpung dalam sebuah pengorganisasian.'' [88]

Likewise, the reason for Nira Mawadah is the member of the HMJ P.IPS:

> '' Saya sudah tertarik dengan organisasi dari dulu mbak, saya memanfaatkan adanya organisasi dikampus untuk menambah pengalaman selain itu juga dapat banyak pelajaran yang kita ambil dengan berorganisasi. Walaupun saya tinggal dipesantren, saya tidak merasa terbebani juga mbak antara kuliah, organisasi dan kegiatan yang ada dipondok, semua sudah saya fikirkan. Untuk keterlibatan mahasiswa P.IPS sendiri dengan organisasi masih sedikit mbak, belum sampai 70%.''[89]

b) **The way students of P.IPS department channel political participation**

In the results of answers to questionnaires from 20 questionnaires, 18 respondents stated that the way to channel political participation is by channeling voting rights in campuses in both campuses and countries. Only 2 respondents who answered the way to channel political participation were more on the invitation. As the following statement:

> '' Dengan ajakan/himbauan dan memberi penjelasan bila kita berpartisipasi dalam segala hal kita akan mendapat dampaknya.''[90]

> '' Memberikan kesadaran berpolitik yang benar jika oknumnya jelek, maka jelek pula politiknya.''[91]

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[88] Interview with Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus as chairman HMJ P.IPS, 04 May 2019.
[89] Interview with Nira Mawadah members of HMJP.IPS, 06 May 2019.
[90] The answer questionnaire , 15 April 2019.
[91] The answer questionnaire 15 April 2019

From observations another way that students carried out in channeling political participation was by a demonstration, such as on 29 April 2019 several P.IPS students who participated in other organizations and students held a demonstration in front of rectorat about the high cost of Uang Kuliah Tunggal (UKT) and Mahad for new students. In addition, by holding work meetings, holding events, and holding social services conducted by members of the HMJ P.IPS on 12 May 2019 at the Panti Asuhan Akhlakul Karimah Malang.

c) Follow voting rights in elections

One way to channel political participation also cast votes in the election of the President and Vice President, candidates for people's representatives and in a small scope such as General Elections in the campus. The high and low levels of political participation can be seen through how many people and students give their voting rights.

In the results of the study, the questionnaire data shows that the way they channel political participation is by participating in elections in the scope of presidential elections, legislative candidates and election of governors and others.

Besides that, they also participate in elections within the campus. In this study the researchers also saw the enthusiasm of students in channeling their voices to the PEMILWA held on 21-22 February 2019 yesterday, especially in the selection of the chairman HMJ P.IPS. From the results of observations of the campus general election activities in the

election of the President and Deputy students and the selection of Candidates for Members of the DEMA, SEMA, Candidates for the Head of the HMJ of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training. The participation of students giving their voting rights in this year's PEMILWA is because there are still only a lot of students who have not used their voting rights especially in the election of the chairman of the HMJ P.IPS. This study focuses on looking at the political participation of P.IPS students.

Apart from observations, to find out how to channel the political participation of P.IPS students researchers also obtained data from the results of the questionnaire. Of the 18 P.IPS student respondents stated how to channel their political participation by issuing voting rights in the election of candidate leaders DEMA, SEMA and HMJ.

The researcher also compared the results of the data from the questionnaire with field data that showed the incoming voice and abstention obtained by the researcher at the office of the P.IPS Student Association. From the results of the data, there were 173 votes, with the following details:

1. Candidate chairman HMJ P.IPS No. 1 Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus get: 82 ballots

2. Candidate chairman HMJ P.IPS No. 2 Zulaikha Fattah Mardhiah get: 81 ballots

   Invalid ballot   : 9 ballots

Golput ballot   : 1 ballots

Number of ballots entered   : 173 ballots

Whereas if viewed from the number of active students in the P.IPS

department themselves according to field data the researchers got from

the P.IPS department office totaling 684 students.

So that it shows that the level of participation of P.IPS students in

choosing the chairman HMJ P.IPS. According to sister Muhammad

Yusron, who at that time was the voting CO, said that on average the

people who voted on the day of the general election, especially the

election of the chairman of the HMJ P.IPS, were only 17-18 and not all

P.IPS students voiced their voting rights. This is in accordance with what

was stated by Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus as the chairman of the HMJ

P.IPS for the period 2019/2020:

> '' Kalau melihat dari pemira kemarin tingkat partisipasinya untuk warga P.IPS masih rendah , tapi setidaknya ada peningkatan untuk tahun sekarang. Jadi kalo melihat skalanya 50% untuk partisipasi dari semua jumlah mahasiswa P.IPS.''[92]

d) **The involvement students of P.IPS departement in attending or seeing debates from prospective HMJ chairpersons and candidates member leaders of BEM (SEMA, DEMA)**

To attract P.IPS students to be enthusiastic in the electoral activities

the way in which the electoral committees and prospective chairmen do

is by campaigning. Before the day of the election, there must have been

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[92] Interview with Ahmad Bachtiar as chairman HMJ P.IPS.

a dialogue day campaign session. Where the prospective leaders of the HMJ P.IPS will read out their vision and mission and program in the future, this is intended to convince students to choose it in the PEMILWA.

