THE INFLUNCE OF K-POP CULTURE ON STUDENTS' LIFESTYLE AND POLITICAL KNOWLEDGEAT SOCIAL SCINCE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ICP) OF FITK OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALANG

THESIS

Written By:

ILVI NUR DIANA

12130109

SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

June, 2016

THE INFLUNCE OF K-POP CULTURE ON STUDENTS' LIFESTYLE AND POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AT SOCIAL SCINCE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ICP) OF FITK OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALANG

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Education Degree (S. Pd) with a Major of Social Science Education Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Sciences State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Written By:

Ilvi Nur Diana
12130109

SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAININGFACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

June, 2016

LEGITIMATION SHEET

THE INFLUNCE OF K-POP CULTURE ON STUDENTS' LIFESTYLE AND

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AT SOCIAL SCINCE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT (ICP) OF FITK OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALANG

SKRIPSI

Written by

Ilvi Nur Diana (12130109)

has been defended and approved by the board of examiners on 20 June 2016 as
the requirement for the degree of **Sarjana Pendidikan (S. Pd)**

Signature

Main Examiner,
Dr. H. M Zainuddin, M. A   : _____
NIP: 196205071995031 001

Secretary,
H. Mokhammad Yahya, MA., PhD   : _____
NIP: 19740614 200801 1 016

Advisor,
H. Mokhammad Yahya, MA., PhD   : _____
NIP: 19740614 200801 1 016

Chair Examiner,
Alfiana Yuli Efiyanti, MA   : _____
NIP: 19710701 200604 2 001

Approved by:

Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Maulana Malik Ibrahim
State Islamic University, Malang

Dr. H. Nur Ali, M. Pd
NIP: 19650403 199803 1 002

APPROVAL SHEET

THE INFLUNCE OF K-POP CULTURE ON STUDENTS' LIFESTYLE AND
POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AT SOCIAL SCINCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT (ICP) OF FITK OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALANG

THESIS

By

ILVI NUR DIANA

12130109

Approved by:
Advisor

Mokhammad Yahya, M.A., Ph.D
NIP. 197406142008011016

Acknowledge by:
The Chief of Social Sciences Education Department

Dr. H. Abdul Basith, M. Si
NIP: 197610022003121003

iv

IV

Mokhammad Yahya, M.A., Ph.D
The Lecturer of Tarbiyah and Teaching Sciences Faculty
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

ADVISOR OFFICIAL NOTE

Matter   : Thesis of Ilvi Nur Diana   Malang, 20th May2016

Appendixes   : 4 (Fourth) exemplar

Dear,
Dean of Faculty and Teaching Sciences
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
At
          Malang

Assalamualaikum Wr Wb

After carrying out at several times for guidance, booth n terms of content language and writing techiques, and after reading the following thesis:

Name   : Ilvi Nur Diana

NIM   : 12130109

Departement : Social Science Education

Title of Thesis : "The Influence of K-Pop Culture on Students' Lifestyle and Political Knowledge at Social Science Education Department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang"

As the advisor, we argue that this thesis has been proposed and tested decent. So, please tolerate presence.

Wassalamualaikum Wr Wb

                                                    Advisor

                                            Mokhammad Yahya, M.A., Ph.d
                                            NIP. 197406142008011016

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

I certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) entitled *"The Influence of K-Pop Culture on Students' Lifestyle and Political Knowledge at Social Science Education Department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang"* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those in quotations and bibiography. Due to fact, I am the only who responsible for the thesis if there is aby objection or claim from others.

Malang, 20th June 2016

Ilvi Nur Diana

DEDICATION

I dedicate to Allah SWT the Loard of the world and the Prophet Muhhammad SAW as a light bearer of truth, with all humility.

I dedicate the result of my work to special person in my life. For my beloved parents, my strong father Nahrujiand my patient motherJuma'iyah, may Allah mercies them always.

I dedicate to my lovely siblings, handsome brothers KhotifulUmam and also my beautiful sister FirtotulUnsi and Nabila Hilda N.A, may Allah love them always.

I dedicate to my special person, ChabibSjahid Al Asa, may Allah love his always and we always in happiness until end the life.

I dedicate to All My Friend especially from ICP class, and commonly all of my fiend at social department. Thanks a lot for everything.

MOTTO

إِنَّاللّٰهَ لَايُغَيِّرُمَابِقَوْمٍحَتَّىٰيُغَيِّرُوْامَابِأَنْفُسِهِمْ

"Allah will not change the state of things so they change a state of that exist in themselves"

(Q.S. ArRad : 11)

أكمل المؤمنين إيماناً أحسنهم خلقاً

"the most perfect believer of his faith is people who the best his mind and character." – *(Al- Hadith)*

There is no way out that is used for shy away from anything, except thinking "
"Thomas Alva Edison"

The heroes are not people who dare to hack his sword into the opponent's shoulder, but the real heroesare the person who can master it himself when his anger.
"Prophet Muhammad SAW"

PREFACE

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

All price be to Allah he all mighty, who has giving us mercies and blessing until I can finish this thesis on the title *"The Influence of K-Pop Culture on Students' Lifestyle and Political Knowledge at Social Science Education Department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang"*on time. Sholawat and Salam always be presented to our prophet Muhammad SAW, the last messenger of Allah who has save the human's life from destruction to safety namely Islam is the true religion.

This thesis is proposed to fulfill the last task of academic requirement as the last task for getting bachelor or under-graduate degree.

The author never forget to thanks beloved parent that always give motivation to study hard until getting the bright future and some special persons in supporting and guiding me to finish this thesis. Those are:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si as Rector of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

2. Dr. H. Nur Ali, M.Pd Dean of Tarbiyah and Teaching Science Faculty

3. Dr. H. Abdul Basith, M.Si, as the Chief of Social Science Education Department.

4. MokhammadYahya, M.A., Ph.d, the advisor who always guide and motivated to complete this thesis perfectly and on time.

5. All my Lecturer in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang thankyou for giving the gold of knowledge for me.

6. My classmate on ICP Class 2013 Uur, Saikhu, Amrita, Habib, Alvin, Fida, Novi, Leli, Linda, Bitul, Mual, Nikma, Nanang, Qorry, Fitri, Farla and Luza.Thankyou so much, all of you are best partner ever.

7. All of My Friend at Social Sciences Department 2012.

The last, author believe that there are so many mistakes in this thesis, so that I never forget to ask some suggestion. May Allah give us his mercies and blessing.
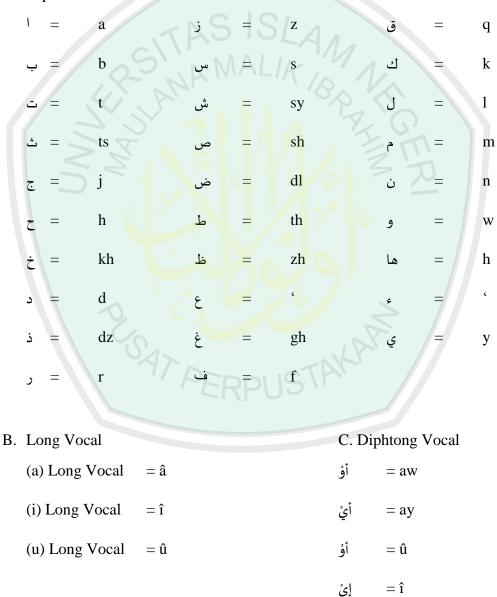
Malang, 20thJune 2016

The Author

INDONESIAN-ARABIC-LATIN TRANSLITERATION

The Writing of Arabic-Latin transliteration in this thesis is complying the guidelines of transliteration base on the shared decision of Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia No. 158 in 1987 and no. 0543 b/U/1987which generally can be explained as below:

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	=	h	ط	=	th	و	=	w
خ	=	kh	ظ	=	zh	ها	=	h
د	=	d	ع	=	‘	ء	=	‘
ذ	=	dz	غ	=	gh	ي	=	y
ر	=	r	ف	=	f			

B. Long Vocal

(a) Long Vocal = â

(i) Long Vocal = î

(u) Long Vocal = û

C. Diphtong Vocal

أوْ = aw

أيْ = ay

أوْ = û

إيْ = î

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

xv

LIST OF TABLE

ABSTRAK

Nur Diana, Ilvi. 2016. Pengaruh Budaya K-Pop terhadap Gaya Hidup dan Pengetahuan Politik Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan IPS (ICP) FITK UIN Maliki Malang. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan IPS, Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Skripsi: Mokhammad Yahya, M.A., Ph.D.

Budaya asing dapat masuk ke Indonesia sewaktu-waktu dan membuat perubahan yang signifikan mulai dari pola pikir, perilaku, sampai gaya hidup masyarakat, seperti halnya masuknya budaya K-Pop ini.Budaya pop Korea atau yang dikenal dengan (Hallyu) ini berhasil mempengaruhi kehidupan masyarakat dunia, terutama di Indonesia. Berbagai produk budaya Korea mulai dari drama, film, lagu, fashion dan produk-produk industri Korea. Pengaruh music tidak hanya memanjakan telinga dengan nada-nada dan irama yang enak didengar melainkan juga dapat berpengaruh pada kondisi fisik, emosi, kognitif dan social bagi individu di berbagai kalangan usia. Namun dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengkhususkan pada kalangan mahasiswa UIN Maliki Malang jurusan pendidikan IPS (program ICP) yang menjadi mayoritas penikmat K-Pop yang kini tengah mewabah di Indonesia.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh budaya K-Pop terhadap gaya hidup mahasiswa pendidikan IPS (ICP) FITK Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, pengaruh budaya K-Pop terhadap pandangan politik mahasiswa pendidikan IPS (ICP) FITK Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malangdan pengaruh budaya K-Pop terhadap gaya hidup dan pandangan politik mahasiswa pendidkan IPS (ICP) FITK Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Mengingat dalam berbagai aspek K-Pop telah meluas dan hamper setiap orang tahu keberadaan K-Pop. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut digunakan pendekatan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dan SPSS.16, instrument dan teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu kuisoner dan dokumentasi. Data dianalisi dengan path analisis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, (1) dalam Uji t test, terdapat pengaruh secara parsial (individu) antara variable budaya K-Pop (X) terhadap variable gaya hidup mahasiswa (Y1) yang menyatakan bahwa $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ yaitu sebesar $7,374 > 1,746$, (2), dalam uji t test, variable budaya K-Pop (X) terdapat pengaruh secara parsial/ individu terhadap variable pandangan politik (Y2)yang menyatakan bahwa $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ yaitu sebesar $39,7 > 1,746$, (3) dalam uji simultan atau uji F, variable antara budaya K-Pop (X) dan gaya hidup mahasiswa (Y) terhadap variable pandangan politik (Z) secara simultan dan signifikan tidak terdapat hubungan atau pengaruh antara variable Karena F hitung (1,749) < F Tabel (3,63) dengan batas toleransi kesalahan (alpha) 5%.

Kata Kunci: Pengaruh K-Pop, Gaya hidup, pandangan Politik, Mahasiswa

ABSTRACT

Nur Diana, Ilvi. 2016. The Influence of K-Pop Culture on Students' Lifestyle and Political KnowledgeatSocial Science Education (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic UniversityMalang. Thesis, Social Science Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Thesis: Mokhammad Yahya, M.A., Ph.D.

The foreign culture can enter to Indonesia during the time and make significant change starting from mindset, behavior to pattern of life style, like entered of K-Pop culture. Korea pop culture or K-Pop (*Hallyu*) successful influence society life, especially in Indonesia. The various product of Korea culture from drama, movie, song, fashion, and industry Korea's product, because K-Pop music can anesthetize his lover from side dynamic music until fashion model that popular in Korea. The influence music not only indulge ear with tones and rhythm that nice to hearing but also influential on physic, emotional, cognitive and social condition for individual in various ages. But in this research, researcher specializes to students UIN Maliki Malang major social science education (ICP program) that become majority lover of K-Pop that epidemic in Indonesia Now.