But judging from the results of the questionnaire answers, 19 respondents never participated in the activity on the grounds of lack of information about the holding of the matter. Only one respondent stated that he had participated on the grounds by looking at the vision-mission campaign session so he could see what the candidates would be going forward in the future.

At the time the researcher interviewed Zumrotun Sholikhah as a member HMJ P.IPS said:

> '' Ya gitu deh mbak, mereka yang bukan anak organisasi tuh kurang kesadaran banget bahkan berasa *I Don't Care* gitu dengan apapun yang terjadi di kampus, dari segi fasilitas bahkan kegiatan politiknya.''[93]

Likewise, Sister Mohammad Yusron Habibi, as a member of the HMJ P.IPS who also at that time became CO at the HMJ election 2019/2020 period, said that:

> '' Mungkin, disini kalau mbak menanyakan tentang antusias mahasiswa P.IPS dalam menyaksikan debat visi misi, saya jawab tidak antusias. Karena apa, karena disini mahasiswa tidak terlalu menganggap pemilihan umum ini suatu hal yang menarik bahkan hanya di saksikan mungkin oleh tim sukses dan para calon ketua HMJ.''[94]

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[93] Interview with Zumrotun Sholikhah, 03 May 2019.
[94] Interview with Mohammad Yusron Habibi, 04 May 2019.

e) The involvement of P.IPS students protested against government and campus policies

In terms of demanding protests against the policies of both the government and the campus, many P.IPS students stated that they had never protested against the policies put into effect. Of the 20 respondents who have protested against campus policy, only 6 respondents and others have never.

f) The way students in the P.IPS department channel protests

Of the 6 respondents who had protested, the way to go was a demonstration, conveying the protest through representatives of classes, lecturers and departments. And others say that those who have not protested, basically they have something to say about the existence of a policy that they think is burdensome but from themselves have not dared to speak out, it's just that the average answer chooses to discuss with friends, send a letter at suggestion box provided by the campus or reviewing whether the policy is detrimental or not.

According to the informant in the interview session with Zumrotun Sholikhah as a member of the HMJ P.IPS said that what was often done by P.IPS students in channeling protests was with a demonstration. Most P.IPS students who take part in the demonstration are members of the organization, especially movement organizations such as PMII, HMI and others which they will later join together to voice the same voice both about campus policy and others. Demonstrations like this are usually

carried out on educational days and when there are irregularities in the policy.

However, according to Achmad Bachtiar as chairman of the HMJ P.IPS for the issue of policy protests against the campus from members of HMJ P.IPS, they have never done a vote directly, because of the procedures that must be passed, as stated at the interview:

'' Kalau HMJ P.IPS sendiri untuk sekarang masih belum untuk masalah protes ataupun itu soalnya ranahnya belum kesitu. Soalnya kalau HMJ itu wadah saja, menjalankan beberapa progam kerja. Untuk kebijakan itu nanti sepenuhnya larinya ke SEMA. Jadi ada naungan diatas kita yang lebih punya *passion* untuk mewakili wadah, jadi untuk perjurusan (HMJ) itu tidak memungkinkan untuk melakukan hal tersebut, karena ranahnya bukan disitu.'' [95]

3. The Factors That Influence The Political Participation Of Social Science Education Students at UIN Malang

There are several factors that influence the level of student participation in politics. In the focus of this third research, the researcher will explain what factors influence P.IPS students in political participation.

In this questionnaire the researcher selects several factors that often influence political participation which have also been described in chapter two, namely: a) Self desire, b) Mass media or environment, c) Social status and economic and d.) Sue

Of the four factors, the results of the questionnaire indicate that the factors that most influence P.IPS students in participating in politics, the answers from 20 respondents can be seen in the following table:

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[95] Interview with Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus as chairman HMJ P.IPS, 04 May 2019.

Table 4.3 Data on the Results of Answers to Political Participation Factors

No	Factor	Yes	No	Total
1	Themselve	18	2	20
2	Mass media or environment	9	11	20
3	Social status and economic	6	14	20
4	Sue	19	1	20

From the table above shows that the factors that influence them to

participate in politics are their own willingness and the desire to sue.

While socio-economic factors and mass media do not give a big

influence. In the interview session with Nira Mawadah, said :

> '' Untuk faktor seperti sosial ekonomi mungkin ada sebagian
> orang ikut berpartisipasi karena faktor tersebut, namun secara
> umum keikutsertaan mahasiswa maupun masyarakat dalam
> partisipasi politik punya hak yang sama tidak ada perbedaan
> status sosial maupun ekonomi, sedangkan media massa mbak,
> saya rasa tidak sih mbak, kadang malah banyak berita yang gak
> bener tentang politik,dan kita harus bisa memilah.''[96]

From the results of interviews with informants as well as the results

of questionnaires other factors such as factors of socio-economic status

and mass media, these factors did not have a dominant influence on

them. Because in political participation there is no difference in social

and economic status all the same in the eyes of the state, namely as

citizens.

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[96] Interview with Nira Mawadah , 06 May 2019

Likewise the mass media and environmental factors do not have a significant effect. In the interview results, according to him, mass media in particular only provide information, but do not have a big influence so that they participate in politics.

C. Research Findings

From the exposure to the above research data regarding the political participation of P.IPS UIN Malang students, several findings were found to answer the research focus.

1. General Description Activities of Political Participation of Social Science Education Students at UIN Malang

From the results of the observation, interviewing several informants and sampling open questionnaires showed that P.IPS students at UIN Malang themselves were very familiar with political participation. For them political participation is no longer a foreign matter to be heard both in the campus and in the community. Because as a social student who in fact often gets material about social sciences, including political sociology, which also learns about what political participation is.

In general, it can be seen from the results of research on student political participation including passive participation. Although they have understood political participation and the importance of the participation of political participation, they have not implemented the knowledge of political participation in real life. For example, in campus participants especially in

the selection of the chairman of the HMJ P.IPS, there are still around 50% of the students at the P.IPS UIN Malang who use their voting rights, especially those who are still indifferent to this activity. Likewise, students' interest in being involved in an organization is still lacking, many of them are less concerned with the importance of participating in the organization. Most of the P.IPS students who join the organization are those whose background is happy with the organization but this is not enough.

It can also be seen from the results of the questionnaire answers that almost all of them did not follow the organization on the grounds that they thought that lectures were more important, so they were unable to divide the time between lectures and organizations.

So the researchers concluded that the political participation of students in the UIN Malang, especially students at the P.IPS level, had a political or passive level of political participation. If viewed from the form of political culture based on its political orientation, the level of political participation of P.IPS students is in the subject political culture, namely the level of participation of the political community has begun to tend to progress, but is still passive.

Which is proven that their knowledge of political participation and understanding of the importance of participation in political participation is good enough, such as their awareness as citizens, as young people and their

awareness of their participation in political participation to have a better change, but things this has not been balanced with a real action.

2. **Students of Social Science Education at UIN Malang in Channeling Political Participation**

There are many real ways to channel political participation. The leaders also divide political participation in several forms. In chapter two the researcher has mentioned various forms of political participation and examples of forms of political participation. From the findings of this study, the ways in which P.IPS students channel their political participation are several ways:

1. Activities related to general elections.

Distributing voting rights in presidential elections, people's representatives, election of candidates for governors and others is one way students participate in channeling political participation. Besides that, the PEMILWA is also one of the ways for P.IPS students to participate in politics.

But from the results of the study, the PEMILWA especially in the selection of the head of HMJ P.IPS from all the total P.IPS students, only 50% participated in other than the abstentions or without voting. This is due to their ignorance of the campus PEMILWA activities because they felt that there were no benefits received directly by some students in taking part in the PEMILWA and the unwillingness of the P.IPS students

to hold campaign activities for the candidates for the OMIK FITK candidate especially the selection of the haead of HMJ P.IPS.

2. Follow organization

Some P.IPS students also channel their political participation through campus organizations to join OMIK and OMEK members. For reasons because basically they already like the organization and want to get a lot of experience. By organizing according to them many provide benefits such as being able to exchange opinions, learn to be leaders and be able to hold an activity or event.

However, the participation of P.IPS students in the organization was very low, only 22% of all P.IPS students.

3. Expressing voices in public

This method is also one that is often used by most students in expressing opinions. Like a demo or protest. This is done because there is disapproval of students with the policies that are treated. In addition to the demonstration of the average P.IPS student in channeling their opinions through lecturer intermediaries and departments.

3. **The Factors That Influence The Political Participation of Social Science Education Students at UIN Malang**

Based on the research carried out by the researcher as well as from the exposure to the data above, there are two factors that are the reasons why students participate in political participation.

1. Themselves

   According to him, the participation of P.IPS students in political participation originates from self-awareness based on personal will to participate in politics such as taking part in elections and organizations.

2. Sue

   Another factor that affects P.IPS students participating in politics is because of the intention to sue. The point is that one way to participate in politics is to participate in channeling votes in elections. This is because they want to sue the selected leaders who can make better changes. The presence of PEMIRA seems to be used by some students as a place to demand a change in certain aspects of student government. It can be seen that they still give trust to prospective leaders.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

From the results of research data obtained from observations, interviews and questionnaires, in this chapter the researcher will conduct data analysis described earlier in chapter four and is supported by a literature review discussed in chapter two to answer the research focus.

In this study in analyzing the data researchers used descriptive analysis by analyzing data from the results of observations, interviews and questionnaires. Below are the results of the analysis of the researcher.

1. **General Description Activities of Political Participation of Social Science Education Students at UIN Malang**

   As a country that adheres to democracy, the participation of the community is very influential on political life in the country. Because the success of a democratic system in a country depends on the level of political participation of the people.

   Awareness of political participation should be understood by all levels of society. Understanding of political participation needs to be instilled from a young age, especially in the younger generation such as students. Students have an important role in advancing their country. Both through thinking and their contribution to a country, for example through political participation.

   The researcher focused on seeing the political participation of P.IPS students UIN Malang. The results of the overall data from interviews with

informants and questionnaires in general showed that students at the P.IPS UIN Malang, their understanding of political participation was good enough. On average the results of their answers mean that political participation is community participation in political life.