This research purpose to know how the influence K-pop culture to lifestyle Students of Social Science Education (ICP Program) at UIN Maliki Malang, the influence K-Pop culture to political views studentsof Social Science Education (ICP Program) at UIN Maliki Malang andthe influence K-Pop culture to life style and political views studentsof Social Science Education (ICP Program) at UIN Maliki Malang. In various aspects considering the K-Pop has been widespread and almost everyone knows the existence of K-Pop. For reach the purpose, researcher use quantitative approach and SPSS.16 application, instrument and collecting data use questioner and documentation and the analyst data is path analyze.

The result of research show that, (1) in t test, there is partially influence between variable K-Pop culture (X) to variable life style students (Y1) which states that t count > t table that is 7,374> 1,746,(2) in t testor partial/individual, variable K-Pop culture (X) there are significant individually to variable political views (Y2) which states that t count> t table that is 39.7> 1.746, (3) in simultaneous test or F test, variables between the K-Pop culture variable (X) and the lifestyle of students (Y) to variable view politics (Z) simultaneously and significant there are not relationship or influence between variables because F count (1,749) < F table (3,63)with a limit of tolerance error (alpha) of 5%.

Key Words: the Influence K-Pop, Lifestyle, Political Views Students'.

مستخلص البحث

الفي، نور ديانا. 2016.*تأثير ثقافةK-Pop على معيشة و رؤية الطلاب في السياسية بقسم تعليم الإجتماعية(برنامج الدراسي الدولي)*. البحث الجامعي. قسم تعليم الإجتماعية، كلية علوم التربية والتعليم، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف : محمد يحي الماجستير.

ثقافة الأجنابية يدخل إلى إندونيسيا في كل الأوقات و يتغير بشكل العقليات، السلوك حتى معيشة العامة، كمثل ثقافة K-Pop.ثقافة K-Popأو يسمى (Hallyu)يؤثر العالم خاصة في إندونيسيا. كثير من النتائج كوريا من التمثيل، الأفلام، الغناء، المظهر و نتائج الصناعية كوريا. تأثير الغناء لا يدلع الأذن باللهجة والشعر فقط، ولكن يستطيع أن يؤثر الجسد، العواطف، المعرافي، والمجتمع لنفسه في كل العمر. و هذا البحث، الباحثة تخصيص على الطلابجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانجبقسم تعليم الإجتماعية(برنامج الدراسي الدولي) الذي تستخدم. ثقافة K-Popفي إندونيسيا.

وهذا البحث يهدف لمعرفة درجة تأثير ثقافةK-Popعلى معيشة و رؤية الطلاب في السياسية بقسم تعليم الإجتماعية(منهج الدراسي الدولي)جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج، بالنظر كل الوجهK-Popقد تتمد و كل الشخص يعرفون موقع K-Pop.ليتم أهداف المذكورة أعله باستخدام المدخل الكمي الوصفي و SPSS.16. آلة واسلوب جمع البيانات وهي الإستبانات و الوثائق. و تحليل البيانات بالتحليل path.

ونتيجة البحث أن (1)في الإختبار t-test، هناك تأثير بالجزئي (النفس) بين متقلب ثقافة K-Pop(X)مع متقلب اسلوب الحاية الطلاب (Y1) أن $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ بنتيجة 1,746>7،374(2)في الإختبار t-test، متقلب ثقافة K-Pop(X) هناك نأثير بالجزئي أو نفسه مع متقلب النظري السياسية(Y2) أن $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ بنيجة 1،746>39،7(3)في الإختبار المتزامن أو الإختبار F ، متقلب بينثقافةK-Pop(X)اسلوب الحاية الطلاب (Y) مع متقلب النظري

السياسية(Z) بالمتزامن و بشكل ملحوظ لا علاقة أو تأثير بين متقلب لأن F hitung(1،749)F < Tabel (3،63) بالحدود التحمل الأخطاء (alpha) 5%.

الكلمات الأساسية : تأثير K-Pop، أسلوبالحاية، النظرى السياسية، الطلاب.

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHING SCIENCES
Gajayana street, 50 Malang - Phone (0341) 552398 Fax (0341) 552398
website: www.tarbiyah.uin-malang.co.id

THE EVINDENCE OF CONSULTATION

Name   : Ilvi Nur Diana
NIM   : 12130109
Faculty/ Department :Faculty of Tarbiyah And Teaching Sciences/ Social
                  Sciences Education
Advisor   :Mokhammad Yahya, M.A., Ph.d
Thesis Title   :"THE INFLUNCE OF K-POP CULTURE ON
                STUDENTS' LIFESTYLE AND POLITICAL
                KNOWLEDGE AT SOCIAL SCINCE EDUCATION
                DEPARTMENT (ICP) OF FITK OF MAULANA MALIK
                IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALANG".

No	Date	Material of Consultation	Signature of Advisor
1.	27 th December 2015	Consultation of Title	1.
2.	14th March 2015	Consultation of Chapter I and II	2.
3.	21th March 2015	Revisionof Chapter I and II	3.
4.	28th March 2015	Consultation of Chapter III	4.
5.	4th April 2015	Revision of Chapter I, II and III	5.
6.	7th May 2016	Consultation of Chapter IV	6.
7.	13th May 2016	Consultation of Chapter IV	7.
8.	1th June 2016	Consultation of Chapter V and VI	8.
9.	11th June 2016	ACC all of Chapter/ thesis	9.

Acknowledge by,
Head of Social Sciences Eduation
Department

Dr. H. Abdul Basith, M. Si
NIP: 197610022003121003

xxi

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Culture is result of human thinking that do consciously in life group. In culture there are elements of potential culture in human, that is mind (idea), fell and wish (intention). For become human perfect, the third elements of culture cannot separate. In this relationship Sir Edward Tylor say that "culture is all of something that learn together socially by society member".[1]

Culture is dynamic characteristic. Culture always changes in a row development period. Change of culture have done since prehistory is change of hunting and gather system life become advanced farming and perundagian. Culture change is caused by many factor, one of them is the presence of contact with other culture. The era modernization like this, culture change continues very quickly because progress of technology. Technology gave effects positive and negative. In positive effect technology, give us many knowledge and insight about world and with technology we can improve ability technology or information, improve teaching, give information quickly and soon, but in negative effect technology make us forget time like watching TV continuous, lazy and there isn't distance so we can peep other culture. Besides that, foreign culture can also enter to Indonesia during the time and make significant change starting from mindset, behavior to pattern of life style, like entered of K-Pop culture.

---

[1] Paul B. Horton dan Chester L. hurt, *Sosiologi,* Jakarta: Erlangga, 1984, hlm. 58.

K-Pop can called (music pop Korea), that is types of popular music from South Korea.[2]*Hallyu or Korean wave* (gelombang Korea) is the term given to Korean pop culture spread globally in various countries in the world. Entry of pop culture right now it is not only domination by western culture. Asia is also starting to become exporter pop culture. In addition to Japan, Korea began to act as exporter of pop culture through entertainment that becomes competitor for America and European countries. This is line with progress entertainment Korea and stability their economies. Korea pop culture attack Indonesia occur from world Cup Korea-Japan 2002 ended with Korea entry as big four power of world, so K-Pop have changed Indonesian since more ten last year.[3]

Korea pop culture or (Hallyu) successful influence society life, especially in Indonesia. The various product of Korea culture from drama, movie, song, fashion, and industry Korea's product, because K-Pop music can anesthetize his lover from side dynamic music until fashion model that popular in Korea. K-Pop occupies a special place among adolescents, college students are no exception UIN Maliki Malang. This is because the K-Pop music fans can attended his musical start in terms of dynamic until the modes fashion popular in Korea.

In holy Qur'an for they that make idol expect Islamic people will name as hypocrite people. Firman Allah anNisaaAyat 138 – 139:[4]

---

[2]http://m.kompasiana.com/ajenkoya-budaya-korea-melalui-k-pop-di-indonesia. diakses 8/9/2015/13.00
[3] ibid
[4]http://Virus K-Pop danDekonstruksiAqidah - Hidayatullah.com.diakses 9/9/2A015/11.00

23

أَلِيماًعَذَاباًأَلَهُمْبِأَنَّالْمُنَافِقِينَبَشِّرِ (138)

لِلّهِالعِزَّةَفَإِنَّالْعِزَّةَعِندَهُمُأَيَبْتَغُونَالْمُؤْمِنِينَدُونِمِنأَوْلِيَاءالْكَافِرِينَيَتَّخِذُونَالَّذِينَ

جَمِيعاً

"Give tidings to the hypocrites that there is for them a painful punishment. Those who take disbelievers as allies instead of the believers. Do they seek with them honor [through power]? But indeed, honor belongs to Allah entirely".

The phenomenon that is popular among students UIN Maliki Malang today Along with Korean dramas are increasingly accepted by the public Indonesia, came the craze would boy band and girls band music group like SNSD Since the fan k-pop and Korean dramas are common. Increasingly *Korean Wave boom / Hallyu* then very influential on the lifestyle of the audience, they change the names of their calls with Korean names, their speech also slipped terms in Korean. Not to forget all the attributes labeled Korea interests them from electronic products, tools makeup, fashion, restaurants typical Korean food.

Korean pop culture has now managed to hypnotize the ears and eyes of Indonesian teenagers. K-Pop is now so popular with young people because of the faces of the K-Pop artists are interesting, makeup fun to watch, as well as a unique fashion. In addition, K-Pop music is also easily heard (easy

listening) and in accordance with the tastes of the public market, so readily accepted by young people in general.

Lifestyle is a pattern of life in the world expressed in the activities, interests, and his opinions (Kotler, 2002: 192). Because lifestyle is different from the way of life. Way of life shown by characteristics, such as norms, rituals, and patterns of social order or manner of speech is typical. Meanwhile, the lifestyle is expressed through what is subject to a person, what he consumes, and how he acted or behaved when in the presence of others. As well as being worn by the *hallyu* community with a genre of music with the advent of girl/boy band that was a hallmark of their performs.

Besides an impact on lifestyles, K-Pop culture also has an impact on students' political knowledge. Political knowledge are a political perception that includes "setting power in the state of life with all its activities so that the aspirations of the people (the people) can be included in the rules/regulations/laws are clear.[5]

They think that the South Korean government system after a truce with north Korea, south Korea society hold improvements in various aspects of life that has been destroyed after the Korean war. South Korean government expects help foreigners, especially Americans to expedite development in South Korea. And this development is seen with South Korea economic stability and progress music entertainment industry. Moreover, this time South Korea has been a developed country compared with other countries.

---

[5] Ibrahim, Amin, 2009, *Pokok-PokokPengantarIlmuPolitik*, CV. MandarMaju: Bandung, Hal 4.

Proven with technological advances Korean who took the position of the Japanese original Japanese State is a State that is expert in the field of technology, but now the Japanese less rapidly with the process of competition in the field of technology.

In this case the researchers will conduct research on the impact of K-Pop culture on student's lifestyle and political knowledge 5th majoring in social studies education (ICP program) MALIKI UIN Malang change thinking and lifestyles of those who continue to consume popular culture. The election of 5th student majoring in education IPS (program ICP) UIN MALIKI Malang as the location for this study because of the observation of these students have a tendency to imitate the lifestyle and attitude as presented by the culture of music popular K-Pop, such as imitating the style and fashion idol and often use the Korean language when they met with friends who are equally fond of Korean culture.

Those things are the underlying researchers to conduct research on "The Influence of K-Pop Culture on Students' Lifestyle and Political Knowledgeat Social Science Education Department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

B. Problems of the Research

There are problem from this research is:

1. Does is the influence K-Pop culture on students' lifestyle at social science education department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang?