As the results of an interview with the Chairperson of the HMJ P.IPS 2019/2020, Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus understood political participation as a form of community involvement in political activities both in terms of internal and in several agreed terms, namely in the form of policy.

In accordance with the term participation, participation means the participation of ordinary citizens (who do not have authority) in influencing the process of pembutan and the implementation of political decisions in the form of public policy. The activities of citizens are basically divided into two, namely: (1) influence the contents of general policy, and (2) participate in determining the makers and implementers of political decisions. In other words, political participation is political behavior, but political behavior is not always political participation.[97]

In general, the definition of political participation expressed by Miriam Budiarjo is the activity of a person or group of people to actively participate in political life, namely by choosing state leaders directly or indirectly influencing government policies.[98] Likewise with Herbert Miclosky who also defined political participation as voluntary activities of the citizens of the community

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[97] Leo Agustino, *Perihal Ilmu Politik: Sebuah Bahasan Memahami Ilmu Politik* (Yogyakarta:Graha Ilmu,2007), p.59

[98] Miriam Budiardjo, *Dasar-dasar Ilmu Politik* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009), p. 36.

through which they took part in the process of selecting the authorities, either directly or indirectly in the formation of public policies.[99]

As a student, who is also a member of the community who forges education to tertiary education, in addition to having extensive knowledge in all matters, it is certainly also inseparable from political life. Therefore their participation in political participation is not without reason. Their awareness as citizens is the reason for their political participation. With their participation in political participation, they show that they want to contribute to their country which can be seen in the data exposure mentioned in the previous chapter.

In addition, they also reasoned that they as young people must take part in every political life. Because as a young generation do not have an apathy towards the political life in their country.

With their awareness as citizens and as young people who must have a caring attitude towards their country's political life, their hopes of getting a better change in this country will be achieved. But their understanding of political participation and the reasons for their participation in politics have not been proven in real life.

This is indicated by the results of research from questionnaires and interviews indicating that they assume that if the students of P.IPS UIN Malang are still very passive or still at a moderate level on the participation of political participation. For example, even though small things like the presence of campus leaders are still many students who are indifferent to the activity. As

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[99] Elly M. Setiadi dan Usman Kolip, *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*, ... p. 129

said by Zumrotun Sholikhah who according to her political participation of P.IPS students is still fairly moderate.

Most P.IPS students channel forms of political participation only in the form of elections. Activities of political participation in the form of elections are a form of moderate political participation. So it is only natural that the political participation of P.IPS students is still at the congregational level or passive. This can be seen in the following table:

Table 5.1: Forms and Degrees Political Participation by Almond[100]

Forms	Scope	Degrees	
Voting	Broad, government decisions	Medium	
Informal group and Social movement	Collective activity, general policy	High	
Direct contact	Specific, personal / personal affairs	Low	
Protest activity	Expressive, specific business	High	

If the active or passive participation activities developed by Milbarth and Goel, P.IPS students belong to the spectator group, are people who have at least participated in general elections.[101]

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the students of the P.IPS department in their understanding of political participation are good enough and their reasons for participating in political participation have been said to be high but this has not yet been proven.

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[100] Komarudin Sahid, *Memahami Sosiologi Politik..............*, p.179.
[101] Leo Agustino, *Perihal Ilmu Politik: Sebuah Bahasan Memahami Ilmu Politik* (Yogyakarta:Graha Ilmu,2007), p.61

Therefore, if viewed from the point of view of its political culture, the political participation of students of the P.IPS UIN Malang department, including the subject of political culture, namely the level of political participation has begun to tend to progress, but still passive.

2. **Students of Social Science Education at UIN Malang in Channeling Political Participation**

H.M Alfian Darmawan in his article entitled ''*Mahasiswa Dilema Antara Menerima Posisi Atau Meraih Peran''*, states that in relation to realizing the creation of an increasingly democratic political life, it certainly is not only the duty of political parties, although it must play an important role, but becomes the noble task of all components of society, especially of course they are educated young generation, namely students. [102]Therefore, according to him students must have a role in the process of political democratization, more specifically about the students themselves in terms of the process of internal democratization of institutions where they belong including higher education institutions.

In political participation there are many ways we can do it. There are several figures who mention forms of political participation. One of them can be explained as follows:

The forms of political participation are divided into five: 1) Activities relating to elections, such as becoming candidates in elections, using voting

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[102] Imron Nasri, *Mahasiswa Dan Masa Depan Politik Indonesia* (Yogyakarta:PSIP DPP IMM, 1993) p. 106

rights in elections, campaigning, and being loyal supporters and fanatical political parties of a particular candidate; 2) Lobbying, direct or face-to-face meetings conducted by individuals or groups with certain government officials or political leaders in order to support or oppose a draft government decision; 3) Activities of political organizations, such as being active members in a political party or administering a political party organization; 4) Contact with government officials making and implementing decisions, such as executing decisions that are usually carried out by an individual political actor, such as by sending a letter to the competent government official on the matter that is demanded or treated by him; and 5) Influence the political process with violence.[103]

The same is the way that P.IPS students do in channeling their political participation. From the results of the research obtained, there are also methods adopted by P.IPS students in channeling political participation, among others:

1. Activities related to general elections.

From the results of observations on 21-22 February 2019 during the implementation of PEMILWA many students participated in giving their voting rights in the general election. But only a small number of students are aware of the importance of elections. This is evident in the selection of the chairman of the Indonesian Student Association of Indonesia, there were very few who voted in the election of the chairman of the P.IPS Student

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[103] Elly M. Setiadi dan Usman Kolip, *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*, p.4.