2. Does is the influence K-Pop culture on students' political knowledgeat social science education department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang?

3. Does is the influence K-Pop culture on students' lifestyle and political knowledgeat social science education department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang?

C. **Objectives of the Research**

1. For determine the influence K-Pop culture on students' lifestyle at social science education department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

2. For determine the influence K-Pop culture on students' political knowledgeat social science education department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

3. For determine the influence K-Pop culture on students' lifestyle and political knowledgeat social science education department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

D. **Significances of the Research**

1. For researcher, the result of research can add to knowledge and insight and as reference in composing next scientific activity.

2. For students, the result of research can useful as contribution thinking for increase knowledge about popular culture like his character and benefit. Besides that, the result research can be applying for development local Indonesian culture through utilization Korean pop.

3. For reader, the result of research can help reader what is K-Pop? And add treasure literature be related to Indonesian culture.

E. Hypothesis of the Research

In this research, hypothesis will be experiment his correctness is lifestyle and political knowledge of students Social Science Education (ICP Program) at UIN MALIKI Malang to influence K-Pop culture.

According to Sugiyono, hypothesis is temporary respond to problem research. Correct from hypothesis must proved by collection data.[6]

H_0 : There arenot influence K-Pop Culture on lifestyle and political views of student's Social Science Education (ICP Program) at UIN MALIKI Malang.

H_1 : There are influence K-Pop Culture on lifestyle and political views of student's Social Science Education (ICP Program) at UIN MALIKI Malang.

F. Scope of the Research

For clarification scope and focus problem research, so make delimitation is:

1. This research includes 2 variables, that is: independent variable and dependent variable. Independents variable is K-Pop culture and dependent variable is lifestyle and political knowledge students.

---

[6] Sugiyono,2009, *StatistikauntukPenelitian*. Bandung: Alfabeta. Hal. 159

2. This research will be doing to major Social Science Education department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University.

G. Originality of the Research

No	Research Identity	Similarity	Differentiation	Research Originality
1	Dian Rizki, PengaruhBudaya Korea Terhadap Gaya HidupRemajaPutri di Kota Mojokerto	Explaining the influence Korean culture to lifestyle	This research focus on lifestyle Not in political knowledge on students	There is significant effect Korean culture to lifestyle.
2	AmaliaIzzati, *AnalisispengaruhMusik Korea Popular terhadap Gaya Hidup di KalanganRemaja.* 2013, fakultasilmu social danilmupolitik, Universitas Indonesia.	Explaining the Influence of Korean Music or Korean Pop	• Dependent variable was not specific. But in this research, dependent variable focus on lifestyle and political knowledge • The subject of research was deferent.	There is significant effect K-Pop to lifestyle and political knowledge.
3	UnggulKurniaDewi, *Pengaruh K-Pop*	The influence of K-Pop to	• This research use Students	There is significant

terhadap Gaya HidupImitasiKaumMuda di Yogyakarta. 2015, FakultasIlmuSosialdanPolitik, UGM Yogyakarta.	Lifestyle youth	University as object. • Independent variable focus on K-Pop Culture • Dependent variable was not specific. But in this research dependent variable focus on lifestyle and political knowledge students.	effect K-Pop to lifestyle and political knowledge.

H. Operational Definitions of key term

In the discussion of this thesis plans to be more focused on issues to be discussed, while avoiding the perception of others. The limit terms related to the title in the plan of this thesis is as follows: The effect of this thesis is a force that arises from K-pop culture that have an impact on lifestyles and political knowledge of students majoring in education IPS (program ICP) at UIN MALIKI Malang.

1. K-Pop culture in this thesis is, Korean Pop (music pop Korea) can be called K-Pop that is types of popular music from South Korea.

2. Lifestyle in this thesis is a pattern of life in the world expressed in the activities, interests, and his opinions (Kotler, 2002: 192).

3. The political knowledge in this thesis is the political perception that includes "arrangement" of power in the state of life with all its activities so that the aspirations of the people (the people) can be included in the rules/regulations/laws are clear. In political knowledge, researcher limitation indicators that is just about political Korea, relation Korea with other countries.

I. Composition of Research findings

To get clarify illustration and comprehensive, compotation of research findings divide in 6 chapters:

ChapterI will explaining background, problems of research, objective of research, significance of research, hypothesis of research, scope of research, originality of research, operational definition of key term, and composition research.

Chapter II is explaining about the literature review, which includes a discussion of the variables and concepts and theories that were examined in the thesis (K-Pop culture, lifestyle, political kwonledge of students).

Chapter III is explaining aboutmethod of the research that include: research setting, approach ad research design, research variable, population

and sample, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, scale of measurement, test of reliability and validity, data analysis,

Chapter IV isdata findings that consist about description of data, the result of research.

Chapter V is discussion that consist about interpret of research findings researcher and.

Chapter VI isconclusion, which consists about conclusion and recommendation researcher.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. **Theoretical Framework**

    A. **Culture**

       a. **Understanding of culture**

          Culture is plural type from words Budi and daya that meaning is love, wish and fell. Exactly, culture spring from Sanskrit language *budhayah* that is prrular type from word buddhi that meaning is budi or mind. In English language, spring word from culture, in Dutch language it's meaning of *culturr*, in Latin language spring from word *corela*. *Corela* is process, carry out, fertiled, develop of land (endage in farming).[7]

          Then this meaning develop in mean culture, that is as activities human for process and change nature that do socially by society member.

          The following understanding of culture from some experts:[8]

       1. **E. B. Tylor**, culture is a complex totality that consists of knowledge, trust, art, moral, scientific, law, tradition, other ability and habit of human as society members.

       2. **R. Linton**, culture as behavior configuration that learn and result of behavior can be learning, where is unsure of shaper can be support and continue by other members (society).

---

[7]Elly M. setiadi, dkk.*IlmuSosial&BudayaDasar*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2007, hlm. 27.
[8]Ibid, hlm 27-28.

33

3. **Koentjaraningrat**, culture is totality of idea system, or human learn self from life area.

4. **SeloSoemardjandanSoelaemanSoemardi**, said that culture is all result of opus, feel and idea society.

5. **Herkovits**, culture is part from life area that created by human.

6. **Sir EdwandTylor,** culture is all of have learned and experienced together socialy by society members.[9]

7. **Ki HajdarDewantara**, culture is a mind of human as result by human fighting to two power influences that is world and epoch (kondrat and society).[10]

Thus, culture concerning all of life aspect material and non-material. So, can be interpreted that culture influenced by evolutionism gaze, that is a theory say that culture will develop from simple to more complex.[11]

b. **The Embodiment of Culture**

Talcott Parson (sociolog) and **al Kroeber** (Antropolog) suggests for differentiate form of culture constantly as a system. Where shape culture is as a structure of action and activity human in system. According to J.J. Honigman in his book the World of Man

---

[9] Paul B. Horton dan Chester L. hurt, *Sosiologi,* Jakarta: Erlangga, 1984, hlm. 58.
[10] A. R. Tilaar. *Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, danMasyarkatMadani Indonesia*. Bandung: PT Remaja Indonesia, 2002, hlm. 43.
[11] Elly M. setiadi, dkk.*IlmuSosial&BudayaDasar*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2007, hlm. 28.

(1959) divides culture in three forms, that is; ideas, activities, and artifact.[12]

Koentjaraningratsaid that culture divide in three forms, namely:[13]

1. *Form culture as a complex from ideas, values, norms, and regulation.* This form indicates idea from culture, his characteristic is abstract, can't feel, hold or take picture and his place there in mind human.

2. *Form culture as a complex activity and shape action from human in society.* This form namely social system, because indicate shapes action and behavior human self. This form can take picture and documentation because in this social system there are human activities that interaction and relationship with other in society.

3. *Form culture as things result of human opus.* The last form called physic culture. Where is this form of physic result (deed activities, and opus all of human in society). Examples: Borobudur temple and batik cloth. The physic culture is concrete characteristic in material or arthefac, like statue, temple, etc.

c. **The Characteristics of Culture**

The real characteristic from culture, that is:[14]

1. The materialized culture and flow of human behavior.

---

[12]Ibid. hlm. 28
[13]Ibid. hlm. 28-30
[14]Ibid. hlm. 33-34

2. Culture has there more firsts than born generation and will not dead with endless ages of the generation.

3. Culture necessary by human and manifested in behavior.

4. Culture includes roles that consist the obligations, actions received and reject, prohibited acts, and allowed actions.

d. **The System of Culture**

System culture is component of culture that abstract characteristic and consists from minds, ideas, concept, and beliefs. So, system culture is part of culture in Indonesia language called costumes, it's creating human behavior manifest in the element culture as one unit.

The system culture will result kinds of different culture. Kinds of culture can grouped become:

1. The material culture

The material culture that is result cipta, karsa that manifest thing, like building, factory, road and etc.

2. The material Non-Material

Is result of cipta, karsa that manifest habit, costume, science and soon. Non-material namely:

- Folkways

- Mores

- Norm of law

- Mode (fashion)

Purpose of culture (culuur, corele, cultivare) that is keep and advancing human life towards civilized, included definition "memuja-muja" (cultus). Therefore, must always remain:[15]

1. Keeping culture must aims modernize and adjust culture with every change natural and epoch.

2. Because exile culture occur decrease and dying, so that relation between culture and society must always there.

3. Renewal culture require there is relation with other culture can be develop (promote, improve) or enrich (add) culture self.

4. Entering other culture that incompatible with nature and his time is "change culture" that against demands of nature and society. And it is dangerous.

5. The progress of culture must direct continues from self culture (continuities) to world culture (convergence) and continuous have personality characteristic in human life. (Consentrisitas).

B. **K-Pop of Culture**

a. **Understanding of K-Pop**

K-pop (an abbreviation of Korean pop;Hangul: 케이팝; RR: *kei-pap* is a musical genre originating in South Korea that is characterized by a wide variety of audiovisual elements. Although it comprises all genres of "popular music" within South Korea, the term is more often used in a narrower sense to describe a modern

---

[15] Ki HajarDewantara. *MenujuManusiaMerdeka*. Yogyakarta: GrsfinaMediacipta, cv, 2009. Hlm. 44-45

37

form of South Korean pop music covering: dance-pop, pop ballad, electronic, rock, metal,hip-hop music and R&B.[16]*Hallyu*or Korean wave (gelombang Korea) is meaning that given for spread Korean pop culture globally in the world.

*Hallyu*is a mediathat isdeliberately created tosatisfythe public's curiosity aboutKoreanworldand everything in it. A variety of informationand knowledge aboutartsandculture ofKorean societycan be obtainedhere.*Hallyu*successis notaccidentalbutaresult of the combinationof the development ofKorean culturefor5000years, the creativeeffortsofmedia experts, sensitivitytointernational trendsandoutlookof themedia.[17]

As Korean pop culture is becoming an increasingly globalized phenomenon and globally popular in many parts of the world allows South Korea to utilize its pop cultural sector to access, tap and break into foreign entertainment markets. By tapping into social networking services and the video sharing platform YouTube, the K-pop industry's ability to secure a sizable overseas audience has facilitated a noticeable rise in the global proliferation of the genre.

b. The factors of Entry Korean Culture

This below aresome of thefactorsK-Popeasyand*hallyu*growing rapidlyinIndonesia, especially teenagers. KoreanMusicoffersa

---

[16]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K-pop. diaksestanggal 8 september 2015. 2:30

[17]Lee Suk Man. *Mari belajarbahasa Korea.*Banjarmasin: pusatstudi Korea, UniversitasLambungMangkurat. 2009

newstream ofmusic, not justthe flow ofthe musicbutalsohis styleof dress. You could saythe Korean waveis the success ofthe South Koreangovernmentculturalcolonialismin many countries.Here is the factors influx ofKorean culture:

1. Change themusical conceptineverynewalbumthat will bereleased. This inspiredthe domesticproducerin the countrytocreate astream ofmusicthat is almostthe same as theK-Pop. For example: Smash, Cherrybelle, blink.

2. Styledressedpeople   especiallyteenagers whopreferKoreanstylebecause it looksattractiveandcheerful.

3. Andimitating the style ofKoreanpoprangingfromhair, fashion clothing,   lifestyleandway   of   interactingwith   their peerswhosometimesuse theKorean language, such asusing wordsoppa(older   sister   callsorman-lai),   omo(pity), gomawo(thank you) orannyonghaseyo(greetingsuch ashiorhello).

c. **The impacts of Korea Culture to Indonesia Culture**

There are twoeffects ofKorean cultureto the culture ofIndonesia, among others:

1. The positive impact

   a. Love for themusichigher.

   b. InspireIndonesianmusicworldbecomescolored. This isproven by theKoreanWaveinIndonesiaboy band and theemergenceof newgirl group.

    c. Strengthendiplomaticcooperation relationswithSouth Korea.

    d. Adding to thecountry's foreign exchange.

    e. The rise ofbusiness opportunities, such asan onlineshopthat sellsaccessoriesK-Pop.

2. The negative impact

    a. Indifferent to thetraditionalculture ofIndonesia.

    b. Reducing thelove ofmusicIndonesiasuch asMalayanddangdut.

    c. Creatinglocalcultural shift.

    d. Indonesianoriginalmusicwill eventuallydisappear.

    e. Consumptivelifestylebecause it is usedto purchase variousaccessoriesidol.

    f. Imitate thelifestyle ofKorean artists.

d. The Islamic view of Music K-pop culture

    In the perspective ofIslamic law, a wave ofKoreanStylecan not onlyerode themorals of the Muslims, butalsowilldeconstructfaith. This isdue to thetasabbuh(imitate) bymaking it anidol, but allactions, personalitiesandeverydaybehaviorcausesa Muslimbe ahypocriteor outofIslamic morality.

    Astern warningin the Qur'anfor thosewhomakeidolsbesidesMuslimswillcategoryashypocrites. God's WordAnNisa'verse 138-140:

<div align="right">

اَلِيمًاعَذَاباًلَهُمْبِاَنَّالْمُنَافِقِينَبَشِّرِ (138)

</div>

لِلَّهِالعِزَّةَفَإِنَّالْعِزَّةَعِندَهُمْأَيَبْتَغُونَالْمُؤْمِنِينَدُونِمِنأَوْلِيَاءالْكَافِرِينَيَتَّخِذُونَالَّذِينَ

جَمِيعاً (139)

"Give tidings to the hypocrites that there is for them a painful punishment. Those who take disbelievers as allies instead of the believers. Do they seek with them honor [through power]? But indeed, honor belongs to Allah entirely".

According toIbnKathirin his commentary, is alafadz"gods " itmeanshelper, lover, best friend, leaderandidol. A sense ofsympatheticandempatheticheartsbecause it makeshelper, lover, best friend, leaderandidolghairulMuslims, couldlead tothe erosion ofone's faithandcanconvert frombeliever become hypocrites.[18]

C. Lifestyle

a. Understanding of Lifestyle

Lifestyle is a pattern of life in the world that was revealed on activities, interests, and his opinions. Lifestyle describes the whole person that interacts with its environment. And each person has different characteristics that influence their purchasing behavior. Personality is usually depicted with innate traits such as trust self,

---

[18]http://Virus K-Pop danDekonstruksiAqidah - Hidayatullah.com.htm.diakses 9/9/2015. 11.00

dominance, autonomy, dignity, social skills, self defense and adaptability.[19]

There are a variety of concepts to explain the concept of lifestyle. According to Mowen[20] is "Life style relates to how live, how they spend Reviews their money, and how allocates the time". Thus based on the above definition can be concluded that the lifestyle associated with how they live, how they spend their money and how they allocate time (activities) and what they think is important in the environment (interest) and what they think about themselves and the world environment (opinion).

According to the sociological perspective, a way of life is closely related to social status, in traditional societies social status is determined by the knowledge that comes from interaction in different contexts over a period of years. However, in societies became more complex, according Weber status cannot be measured only by knowledge, but also the status can be expressed through a style of life of an individual. The marker or symbols of status among others are: home, clothes, manner of speaking, and also the work.[21]Measurements can be done with lifestyle activities/attitudes, interests, and opinions. Thus, the attitude/specific activity possessed by a person against a particular object (e.g. product brand) could

---

[19] Harold, H: Kassarjiandan Thomas S. Robertson, *Perspectives in Costumer Behavior*, Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman, 1981. Hal. 160.

[20]John c. Mowen, 1995, *Consumer Behavior*, New prentice Hall.Hal 259.

[21]Max Weber dalam Anthony Giddens, 2001, *Sociology*, Fourth edition. UK: Blackwell Publisher. Hal 285.

reflect his lifestyle. A person's lifestyle can also be seen from what is liked and loved.

According to Kotler, the lifestyle is the lifestyle of a person based on his psychographics. Psychographic require dimensional measurements AIO is the main consumer:[22]

> Activities (activities) such as work, hobbies, shopping, sports, social work.
> Interest (interest) such as food, watch, fashion, family, recreation.
> Opinion (opinion) about themselves, issues of social, business, and products.

The following will be presented AIO categories of a study on the lifestyle expressed by Flummer in Assael (1992)[23] are presented in Table I as follows:

Table 2.I

AIO category of studies on lifestyle

Activities	Interest	Opinions
Work	Family	Themselves
Hobby	House	self
social events	Work	social issues
Holiday	Community	Political
club membership	Recreation	Business

---

[22] Philip Kotlerdan Gary Armstrong, 2004, *Dasar-DasarPemasaran*, Ahlibahasa: Alexander, Edisi 9, Jakarta: PT Indeks. hal 210

[23] Henry Assael, 1992, *Consumer Behavior and Marketing Action*, Second edition, Boston: Kent Publishing company.

community	Mode	economy
of shopping	Foods	Education
Sport	Media	Product
	Achievement	Future
		Culture

Recourses: Assael (1992)

b. The Factors of Influence Lifestyle

In the opinion of Armstrong, a person's lifestyle can be seen from the behavior committed by individuals such as activities to get or use goods and services, including the decision-making process in determining the activities of these activities. Further Armstrong states that the factors that affect a person's lifestyle there are two factors, namely the factor that comes from within the individual (internal) and the factors from outside (external). The internal factor is the attitude, experience, and observation, personality, self-concept, motives and perceptions with an explanation as following:

a. Attitude

Attitude means a state of mind and the state of thought are prepared to respond to an object which is organized through direct experience and influence on behavior. The mental state is influenced by the traditions, customs, culture and social environment.

b. Experiences and observations

The experience can influence social behavior observation, the experience can be obtained from all of his actions in the past and can be learned, through studying people will be able to gain experience. Results of social experience will be able to form a view of an object.

c. **Personality**

Personality is the configuration of individual characteristics and ways of behaving that determine differences in the behavior of each individual.

d. **Self concept**

Another factor that determines the personality of the individual is self-concept. The concept of self has become very widely known approach to describe the relationship between self-concept of consumers with the brand image. How an individual perceives himself would affect the interest of an object. The self-concept as the core of the personality pattern will determine the behavior of individuals in dealing with problems of life, because the concept itself is a frame of reference that became the beginning of behavior.

e. **Motive**

The behavior of individuals appears for their motives need to feel safe and the needs for prestige are some examples of the

motif. If the motives of the need for prestige were great, it forms

a lifestyle that tends lead to a hedonistic lifestyle.

f. Perception

A motivated person is ready to act, how to act in fact a person is

motivated to be influenced by perceptions of the particular

situation. Perception is the process by which a person chooses,

organize, and interpret information to form a picture of the

world that has meaning.[24] As for the external factors described

by Nugraheni (2003) as follows:

1. The reference group

Reference group is a group that provides direct or indirect

influence on attitudes and behavior. Groups that provide

direct influence is the group where individuals are members

and interact with each other, while a group member indirect

effect is the group where the individual does not become a

member in the group. These influences will confront

individuals on specific behaviors and lifestyles.

2. Family

The family plays a role in the formation of the largest and

longest attitudes and behavior of individuals. This is because

the parenting parents will form a habit of children which

indirectly affect the pattern of his life.

---

[24] Bernard Berelson and Gary A. Steiner, *Human Behavior*: An Inventory of Sceintific Finding, New York; Brace Jovanovich, 1964, hal. 88.

3. **Social class**

   Social class is a relatively homogeneous group and survives long in a society, which is arranged in a sequence of levels, and members in every level of the value, interest, and the same behavior.

   There are two main elements in the social system of class divisions in society, namely the position (status) and role. The social position of a person means a place in the milieu, the prestige of their rights and obligations. This social position can be accomplished by someone with a business intentionally or acquired by birth. The role is a dynamic aspect of the position. When people exercise the rights and obligations in accordance with his position then he runs a role in culture. Culture which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and habits that earned by individuals as members of society. Culture consists of everything that is learned from the patterns of normative behavior, including the characteristics of thinking, feeling and acting.[25]

   Based on the description above can be concluded that the factors that affect lifestyle comes from within (internal) and outside (external). Internal factors include attitudes, experiences and observations, personality, self-concept, motives, and perception. As

---

[25]http://www.e-jurnal.com/2013/09/faktor-faktor-yang-mempengaruhi-gaya.html diaksespadatanggal 05-04-2016.

for the external factors include the reference group, family, social class, and culture.

c. The Theory of Lifestyle

Lifestyle theory is the theory that not everyone has the same lifestyle, everyone has a different lifestyle among several lifestyle it has been explained that a lot of people who are at risk than other lifestyles. Lifestyle theory was developed by Hindelang, Gottfredson and Garafalo which means talking about lifestyle or routine activities performed in daily life. This lifestyle is influenced by differences in age, gender, education, marital status, household income and race related to daily routines that are vulnerable to the risks to commit a crime. Lifestyle is very influential on the frequency of people interacting with a particular kind of lifestyle.

A similar theory developed by Kennedy and Forde (1990) showed that the background and characteristics of daily activities affect the time spent in lifestyle risk lifestyle which will bring people to the streets more dangerous. Meanwhile, according to Sampson and Wooldredge (1987) states a person can be a victim to a lifestyle where they are constantly interacting with a group that has the potential harm where a person has a weak defense.[26]

D. The Political Knowledge

a. The understanding of Politic

---

[26]http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/24146/4/teorilifestyle.pdf. Diaksestanggal 23 april 2016

Of the various terms of politics (political) as of Danker (1996: 1-2); Miriam Budiardjo (1983: 8-14); Garna (1996: 33-34); Apter (1985: 25); it can be concluded that politics includes the "setting" of power in the state of life with all its activities so that the aspirations of the people (the people) can be included in the rules / regulations/ laws are clear.

The elements in a political consist of: State, power, decision making, and policy and the distribution/ allocation of power/ authority and included also the relationship with other countries (international).[27]

From the definition of science (social) and politics above the political science is the study of the theory of power, democracy and the arrangement of power and international relations.

b. **The Korean of Political Knowledge**

A country in East Asia with Seoul as its capital and southeast bordering with Japan has twists and turns long enough to become a developed country it is today. South Korea, a country located in the south of the Korean Peninsula has a very strong influence in other East Asian countries, especially China and Japan. How does the reality of the life of a country with a land area of 98 190 km2 to rise from the dark history and become influential countries in East Asia in terms of economy and politics.

---

[27] Ibrahim, Amin, 2009, *Pokok-PokokPengantarIlmuPolitik*, CV. MandarMaju: Bandung, Hal 4-5.