Association, although according to the elected chairman of the Indonesian Student Association, there was an increase in voters this year. Nevertheless the incoming voice is not comparable to the number of P.IPS students according to the data presented in chapter four.

Whereas before the general election activities had been carried out there was information about the holding of elections and the campaign of candidates for the chairman who would address their future vision and mission. Such methods have not been able to attract P.IPS students to vote in the general election.

Reviewing the new order, the number of people participating in the election simultaneously reached a high number. The number of registered voters who use their voting rights is almost 90 percent.

This number shows that the level of political participation is high in political life and can be used as an indicator that describes the development of democracy in Indonesia. However, it turns out that the high level of political participation is not accompanied by increasing quality of public political participation.

There is an imbalance between the number of voters who use their voting rights and the expansion of participation based on the principle of voluntary or autonomous participation, as hinted at in a democratic system.[104]

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[104] Leo Agustino, ... p. 61

Activities to influence the political process are carried out on their own (autonomous) awareness and initiative and some are on the basis of pressure or coercion from mobilization. In the new order, the people in voting every time the election is only mobilized without knowing the political orientation. Political participation is not placed as a right but rather an obligation as a state

According to Leo Agustino in his book something like this is a fundamental mistake which is the background of the occurrence of a violation of citizens. That the true high political participation of its citizens is an indicator of the success of a country's democratic system. But what is meant is effective political participation based on volunteerism. Both of these, (1) effectiveness of participation and (2) volunteerism did not develop in the new order. In the process of making, the application and policy of the regime at that time was relatively autonomous from public aspirations. Voters' voice in elections is no more just a means of legitimacy for power. Another fundamental mistake is the mindset that sees elections as the only means of political participation. There are still many ways done in channeling political participation. Moreover, in this study, most P.IPS students understood how to channel political participation with the form of elections.

It should be understood that students and political life are interrelated, so do not be indifferent to the existence of elections, although not as an obligation but does not mean not participating in this matter. Because the

participation of citizens in elections is one feature of the success of a democratic system.

Election activities like this also include a form of collective political participation. Collective political participation is the activity of citizens simultaneously to influence the authorities like activities in the electoral process.[105]

Apart from within the campus, P.IPS students also participate in elections held at the state and provincial level such as presidential elections, people's representatives, governor elections and so on.

It needs to be underlined that with the PEMILWA, it can have a positive impact on P.IPS students especially in improving their quality in political participation.

As stated by Alfian Darmawan ''Do not let the Student Election be held merely as a 'facade' or decorative wall for a myth of democracy''. This means that the Student General Election may only be an obsession or illusion about democracy. [106]

2. Follow Organization

The participation of students in various good organizations OMIK, OMEK, UKM in the campus is also their way of channeling political participation. Many of the P.IPS students themselves are aware of the

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[105] Leo Agustino, *Perihal Ilmu Politik: Sebuah Bahasan Memahami Ilmu Politik* (Yogyakarta:Graha Ilmu,2007), p. 61

[106] Alfian Darmawan'' Jangan-jangan Pemilu Mahasiswa diselenggarakan sekedar hanya menjadi suatu ''facade'' atau tembok hias untuk sebuah mitos demokrasi'' . Imron Nasri, *Mahasiswa Dan Masa Depan Politik Indonesia*,.................. p. 117.

importance of the organization whether they are members or administrators of the organization. Someone who is active in an organization is called an activist. As a student who is active with organizations in addition to getting knowledge during college, he can also get other experiences.

Basically self-development will not be obtained if a science is only absorbed as limited as a theory, of course the theory must be applied and carried out. Therefore, existing organizations both inside and outside the campus can be used as a means to develop themselves. In addition to experience, student organizations will also get skills such as holding an event, having innovative ideas and also having skills in managing the time between college and organization. From the many experiences that can be gained from the organization, P.IPS students' interest in participating in organizational members is still very low.

3. Expressing voices in public

Similar to the form of political participation expressed by Elly and Usman in the form of second, fourth and fifth political participation, it was also shown by P.IPS students in channeling political participation, one of which was by expressing a voice in public by demonstrating. The results of observations on April 29, 2019 students held a demonstration in front of the rector with demands for a decrease in UKT and mahad money for new students who were considered expensive.

As expressed by Zumrotun Sholikhah as a member of the HMJ P.IPS and a member of the PMII rayon " Kawah Condrodimuko " organization

who joined the demonstration at the time, she said that this was done to demand that the policies regarding the establishment of UKT be considered expensive changed. Before conducting the demonstration, they also took action and dressed up according to the behavior of the rectorat.

To solve this problem by then at that time the method of lobbying was carried out. There were representatives of students meeting directly with the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor to discuss this in a better way.

The action of this demonstration is from the results of observations of researchers and interviews with the average informants who participated in the demonstration mostly who joined the organization by joining together and several elements of the students. But from behind the meaning of the demonstration which memorandum bene a movement that opposes a policy is often done in a way that is not good, especially a demonstration conducted by students of UIN Malang.

From the results of the questionnaire most P.IPS students in the way they protested the existing policy was by sending a letter in the suggestion box and filing a complaint directly with the lecturer and the department. Such methods are also included in the form of individual participation.

Therefore the campus must be a place for students to learn critically in channeling their responses to a policy. As stated by Jendral. TNI (Purn) R. Widodo in his writing '' *Peranan Mahasiswa Dalam Pembangunan Nasional*'', stated that students' political activities can be accommodated institutionally, by not disturbing national stability in general, which is

actually needed so that the desired goals of the students are achieved. This does not mean that the role of students is only a study of dealing with books, although this remains a basic task of a student .[107]

3. **The Factors That Influence The Political Participation of Social Science Education Students at UIN Malang**

As students who will be the next generation of young people, they should also have an understanding of politics. Because students are required to be critical of every problem that exists in their country. The participation of students in political participation is very important. As an activity, student involvement in political participation is influenced by several factors. There are factors from within a person there are also external factors and some combine them.

In chapter two, there are several factors that influence a person participating in politics, namely social and economic status, political awareness, political situation or environment and trust in the government.

Milbarth gives four reasons for varying one's political participation. First, with regard to the acceptance of incentives through personal contacts, organizations and through mass media it will have an influence on one's participation in political activities. However, in responding to political incentives, of course, it is also influenced by knowledge, attitudes, values, experiences and personalities that a person has. Second, regarding one's social characteristics. Social and economic status, gender, age, religious beliefs are

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[107] Imron Nasri, ... p. 83.

factors that also influence one's political participation. Third, concerning the nature and political system and the place where a person is located. Someone who lives in a democratic country, political parties tend to seek mass support and fight for the interests of the masses. So that the masses tend to participate in politics. Fourth, differences in geographical and environmental conditions. These differences in geographical and environmental conditions will have an influence on one's political behavior and political participation. [108]

From the results of the research, it can be seen from the results of the questionnaire showing the factors that influence P.IPS students in participating in politics:

1. Themselves

According to him, the participation of P.IPS students in political participation is based on self-awareness based on personal will to participate in politics such as participating in elections and organizations.

Same as according to Surbakti that one factor of political participation is political awareness. Where this is due to their awareness as citizens in the process of political participation. According to him, P.IPS students' participation in political participation comes from their self-awareness which is based on personal will to participate in politics such as in the form of participating in elections and organizations.

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[108] Komarudin Sahid, ... p. 186-187

2. Sue

Another factor that influences a person in participating in politics according to Surbakti is the government trust that has been described in chapter two. The point is that public trust in the government both in making policies or implementing government can still be trusted or not.

Similar to the results of the research, one of the factors that influenced P.IPS students to participate in political participation was the desire to demand or give credence to selected candidates in the general election, especially in the selection of chairman HMJ P.IPS and its members to be able to provide better change for the department or demanding that the government not make any disappointment on their side.

So if grouped based on trust in the government according to Jeffry M Piage in chapter two P.IPS students UIN Malang including passive participation because someone who has a low political awareness, but has a high attitude and trust. In accordance with the general description of the political participation of students P.IPS UIN Malang students.

In accordance with the statement cited in his book Elly M. Setiadi and Usman Kolip, there are a number of things that are the object of political activity: (1) certain party functionaries or political candidates hope that their political activities will result in power, (2) party supporters or supporters of political candidates expect partiality of a policy resulting from the political

process for themselves, (3) parties who feel disadvantaged from political policy so that they take action against parties who at that time held power.[109]

While the results of the research on mass media or environmental factors and social and economic status are considered not to have much influence on their participation in political participation. They assume that all citizens must be sensitive to the political life of their country without any differences in social and economic status, while the mass media does not influence or mobilize them to participate in politics just to provide information about politics.

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[109] Elly dan Usman Kholip...........p.130

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING

A. **Conclution**

This study discusses the political participation of social science education students Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. From the results of the research in the field in accordance with what has been formulated in the formulation of the problem and also from the results of the analysis, the following conclusions can be taken:

1. General Description Activities of Political Participation of Social Science Education Students at UIN Malang

   The political participation of P.IPS UIN Malang students is still fairly moderate or passive. Although their understanding of political participation is good and their reasons for participating in politics are high enough, they have not yet materialized in real life.

2. Students of Social Science Education at UIN Malang in Channeling Political Participation

   The methods of P.IPS UIN Malang students in channeling political participation there are 3 ways to do it. Like some P.IPS students realize their political participation through several activities, namely by participating in election elections, participating in organizations, and participating in voicing opinions in public.

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3. The Factors That Influence The Political Participation Of Social Science Education Students at UIN Malang

There are two factors that influence P.IPS students in political participation, namely because there is something from themselves and because of their desire to sue.

B. Suggestion

As students and citizens who will become the next generation of the nation are expected to have a positive impact on both the environment and the country. The caring attitude of students with the political world is very necessary, although it does not have to be a part of political members, but their participation in political participation is very important because this is where a change and progress of a country can be achieved.