South Korea is a country that is very rich in mineral resources, such as anthracite, coal, uranium, tungsten, iron ore, limestone, kaolinite, and graphite. Therefore, the potential of South Korea in the production of electronic goods is very large. Currently, South Korea managed to become a global innovator in electronic items has also become a leader in producing semiconductors. Since 1950, South Korea seemed to be under the "control" of the United States (US). AS much to help the economy after the 1950-1953 Korean War athun. The country is very concerned about the industrialization and the export of manufactured goods. Then there are interesting things in the economy in South Korea at the time, namely "the development of a small number of extremely large and highly diversified family-controlled business groups, 'the chaebol, that still continued to dominate the economy". Business groups called 'the chaebols' are used by the government as a corridor for economic and technological advance in South Korea.

In geographical terms, it can be seen that the country is becoming a "bridge" between China and Japan. When China was under the Chou dynasty (1066-221 BC), China is experiencing an upheaval dynasty to fight for power. It is making many Chinese people who fled to Korea (Tjeng 1983). It turned out that the population of Chinese society is not limited to inhabit the area; they also instill Confucian culture that ultimately influences political

thought, socio-cultural and economic communities. Strong Confucian culture spread in South Korea during the Chosun Dynasty (1392-1910). A history of Korean Confucian states that "the philosophy of Confucianism provides direction and a character for the Korean nation and has led to the changes in the political, cultural, and national economies are fairly important".[28]

The existence of Confucian culture in South Korea actually reaps many positive or negative outlooks. In political terms, for example, Confucian considered good because it can maintain social harmony, upholding the moral-ethical values, as well as lead to a good relationship between community leaders, as well as compliance with the community or subordinate to the leader. But on the other hand, the Confucian culture is considered a major source of creating social classes in society. For example, businesses in Korea, largely controlled by the aristocrats. Then the laity also can not have a 'stake' in the seat of government. In addition, another negative side is causing a sense glorify Chinese society, respect for titles, favor certain tribes, and also aversion to any form of reform because of the Confucian has always focused on "maintaining the status-quo". These things indeed become a problem for South Korea. On the one hand, South Korea received the cultures of Confucianism, but on the other hand they also see their weaknesses on this culture that does

---

[28]http://www.KEIZA AYU VRISCILASARI.htm diaksespadatanggal 29-03-2016.

not comply with the conditions of its people. In the 17th century and 18, emerged a new intellectual movement called 'shilhak' (practical learning) by a new Confucian scholars were not satisfied because excluded from government positions. The 'shilhak' is trying to fight the political and moral for society in harmony.

The influence of Confucianism was very influential in South Korea in the 20th century and continues to change until now, where of Confucianism demanded to be able to teach the moral ethics to the authorities in order to learn the set region is also its people. More precisely, the influence of Confucianism describes a fairly sharp distinction to be civilians, the aristocracy and commoners. No doubt the meaning of democracy adopted by South Korea became a democracy Confucianism, which is a political system based on the concept of the ancient system of government that is a rule that is not based on compulsion or passivity, dominion, and it is based on belief in the sense of pure power. Therefore, for Korea we know has developed capitalist economic system and democratic politics, which presents a view toward their theoretical grounding alternatives are intended for democratic politics as a theoretical basis for traditional as well as the development of institutions that tends to be more

autonomic and also epistemology which we know is the subject produced a radical criticism from around the world.[29]

E. The Influence of K-Pop Culture (X) on Students' Lifestyle (Y₁)

In the research of "AmaliaIzzati, AnalisispengaruhMusik Korea Popular terhadap Gaya Hidup di KalanganRemaja.2013, fakultasilmu social danilmupolitik, Universitas Indonesia". In her research found that the influence of K-Pop culture to lifestyle not only influencing from various songs and movies but influenced in appearence until style in using language their always pasted Korean language.[30] Good or not from this phenomena, but there is shift between Indonesian culture become Korean (kekorea-korean).

In Dian Rizki research with title "PengaruhBudaya Korea Terhadap Gaya HidupRemajaPutri di Kota Mojokerto" explain that happen Homogenates in the case where the selection of impressions entertainment tastes more dominant in Korea, resulting in a homogenization of taste for all things Korean nuanced. The fourth subject was, he now makes Korean products on the market as a target for the items follow fashion Korean artists. Fashion Korea are also a lot of influence on the tastes of the fans of Korean pop culture. They have the

---

[29]http//www.Kelebihan danKeburukanSistemDemokrasi di Korea Selatan _ Aurorastevani's Blog.htm.diaksespadatanggal 29-03-2016.

[30]AmaliaIzzati, *AnalisispengaruhMusik Korea Popular terhadap Gaya Hidup di KalanganRemaja.*2013, fakultasilmu social danilmupolitik, Universitas Indonesia.Hal. 14

desire to follow the style of dress Korea that they think is cool and unique.[31]

F. The Influence K-Pop Culture (X) to Students' Political Knowledge (Y$_2$)

In the second variable, students' political view (Y$_2$) is a new research conducted by researcher between influence K-Pop culture to students' political views. In previous research have not found the researchers, who conducted the study on these variables, the variables are variables that political views do new research. So the results can be seen on the research findings.

G. The Influence K-Pop Culture (X) to Students' Lifestyle (Y$_1$) and Political Knowledge (Y$_2$)

The results of previous research above, it can be described that the variable K-pop culture influenced students' lifestyle seen from how respondents in consuming K-Pop culture including in terms of food, music, movies, lifestyle artist Korea, appearance/ model and language. Whereas the influence K-Pop culture to students' political views not yet known whether there is influence on it, because this variable is new in this research and previous research have not been done among K-Pop culture influence the political views of students.

2. Research Framework

---

[31]Dian Rizki, PengaruhBudaya Korea Terhadap Gaya HidupRemajaPutri di Kota Mojokerto. Hal 120

The presenceof globalizationinthe present eracan nomore inevitableasthe foreign culturesthat hascome to Indonesiafor example,aculture ofK-Pop. The impact of globalizationandsophistication oftoday's technologydoes not recognizeexistence ofboundariesthatmayoccurentry ofvaluesandnewideasfrom various countries, such asSouthKoreabringscultureinto Indonesia. Fromthe inclusion ofthese culturesbring muchinfluence andimpactboth positive and negativefor the Indonesian people, especially for adolescents. It isan effectandan impacton lifestyle andimpairmentora love oftheir owncultureisthe culture of Indonesia.
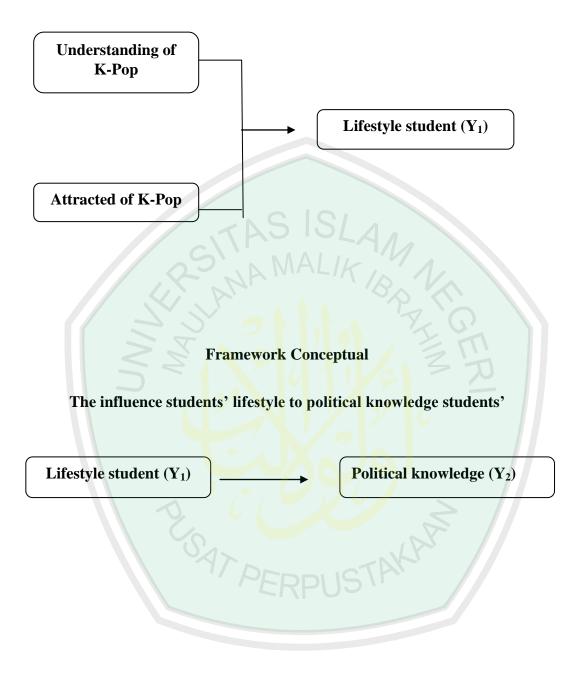
More detail can beillustratedin the chartbelow:

Framework conceptual

The Influence of K-Pop Culture to Lifestyle student

Understanding of
K-Pop

Lifestyle student (Y_1)

Attracted of K-Pop

Framework Conceptual

The influence students' lifestyle to political knowledge students'

Lifestyle student (Y_1)

Political knowledge (Y_2)

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEACH

A. The Research Setting

This research doing in UIN MALIKI Malang University at street Gajayana 50 Malang.Choosingthis placeresearchbased ontheproblemscontained inthe research background.In addition, theselection of a placeis donewith the hope toprovideinformationanddepiction ofthecampusUINMALIKI Malangabout the influenceK-Pop culture on students lifestyle and political knowledgemajoring insocial science education5th semester(program ICP) UIN MALIKIMalang.

B. Approach and Research Design

Based onwrittenproblemsthentoobtaincompletedata and informationregarding theK-Pop culture influenceon Students lifestyle and political knowledgemajoring insocial scienceeducation5th semester(ICP program) UIN Maliki Malang. This study useda **quantitative approach** with use simple regression formula.

It isbased on thedefinitionofthose two things, namely: a quantitative studycovering every typeof researchthat is basedon the calculation ofthe percentage, on average, chisquare andotherstatisticalcalculations. In other words, quantitative researchinvolvedthecalculationor thenumberorquantity.

C. The Research Variable

Variable is phenomena that variants in form, quality, quantity, standard and soon. Variables are symptoms that vary are the object of research.[32] In this study, researchers used two variables, variables that influence and causal variables. Variables that affect a variable called the cause, free or independent variable (X). While the result variable is called the dependent variable (Y). The variable in this study is divided into three parts:

No	Variables	Sub variables	Indicators
1	K-Pop Culture (X)	1. Understand of K-Pop 2. Attracted of K-Pop	1. Understanding person to what their like. 2. Attracting person to what their attracted.
2	Lifestyle (Y_1)	1. Activities/ attitudes toward K-Pop 2. Level of attracted 3. Opinions to K-Pop	1. Work, hobby, shopping, spots, community. 2. Foods, entertainment, mode, community, media, recreation. 3. Themselves. Social issues, political, product, culture.

---

[32]SuharsimiArikunto, 2008, *ProsedurPenelitianSuatuPendekatanPraktik,* hlm. 126.

3	Political knowledge (Y₂)	1. The use of power	1. Government system country (social, economy, politic)
		2. Democracy	2. On democracy and government system
		3. International relations.	3. relationship between states with other state and nation

D. Population and Sample

Population in this research is all of students 5th semester social science education department 2013/2014 (ICP) class E consists from 18 students. Sample in this research is all of student 5th semester social science education department 2013/2014 (ICP program) consists from 18 students. In this research, sample that use is surfeited sampling (Sampling saturated) is a sampling technique when all members of the population used as a sample. This is often done when the number of relatively small population, less than 30 people, or research to make generalizations with a very small error. Another term saturated sample census, where all members of the population sampled.[33]

E. Data and Data Source

Data is theamountof informationthat canprovide a snapshot ofa situation. The information obtainedgivesa description, picture, orthe factsconcerningan issuein the formof categories,letters ornumbers.Facts

---

[33] Prof. Dr. Sugiyono. StatistikauntukPenelitian. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012). Hal: 68.

provethatastudywilldeliver resultsin line with expectationswhensupported witha representative.

1. Primary data

   Is the data directly from the respondents in this study were derived from observation, questionnaire on students 5th semester social science education (ICP Program) at UIN MALIKI Malang.

2. SecondaryData

   Secondary datais data thathas beencollectedin advanceby partiesother than theresearcher. Secondary dataisusedbyresearchers toprovideadditionalillustration, the complete picture, orfor further processing.

   The priority in this research, that is:

Data and Data Source

No	Data	Data Source
1.	Level of K-Pop Culture	Students (Respondent)
2.	Level of lifestyle	Students (Respondent)
3.	Level of political views	Students (Respondent)

F. Research Instrument

The study was conductedby reviewinganddirectly observingthe object of study, this study usedthe instrumentas follows:

Questionnairesarea number ofquestions addressed to therespondentor samplesthat will beused by researcherstoobtaincertain informationrelated

tothe research. Inthisinstrumentinclude measurement, measuring tools, measuring toolsreliability, validityof measuring instruments.[34]

G. The data Collection

There are severalmethods ofdata collection, namely:Questionnaire.