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DOCUMENTATION
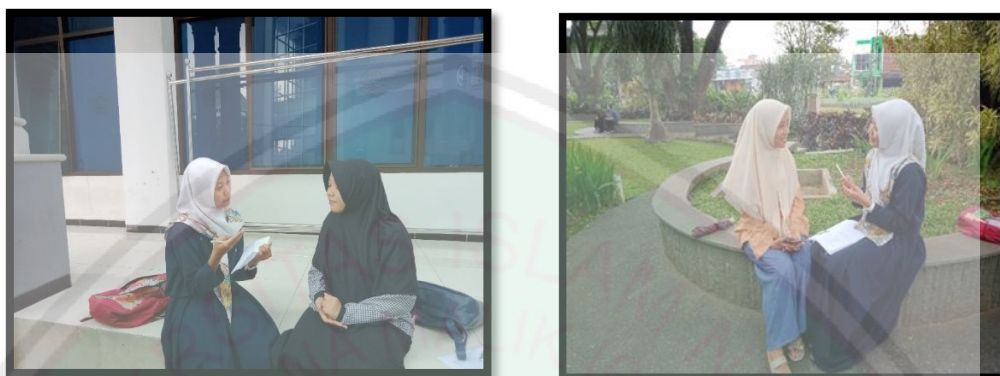
Picture 1: Interview with information about political participation of P.IPS students

Picture 2: Social charity at Panti Asuhan Akhlakul Karimah Malang with HMJ P.IPS to improve solidarity against fellow

Picture 3: Work meeting HMJ P.IPS

Picture 4: Socialization with lecturers in preparation for the PEMILWA 2019

Picture 5: Demonstration of students about the expension of UKT for new students in front of rectorate

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KOMISI PEMILIHAN UMUM
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No.   : Un.03.037.SB.008/KPU-FITK/02.2019   Malang, 21 Februari 2019
Lamp. : -
Hal.   : **BERITA ACARA**

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan ini kami memberitahukan bahwa pemungutan suara Calon Anggota Senat Mahasiswa Universitas, Senat Mahasiswa Fakultas, Calon Ketua Dewan Eksekutif Mahasiswa, Calon Ketua Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) berjalan dengan lancar.

Pemungutan suara Calon Anggota Senat Mahasiswa Universitas, Senat Mahasiswa Fakultas, Calon Ketua Dewan Eksekutif Mahasiswa, Calon Ketua Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) di laksanakan pada Kamis, 21 Februari 2019 pukul 08.00 – 14.30 WIB bertempat di Aula Microteaching lantai 2.

Daftar Pemilih Tetap Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan berjumlah 3.185. sedangkan seluruh mahasiswa yang mencoblos berjumlah 1.310. Kegiatan Pemungutan Suara Pemilihan Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan berjalan dengan lancar. Adapun hasil dari perhitungan surat suara adalah sebagai berikut:

➢ **Senat Mahasiswa Universitas Dapil Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan**

1. Calon no. urut 1 atas nama Hanifa Hafiza mendapatkan   : 81 suara
2. Calon no. urut 2 atas nama M. Husnur Ridlo mendapatkan   : 192 suara
3. Calon no. urut 3 atas nama M. Fuad Arifuddin mendapatkan : 1.003 suara

   Surat suara tidak sah   : 21 surat suara
   Surat suara golput   : 13 surat suara
   Jumlah surat suara yang masuk   : 1.310 surat suara

➢ Senat Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

1. Calon No. Urut 1 atas nama Dania Roichana mendapatkan   : 59 suara
2. Calon No. Urut 2 atas nama Hibria Olivia mendapatkan   : 82 suara
3. Calon No. Urut 3 atas nama Nindi Fatqiya Qurotul A'yun mendapatkan   : 40 suara
4. Calon No. Urut 4 atas nama M. Farih Ramdlani mendapatkan   : 675 suara
5. Calon No. Urut 5 atas nama Alfiatus Sholihah mendapatkan   : 111 suara
6. Calon No. Urut 6 atas nama Jihan Nuzula Binti Sholihah mendapatkan   : 99 suara
7. Calon No. Urut 7 atas nama Farhatun Nisa Mustofa mendapatkan   : 194 suara

   Surat suara tidak sah   : 35 surat suara
   Surat suara golput   : 15 surat suara

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Jumlah surat suara yang masuk : 1.310 surat suara

➢ Dewan Eksekutif Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

1. No. urut 1 atas nama Arrozy Anwar mendapatkan : 726 suara
2. No. urut 2 atas nama Luluk Nur Atiqoh mendapatkan : 561 suara

Surat suara tidak sah : 15 surat suara

Surat suara golput : 8 surat suara

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk : 1.310 surat suara

➢ Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab

1. No. urut 1 atas nama Salwa Qozziyatul Mardhiyah mendapatkan : 34 suara
2. No. urut 2 atas nama Ghulam Muhammad Ridho mendapatkan : 250 suara