Questionnaireis adata collection techniqueby submittingorsendingthe questionnairetobe filledsolely bythe respondent. Respondentsare thosewhorespondto the questionsposed.In this study, researchers used aquestionnaireclosed (closedquestionnaire), is aquestionnairethatquestionorstatementdoes notgive freedomto theappropriaterespondent toanswertheiropinions ordesires.[35]

H. The Scale Of Measurement

In this research, scoring is done with Likert scale, the scale of which can show K-pop culture to lifestyle and political views of students.

Questionnaire in this research used a Likert scale is related to the question of one's attitude to something like agree, disagree, good and bad.[36]Or in other words Likert scale used to measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people on social phenomena.

This research using a Likert scale, which in turn can use the value of an item and answer scoring ranges. And measures are the respondents were asked to fill a list containing the variation of the multilevel, next to the question has been determined the scores are as follows:

---

[34]BurhanBungin.*Metodologipenelitian social*. Surabaya: Airlangga University press. 2001. Hlm. 68
[35]Komalasari, dkk.2011. *AsesmenTeknik Non TesPerspektif BK Komprehensif.*Jakarta: PT. Indeks
[36]Husein Umar, MetodePenelitianUntukSkripsidan Thesis Bisnis, (Jakarta: Raja GrafindoPersada, 2005), Hal. 69

a. Answer strongly agreed scored: 4

b. Answer agree scored: 3

c. Answer disagree scored: 2

d. Answer strongly disagree scored: 1
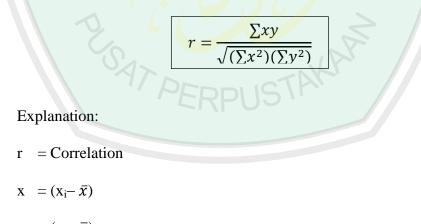
I. The Test of Validity and Reliability

a. The Validity test

Validity is a measure that indicates the levels of validity or authenticity of something instrument.[37] Validity is the test to know how far the instrument can measure something that wants to be measured. Calculation of the validity is represented by *r* that is got from the Correlation technique that is *product moment.* That will be calculated by using *SPSS 16.00 for Windows*.

The formula of validity test use *product moment* is:[38]

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

Explanation:

r   = Correlation

x   = $(x_i - \bar{x})$

y   = $(y_i - \bar{y})$

[37]Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2002. ProsedurPenelitian. Jakarta: RinekaCipta, Hal. 144
[38]Tedjo N. Reksoatmodjo,*StatistikauntukPsikologidanPendidikan* (Bandung: PT RefikaAditama. 2007). Hal. 193

The criteria that are used in determining every point of question is valid or not by comparing the result of r count and r table. If $r_{count} > r_{table}$, then the point is valid.[39]

Table coefficient of validity test correlation

Coefficient of correlation	Classification
0,80 – 1,000	Very valid
0,60 – 0,799	Valid
0,40 – 0,599	Enough valid
0,20 – 0,399	Less valid
0,00 – 0,199	Invalid

b. **Reliability**

According toMasriSingarimbun, reliabilityis an index indicatingthe degree to whicha measuring instrumentis reliable orunreliable.[40]Reliability testcan beperformedsimultaneouslyon allthe questionsformorethanone variable, the reliability ofa variable issaid to be goodif ithas a value ofCronbach's Alpha >0.60 (Pratisto, 2009).[41]Reliability inthis study canbe measuredwith a techniqueorformulaSpearmanBrown:

$$r_{11} = \frac{2 \cdot rb}{1 + rb}$$

$description$:

---

[39]Riduwanand Sunarto.*PengantarStatistikauntukPenelitianPendidikan*, Sosial, Ekonomi, Komunikasi, danBisnis. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009). Hal. 81

[40] http://merlitafutriana0.blogspot.co.id/p/validitas-dan-reliabilitas.html

[41] http://dr-suparyanto.blogspot.co.id/2011_07_01_archive.html

r_{11} = coefficient reliability all item

r_b = koefisien product moment

Table coefficient of reliability test correlation

Coefficient of correlation	Classification
0,80 – 1,000	Very reliable
0,60 – 0,799	Reliable
0,40 – 0,599	Enough reliable
0,20 – 0,399	Less reliable
0,00 – 0,199	Not reliable

J. The Data Analysis

Data processingisadvancedafterdata collectionactivitiesimplemented.[42]

In quantitative research, data analysis is activity after all the data from all

respondents, or other sources of data collected. Activity in the analysis of data

is data by the variables of all respondents, data tabulation based on the

variables of all respondents, presenting the data of each variable studied,

perform calculations to answer the problem formulation and do calculations

to test the hypothesis.[43] After the instrument was valid and reliable, then the

Questionnaire can spread to the respondents. And the data analysis method

used is path analysis or lane analysis.

---

[42] Ibid. hlm 182

[43]Sugiyono, *MetodePenelitianPendidikanPendekatanKuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, hlm. 207.

In the statistic states that for the purpose of forecasting / estimating the value of Y on the basis of values X_1, X_2, ..., Xi, a pattern corresponding relations are the relations that followed the regression models, while to analyze the pattern of causal relationships between variables in order to know the effect of direct and indirect simultaneously or independently several variables cause against a variable as a result, the precise pattern is a model of Path Analysis.

Path analysis was developed by Sewall Wright (1934). Path analysis is used when in theory we believe are dealing with issues related causation. The goal is to explain the direct and indirect result of a set of variables as variable causes the other variable which is variable result.[44]

This path analysis technique will be used to test the contribution addressed by every path diagram of causal relationships between variables X_1, X_2, X_3, and Y. correlation and regression analysis which is the basis of the calculation of the path coefficients we distinguish two types of variables, are variables becomes effect (exogenous variable), and a variable that is affected (endogenous variable).

Benefit model of path analysis to explain the phenomenon that is learned or issues that are being studied to predict the value of the dependent variable (Y) based on the independent variable (X) and factor determinant are decisive independent variable (X) the dominant influence on variable (Y) can

---

[44]TulusWimarsu, StatistikdalamPenelitianPsikologidanPendidikan. (Malang: UMM Press, 2009).Hal. 273.

also be used to explore the mechanism (lines) effect variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).

The structural form of the equation is:

$$Y = P_{x4x1}X_1 + P_{x4x2X2} + P_{x4x3}X3 + e$$

1. **Linearity Assumption**

This assumption states that any exogenous variables to have a linear relationship to the endogenous variables. Prevailing hypothesis for this test is:[45]

H_0: exogenous variables do not have a linear influence on endogenous variables.

H_1: exogenous variable has a linear influence on endogenous variables.

The multiple linear regressions, hypothesis which is expected to reject H_0 and accept the hypothesis H_1 is following the exogenous variables influence the endogenous variable linearly. Hypothesis H1 accepted significance value less than 5% alpha.

2. **Simultaneous Test (Test F)**

Simultaneous analysis was used to determine independent variables have influence together significantly to the dependent variable.

---

[45]SetyoHariWijayanto. Structural Equation Modeling Konsepdan Tutorial.Penerbit: GrahaIlmu. Hal. 25

As for knowing whether a significant multiple correlation is then performed using the test formulation F is as follows:[46]

$$F_{statistic} = \frac{R^2/(k-1)}{(1-R^2)(N-K)}$$

Description:

F: $F_{statistic}$ count compared with F table

R: multiple correlation coefficients have been found

K: the number of independent variables

N: many samples

Stimulant test shows that if there is influence of the independent variable/ predator against the dependent variable/ response simultaneously. Hypothesis on the F test is:[47]

H_0: all independent variables did not influence the dependent variables simultaneously.

H_1: all independent variables influencing the dependent variable simultaneously.

3. **Partial Test (t test)**

Partial test is a statistical test individually to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable using the t test. Analysis of the partial test is used to determine the independent variables have dominant relationship to the dependent variable that is used t test (partial test).

---

[46]SugionodanEriWidodo. 2004. Statistikauntukpenelitiandanaplikasinyadengan SPSS for Windows. Bandung. Alfebeta.Hal. 205.

[47]SofyanYaminHeriKurniawan. Structural Equation Modelling.Penerbit: SalembaInfotek. Hal 202

Formula of Uji t:

$$t = \frac{r\,(n-2)}{1-r^2}$$

Description:

t: hypothesis test

r: coefficient regression

n: total respondent

Partial test showed that if the independent variable influence on the dependent variable.

Hypothesis in t test that is:

H_0: independent variable not influencing dependent variable.

H_1: independent variable influencing dependent variable.

CHAPTER IV

DATA FINDINGS

A. **Description of Data**

1. **The Result of Observation about K-Pop in Students Social Science Education Department (ICP)**

    From the observationknown thatmost of the college students majoring in social science education (ICP) have determine exactly what is K-Pop and loved it. According to the respondents the thing that makes them attracted to K-Pop is fashion although the music also affects the

results are a little different with fashion or style.Not only in terms of the music that makes Korea big influence on the social science education of (ICP), but there are also from the other side, namely: Korean dramas, Korean style and others.

Many of them also have a Korean-style, study the Korean language and even on social networks such as face book, many of them include several cities in South Korea and using the Korean name for their social networks, such as lindankim.the characteristics of Korean music usual enjoyed by their general appearance, how to sing, gestures and types of music. Appearance is mean that worn an clothes that is a trend today. A great way of singing and cool gestures and very entertaining, which makes them like the K-Pop.Besides love K-Pop, they are also interested to know about the state of Korea such as places famous in Korea and add their insights by studying how life in Korea through the medium of internet.

Can be concluded from the above observations that K-Pop has the positive and negative impacts.Wherethe positive impact of K-Pop that is can become a means of entertainment to refresh the brain of activities that a lot in campus and gain knowledge about the culture of Korea. Whereas the negative impact of K-Pop can be affected by a negative culture Korea such as drinking that is common in Korea, became lazy to learn because enjoy music or Korean dramas and prefer Korean culture than the culture itself.

B. The Result of Validity and Reliability Tests

There are two important requirements that apply in a questionnaire; a questionnaire should be valid and reliable. A questionnaire is said to be valid (valid) if the question in a questionnaire is able to reveal that will be measured by the questionnaire. While an inquiry is said to be reliable (reliably) if the respondent's answer to the question is consistent or stable over time.

Reliability and validity testing is the process of testing the items of the questions in a questionnaire, whether the content of the question is valid or reliable. If the items are valid and reliable means these items can be used to be predator variables studied.

In this research, the items questionnaire considered valid if the value of r count is greater than r table (0.468) and grains questionnaire said reliable when *Cronbach's Alpha* value of each variable is greater than r table (0.6). An analysis to determine whether the number of the questions or items capable of expressing variable disclosed. This test measured the product moment correlation coefficient. The result of this test with significance level of 0.05. The test results can be described as the following table:

Table 4.1 the result from validity and reliability test of variable

K-Pop Culture (X)

Question Item	r Count	Signification	Description	Cronbach's Alpha	Description
X1.1	0,689	0,002	Valid	0, 950	Very Reliable
X1.2	0,908	0,000	Very Valid		
X1.3	0,846	0,000	Very Valid		
X1.4	0,784	0,000	Valid		
X1.5	0,808	0,000	Very Valid		
X1.6	0,810	0,000	Very Valid		
X1.7	0,925	0,000	Very Valid		
X1.8	0,786	0,000	Valid		
X1.9	0,890	0,000	Very Valid		
X1.10	0,877	0,000	Very Valid		

Table above are validity and reliability of the instrument in question is used. On the table available values r count product moment on each item question, that is to questions 1-10 for K-Pop culture (X). From the results can be taken the decision to reject H_0 and conclude that each question is valid because r count for each item in question is greater than r table (0, 468) with an error tolerance level (alpha) of 5%.