Surat suara tidak sah : 3 surat suara

Surat suara golput : 2 surat suara

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk : 289 surat suara

➢ Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam

1. No. urut 1 atas nama Akhmad Khusyairi mendapatkan

Ya : 221 suara

Tidak : 26 suara

Surat suara tidak sah : -

Surat suara Golput : 4 surat suara

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk : 251 surat suara

➢ Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial

1. No. urut 1 atas nama Achmad Bachtiar Firdaus mendapatkan : 82 suara
2. No. urut 2 atas nama Zulaikha Fattah Mardhiah mendapatkan : 81 suara

Surat suara tidak sah : 9 surat suara

Surat suara golput : 1 surat suara

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk : 173 surat suara

➢ Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyyah

1. No. urut 1 atas nama Dewi Khusniatul Vatyca mendapatkan : 27 suara
2. No. urut 2 atas nama Firdah Nailil Karimah mendapatkan : 218 suara

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Surat suara tidak sah   : 3 surat suara

Surat suara golput   : 2 surat suara

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk   : 250 surat suara

➢ **Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Manajemen Pendidikan Islam**

1. No. urut 1 atas nama Maulana Muhammad Habibi mendapatkan   : 110 suara

2. No. urut 2 atas nama Mohammad Ridho Arifin mendapatkan   : 19 suara

Surat suara tidak sah   : 1 surat suara

Surat suara golput   : -

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk   : 130 surat suara

➢ **Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Islam Anak Usia Dini**

1. No. urut 1 atas nama Alfiyyah Qurrotu A'yunina mendapatkan

Ya   : 71 suara

Tidak : 1 suara

Surat suara tidak sah   : -

Surat suara golput   : -

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk   : 72 surat suara

➢ **Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris**

1. No. urut 1 atas nama M. Alfian Andreanto mendapatkan   : 34 suara

2. No. urut 2 atas nama Tsania Fitra Maulida mendapatkan   : 38 suara

Surat suara tidak sah   : -

Surat suara golput   : -

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk   : 72 surat suara

➢ **Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Tadris Matematika**

1. No. urut 2 atas nama Lilin Rofiqotul Ilmi mendapatkan

Ya   : 70

Tidak : -

Surat suara tidak sah   : 3 surat suara

Surat suara golput   : -

Jumlah surat suara yang masuk   : 73 surat suara

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Demikian berita acara yang dapat kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wallahul Muwaffieq Ilaa Aqwamith Thorieq

Wassalamu'laikum Wr.Wb

Malang, 21 Februari 2019

KOMISI PEMILIHAN UMUM

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

PERIODE 2019

Ketua	Sekretaris
M. Fachruddin Fuad	**Taufirul Hikmah**
16170028	16140144

Taqwa, Intelektual, dan Profesional

EVIDENCE OF CONSULTATION

Name : Eni'matul Masruroh

Number of Students : 15130139

Departement : Social Science Education

Advisor :Ulfah Muhayani, M.PP

Title of Skripsi : Political Participation Activities of Social Science Education Students

at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

No	Date of Consultation	Consultation Material	Signature
1.	20 March 2019	Konsultasi bab I, II, III	
2.	15 April 2019	Revisi bab I,II,III	
3	22 May 2019	Konsultasi bab IV	
4	24 May 2019	ACC bab IV	
5	18 June 2019	Konsultasi bab V	
6	19 May 2019	Revisi bab V	
7	20 June 2019	ACC Bab V	
8	21 June 2019	ACC Keseluruhan	

Acknowledge by,

Head of Departement,

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Nomor	: 1438 /Un.03.1/TL.00.1/05/2019	08 Mei 2019
Sifat	: Penting	
Lampiran	: -	
Hal	: **Izin Penelitian**	

Kepada

Yth. Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (PIPS) UIN Malang
di

   Malang

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir berupa penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, kami mohon dengan hormat agar mahasiswa berikut:

Nama	:	**Eni'matul Masruroh**
NIM	:	15130139
Jurusan	:	Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (PIPS)
Semester - Tahun Akademik	:	Genap - 2018/2019
Judul Skripsi	:	**Political Participation of Social Science Education Students at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang**
Lama Penelitian	:	**Mei 2019** sampai dengan **Juni 2019** (2 bulan)

diberi izin untuk melakukan penelitian di lembaga/instansi yang menjadi wewenang Bapak/Ibu.

Demikian, atas perkenan dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu yang baik disampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan,

Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M.Pd
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2. Arsip

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Nomor	: /072/Un.03.1/TL.00.1/04/2019	22 April 2019
Sifat	: Penting	
Lampiran	: -	
Hal	: Izin Penelitian	

Kepada
Yth. Ketua Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan IPS UIN Malang
di
    Malang

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir berupa penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, kami mohon dengan hormat agar mahasiswa berikut:

Nama	:	Eni'matul Masruroh
NIM	:	15130139
Jurusan	:	Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (PIPS)
Semester - Tahun Akademik	:	Genap - 2018/2019
Judul Skripsi	:	**Political Participation of Social Science Education Students at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang**
Lama Penelitian	:	**April 2019** sampai dengan **Mei 2019** (2 bulan)

diberi izin untuk melakukan penelitian di lembaga/instansi yang menjadi wewenang Bapak/Ibu.

Demikian, atas perkenan dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu yang baik disampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan

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