From the table there is also the value of *Cronbach's Alpha* for the instrument questions of 0, 950 for K-Pop Culture (X1). From these results can be taken the decision to reject H_0 and it can be concluded that the item in question is reliable because the *Cronbach's Alpha* value for the indicator is

greater than the comparative value of 0.60 or included in the criteria of "high"

in the index of the coefficient of reliability.

Below are the results of the validity and reliability of the student

lifestyle variables (Y1) using SPSS.16.

Table 4.2 the result from validity and reliability test of variable

Life Style (Y_1)

Question Item	r Count	Signification	Description	Cronbach's Alpha	Description
Y1.1	0,722	0,001	Valid	0,952	Very Reliable
Y1. 2	0,722	0,001	Valid		
Y1. 3	0,623	0,006	Valid		
Y1.4	0,837	0,000	Very Valid		
Y1.5	0,846	0,000	Very Valid		
Y1.6	0,826	0,000	Very Valid		
Y1.7	0.900	0,000	Very Valid		
Y1.8	0.766	0,000	Valid		
Y1.9	0,791	0,000	Valid		
Y1.10	0,667	0,002	Valid		
Y1.11	0,894	0,000	Very Valid		
Y1.12	0,821	0,000	Very Valid		
Y1.13	0,870	0,000	Very Valid		
Y1.14	0,697	0,001	Valid		
Y1.15	0,665	0,003	Valid		

Table above is the result of the validity and reliability of variable

student lifestyle. On the table is obtained r count product moment correlation

and value significance of each item the question in variable student lifestyle. From these results that the decision can be taken of each item is a valid question and reject H_0 for the value of r is bigger than r table (0, 468) with the degree of correlation error (alpha) of 5%.

On the table there is also a *Cronbach's Alpha* value of 0.952 in variable lifestyle of students, so that the decision can be taken on any item that question is very reliable and reject H_0 for values greater *Cronbach's Alpha* value ratio of 0.06.

Beloware the result of the validity and reliability of students' political views variable (Y2) using SPSS.16.

Table 4.3 the result from validity and reliability test of variable

Political Knowledge (Y_2)

Question Item	r Count	Signification	Description	Cronbach's Alpha	Description
Y1.1	0,488		Valid	0,952	Very Reliable
Y1. 2	0,805		Very Valid		
Y1. 3	0,619		Valid		
Y1.4	0,793		Valid		
Y1.5	0,763		Valid		
Y1.6	0,893		Very Valid		
Y1.7	0,895		Very Valid		
Y1.8	0,880		Very Valid		
Y1.9	0,787		Valid		
Y1.10	0,904		Very Valid		
Y1.11	0,952		Very Valid		

Y1.12	0,904		Very Valid		

Table above is the result of the validity and reliability in the variable political views of students. On the table is obtained r count product moment correlation and significance of each item on the question of variable political views of students. From these results that the decision can be taken of each item is a valid question and reject H_0 for the value of r is greater than r table (0, 468) with the degree of correlation error (alpha) of 5%.

On the table there is also a *Cronbach's Alpha* value of 0.952 at variable political views of students, so that the decision can be taken on any item that question is very reliable and reject H_0 for values greater *Cronbach's Alpha* value ratio of 0.06.

C. The Description of Variables

1. K-pop Culture

Variable K-pop culture in this research focused on understanding and interest in K-pop culture is popular in Indonesia to student. Of these indicators made 10 questions. Based on these data the class interval length can be determined by the difference between the highest score subtract the lowest score and plus 1, the result is divided by the interval classes are as follows:

The class interval length $= \dfrac{(X \max - X \min) + 1}{K}$

Data about K-pop culture that has been collected from the respondents as many as 18 students; quantitatively show that the highest

total score is 40 and the lowest score of 10. The results of the analysis are presented in the following table:

Table 4.4

The Table of Distribution Frequency about K-Pop Culture (X)
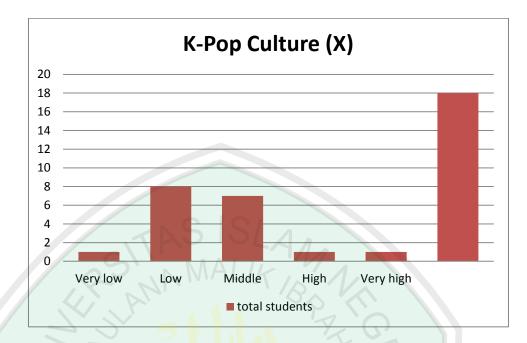
Interval score	Criterion	frequency	Presentence
10 – 16	Very low	1	5,5 %
17 – 23	Low	8	44, 4 %
24 – 30	Middle	7	38, 9 %
31 – 37	High	1	5,5 %
38 – 45	Very high	1	5,5 %
Total		18	100 %

Table above is the result of the frequency distribution for K-Pop culture variable (X1). On the table it can be seen that the K-Pop culture is included in the low criteria as much as 8 students, or 44, 4%. While students who stated that K-Pop culture included in the criteria were as many as seven students or 38.9%. And students who stated that K-pop culture including high criteria by 1 student or 5, 5%. While included in the criteria is very high by 1student, or 5.5%. Visual form of the table above can be seen in the picture below.

Graphic 4.1

K-Pop Culture (X)

2. Lifestyle

Variable lifestyle in this study focused on *Activities (activity),* such as work, hobbies, shopping, sports, business social, *Interest* such as food, watch, fashion, family, recreation and *Opinion* about themselves, issues social, business, and lifestyle products to students. These indicators made 15 questions. Based on these data the class interval length can be determined by the difference between the highest score subtract the lowest score and plus 1, the result is divided by the interval classes are as follows:

The class interval length $= \frac{(X\max - X\min)+1}{K}$

Data about the lifestyle that has been collected from the respondents as many as 18 students; quantitatively show that the highest total score is 52 and the lowest score of 15. The results of the analysis are presented in the following table:

Table 4.5

The Table of Distribution Frequency about Lifestyle (Y_1)
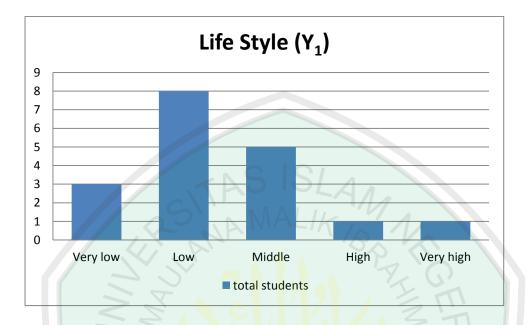
Interval score	Criterion	Frequency	Presentence
15 – 21	Very low	3	16,6 %
22 – 28	Low	8	44, 4 %
29 – 35	Middle	5	27,7 %
36 – 42	High	1	5,5 %
43 – 49	Very high	1	5,5 %
Total		18	100 %

Table above is the result of the frequency distribution for the variable lifestyle of students (Y_1). On the table it can be seen that the lifestyle is included in the low criteria as much as 8 students, or 44, 4%. While students who stated that in Lifestyle included in the middle criteria is 5 students or 27.7%. And students who stated that lifestyle included in criteria higher by 1 student or 5, 5%. While included in the criteria is very high by 1 student, or 5.5%. Visual form of the table above can be seen in the picture below.

Graphic 4.2

Life Style (Y_1)

(Bar chart with y-axis from 0 to 9; categories: Very low = 3, Low = 8, Middle = 5, High = 1, Very high = 1; legend: total students)

3. Political Knowledge

Variable political knowledge in this study focused on the theory of power, democracy/power structure, and international relations to the political knowledge of students about Korea. These indicators made 13 questions. Based on these data the class interval length can be determined by the difference between the highest score subtract the lowest score and plus 1, the result is divided by the interval classes are as follows:

$$\text{The class interval length} = \frac{(X \max - X \min) + 1}{K}$$

Data about the political knowledge that have been collected from the respondents as many as 18 students; quantitatively show that the highest total score is 48 and the lowest score is 16. The results of the analysis are presented in the following table:

78

Table 4.6

The Table Distribution Frequency about Political Knowledge (Y$_2$)
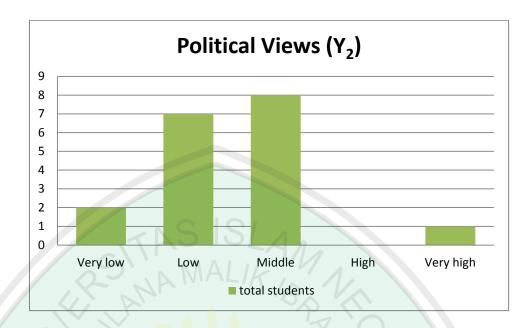
Interval score	Criterion	frequency	Presentence
16 – 22	Very low	2	11,1 %
23 – 29	Low	7	38,8%
30 – 36	Middle	8	44,4 %
37 – 43	High	0	0,0 %
44 – 50	Very high	1	5,5 %
Total		18	100 %

Table above is the result of the frequency distribution for the variable student political knowledge (Y$_2$). On the table can be included in low criteria as much as 7 students or 38.8%. While students included in the middle criteria is 8 students or 44.4%. And students that states political views included in very high criteria is 1 student or 5.5%. Visual form of the table above can be seen in the picture below.

Graphic 4.3

Political Views (Y$_2$)

D. **The Hypothesis Test**

1. **The result of assumption classic**

a. **Normality Test**

Normality test is a prerequisite in the procedure inferential statistics. The purpose of the normality test is to determine whether residual or error studied normal distribution or not. And the method used is non parametric statistics. In test of normality testing using the sig. in part because the Shapiro-Wilk test data in less than 50 (respondents less than 50 people). The hypothesis criteria:

H_0: residual data of normal distribution

H_1: residual datais not normal distribution

Table 4.7
The result of normality test
Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]	Shapiro-Wilk

	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
KpopCulture_X	.132	18	.200[*]	.951	18	.437
Lifestyle_Y1	.154	18	.200[*]	.927	18	.172
PoliticalKnowledge_Y2	.172	18	.169	.901	18	.060

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

From the table above sig. (2-tailed) of each variable is above 0.05. Sig. K-Pop culture variable (X) is 0.437, variable lifestyle of students (Y_1) is 0.172 and a variable political view of student (Y_2) is 0.060. Sig which is above the 0.05 then shows an H_0 acceptance and H_1 rejection. This means that all variables meet the assumption of normal or all of variable normal distribution.

b. **Linearity test**

Table 4.8

The Result of Linearity test
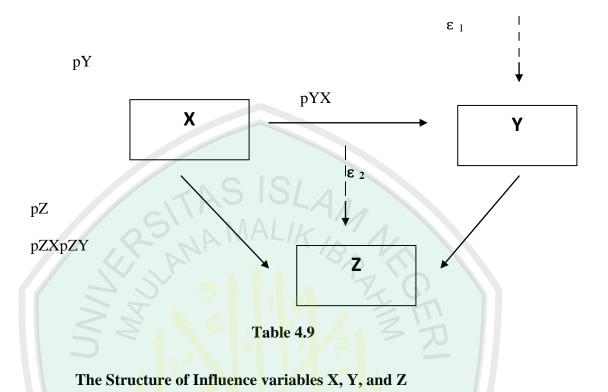
Variable exogenous	Variable endogen	Significant	Description
K-pop Culture	Lifestyle students	0,493 > 0,05	Linear
K-Pop culture	Political knowledge students	0,734 > 0,05	Linear

Table above is the results of testing linearity variable exogenous to the endogenous variables. More details can be known through the scatter plot graph analysis contained in the attachment.

From the table it obtained the following results:

1. Values significantly between cultures K-Pop (X) to the student lifestyle variables (Y_1) of 0.493. From the table ANOVA known that sig. of deviation from linearity is 0.493 greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the correlation variable K-pop culture to the lifestyle of students is linear and reject H_0.

2. Value significantly between cultures K-Pop (X) on the political knowledge of students (Y_2) of 0.734. From the table ANOVA known that sig. of deviation from linearity is 0.734 greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the correlation variable K-pop culture to the political views of students is linear and reject H_0.

E. **Model Path Analysis**

To forming a model of path analysis referring to or based on the theory of experts. The theory used is the theory of the K-pop culture to lifestyle and its impact on the political views of students. An overview of the track diagram is as follows:

ε₁ appears as ε_1

pY

pYX

| X | | Y |

pZ

pZXpZY

ε_2

Z

Table 4.9

The Structure of Influence variables X, Y, and Z

F. **The Equation of Path Analysis**

   a. **Equation line 1 (K-Pop culture to the lifestyle of students)**

$$Y = pYX + P_y\varepsilon_1$$

From the equation above line 1 obtained the test results as follows:

Model	R^2	F	Sig. (F)
K-Pop Culture	73,3 %	54,376	.000

    The test results K-pop culture with a coefficient of determination of 73.3% was obtained in detail on page attachment using SPSS.16.

83

F count (54.376) on the simultaneous testing greater than F table (3.63) with significance level of 0.05. Since F count (54.376)> F table (3.63) then H0 and H1 accepted, and thus simultaneously a relationship or real influence between K-Pop culture variable (X) on the lifestyle of students (Y_1) with limits fault tolerance (alpha) of 5%.

The amount of the coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.733, or approximately 73.3% said that the influence of K-Pop culture variable (X) to the student lifestyle variable (Y_1) is 73.3%, and other factors that influence students' lifestyle variables was 26.3%.

Model	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig. t
K-Pop Culture	0,879	7,374	0,000

Path coefficient value in the table above, between variable K-Pop culture (X) to the lifestyle of students (Y_1) of 0,879 to 7,374 t and sig. t 0,000, it can be concluded t count > t table that is equal to 7,374 > 1,746. Thus H_0 rejected and H1 accepted the conclusion that the K-Pop culture variables (X) influence individually to variable lifestyle of students (Y_1).

b. **Equation 2 line (K-pop culture to lifestyle and its impact on students' political views)**

$$Z = pZX + pZY + p_z\varepsilon_2$$

From the equation above line 2 obtained the test results as follows:

Model	R^2	F	Sig. (F)
K-Pop Culture	0,189	1,749	0,208

From the test results K-pop culture with the coefficient of determination (KD) of 18.9% was obtained in detail on page attachment using SPSS.16.

The number has mean that the influences variable culture of K-Pop (X) and lifestyle (Y) to the political knowledge of students (Z) simultaneously influence of X and Y together to (Z) was 18.9%. While the remaining 18.1% (from 100 to 18.9%) influenced by other factors. F count (1,749) on the simultaneous testing greater than F table (3.63) with significance level of 0.05.Because Fcount (1.749) < F table (3.63) then H_0 accepted and H_1 rejected, and thus simultaneously a significant and there is no relationship or influence between the K-Pop culture variable (X) and the lifestyle of students (Y) to variable political views (Z) with a limit of tolerance error (alpha) of 5%.

Model	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig. t
K-Pop Culture (X)	0,194	39,7	0,697
Political Knowledge (Y)	0,255	52,3	0,609

a. **Testing individual basis between cultural variables K-Pop (X) and variable political knowledge (Y_2)**

Path coefficient value in the table above, between variable K-Pop culture (X) on the political knowledge of students (Y_2) of 39.7. To 39.7 t and sig. t for 0.697 it can be concluded t count > t table which

amounted to 39.7 > 1.746. Thus H_0 accepted and H_1 rejected the conclusion that the K-Pop culture variables (X) influence individually to variable political knowledge of students (Y_2). From the table coefficients, it is known that K-Pop culture variable (X) has a sig. 0.697. If compared with $\alpha = 0.05$, sig. is greater than the value of α (0.697> 0.05), meaning that H_0 is accepted and H_1 rejected (not significant). In conclusion there is no influence of variable K-Pop culture significantly to variable political knowledge (Y_2) and the amount of Beta (path coefficients) of the variable is 0.194.

b. **The testing individually between lifestyle variables (Y) and variable political knowledge (Z)**

From the table above coefficient, between lifestyle variable (Y) to political knowledge of students (Z) of 52.3% to 39.7 t and sig. t for 0.609 it can be concluded t count> t table amounting 52.3> 1.746. Thus H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted the conclusion that the lifestyle variable (Y) effect individually to variable political knowledge of students (Z). From the table coefficients, it is known that lifestyle variable (Y) has a sig. 0.609. If compared with $\alpha = 0.05$, sig. is greater than the value of α (0.609> 0.05), meaning that H_0 and H_1 rejected (not significant). In conclusion there is no influence of lifestyle significantly variable to variable political knowledge (Z) and the amount of Beta (path coefficients) of the variable is 0.255.

Framework relationship K-Pop culture variable (X) to lifestyle (Y) and the political knowledge of students (Z) can be made through structural equation as follows:
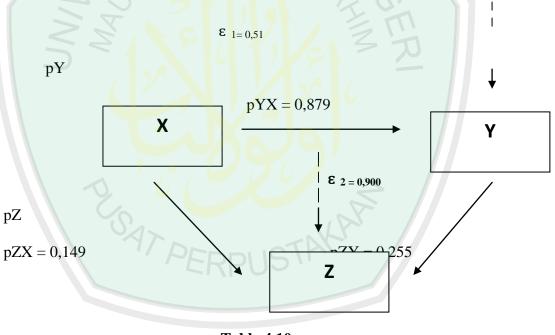
$$Z = p_{zx}X + p_{zy}Y + p_z\varepsilon_2$$

$$Z = 0{,}149X + 0{,}225Y + 0{,}900\ \varepsilon_2$$

From the table Coefficient known each path coefficients are as follows:

The path coefficients X to Z (pXZ) = **0.149**

The path coefficients Y to Z (pYZ) = **0,225**

$\varepsilon_{1=0,51}$

pY

pYX = 0,879

X

Y

$\varepsilon_{2=0,900}$

pZ

pZX = 0,149

pZY = 0,255

Z

Table 4.10

The structure influence of K-Pop culture (X) and lifestyle (Y), to political knowledge of students (Z) along the path coefficient

The following table summarizes the influence of cultural variables K-Pop (X) and lifestyle (Y) the simultaneous and significant impact on political knowledgestudents' variable (Z) based approach SPSS.

Table 4.11.Summarizes the influence of variables K-Pop Culture (X) and lifestyle (Y) the simultaneous and significant impact on political knowledge students' variable (Z)

Variable	Coefficients	Influence		
		Direct	Indirect	Total
X to Y	0,879	0,879	-	0,879
X to Z	0,149	0,149	0,897 x 0,225 = 0,201	0,35
Y to Z	0,225	0,225	-	0,225
ε_1	0,51	0,51	-	0,51
ε_2	0,900	0,900	-	0,900

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

A. Result of Research

This research was carried out only one class that is in the E class IPS education majors (ICP program) with the number of 18 students. Based on the findings in this chapter the researcher will explain the results of his research as follows:

1. **The Influence K-Pop Culture on Students'Lifestyle at Social Science Education Department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.**

    Based on statistical tests that K-pop culture directly affects the lifestyle of students amounted to 0,879, or 87.9%. The amount of the coefficient determination (R^2) is 0.733 or 73.3% stated that the influence of K-Pop culture variable (X) on the lifestyle of students (Y_1) is 73.3% and other factors which influence the variable lifestyle of students is around 26,3%. This is consistent with the facts on the field, namely, including consuming behavior of students in K-pop culture such as collecting poster or photo Korean artist, has an idol boy/girl band, imitating the style of K-Pop artist and like to eat Korean-style food.

    This indicates that K-Pop culture in UIN Maliki Malang, especially class E (ICP program) has been in enjoy by students although included in the low category. Whereas lifestyle of students to the K-pop culture that has researchers observed by questionnaire and have been

described more specifically in the frequency distribution table shows that the lifestyle of students in the low category.This indicates that the student has a lower interest to K-Pop culture has spread in UIN Maliki Malang, although K-pop culture influence the lifestyle of students.

2. **The Influence K-Pop Culture on Students Political Knowledgeat Social Science Education Department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.**

   Based on statistic test, show that the direct influence of K-Pop culture variable (X) on the political knowledge of students (Y_2) amounted to 0.255, or 25.5%, and there is a direct influence of K-Pop culture variable (X) to variable political knowledge of students (Y_2) amounted to 0,397, or 39.7%.This is consistent with the facts on the ground, namely, including besides consuming behavior of students in K-pop culture such as collecting poster or photo Korean artist, has an idol boy/girl band, imitating the style of K-Pop artist. The students' understanding of political knowledge on issues democracy South Korea with North Korea and the problems split south and North Korea and relation Korea with other country.

   This indicates that K-Pop culture in UIN Maliki especially class E (ICP program) has been favored by students and included in the moderate category. Whereas political knowledge of students to K-pop culture that has researchers observed by questionnaire and have been described more specifically in the frequency distribution table shows that the political

90

knowledge of students in the medium category. This indicates that the student has a sufficient interest in to Korean political knowledge that has spread in UIN Maliki Malang through K-pop culture and influence the political knowledge of students.

3. **The Influence K-Pop Culture and students' lifestyle to political knowledgeat Social Science Education Department (ICP) of FITK of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.**

   Based on statistic test show that the direct influence of K-Pop culture variable (X) to the lifestyle variable (Y_1) amounted to 87.9% and there is a direct influence of cultural variables K-Pop to political knowledge of students (Y_2) amounted to 39.7%. The influence of variable K-pop culture (X) on the lifestyle of students (Y) and of variable lifestyle (Y) to variable political knowledge (Z) states that there are indirect influence positively variable K-pop culture to political knowledge of students (Z) through lifestyle variable (Y) by 0.35%, or 35% that is more K-Pop culture interesting attraction of students to K-Pop, the lifestyle of students will be influenced and change that will also impact on the improvement of political knowledge college student.

   The amount of the coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.189 or 18.9% stated that the influence of K-Pop culture variable (X) and lifestyle variables (Y) to political knowledge of students (Z) is at 18.9%. And other factors which influence the 18.1%. It can be concluded that the

variable K-pop culture and lifestyle variables influence the political knowledge of students amounted to 18.9%, but this has been quite good and had enough to affect thepolitical views of students while the remaining 18.1% can be caused by social conditions and environmental factors around. Meanwhile, if viewed from F count (1.749) in the simultaneous testing greater than F table (3.63) with significance level of 0.05. because F count (1.749) <F table (3.63) it can be concluded simultaneously and there is no significant relationship or influence between the K-Pop culture variable (X) and the lifestyle of students (Y) to variable political knowledge (Z) with fault tolerance limit (alpha) of 5%.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

1. There is significant influence variable K-Pop culture to variable life style students, it is at the point of the analysis result statistical test that shows the value of F count (54.376) on the simultaneous testing greater than F table (3.63) with a significance level of alpha 5% stated that H_0 is rejected is simultaneously there is relationship or influence between variable K-Pop culture (X) to the lifestyle variable (Y_1) with fault tolerance limit (alpha) of 5%. But in t test, variable K-Pop culture (X) there are significant individually to variable lifestyle (Y_1) is evident from the result of t count is greater than t table that is t count> t table (7,374> 1,746).

2. The influence of K-Pop culture variable (X) to variable political knowledge of students (Y_2), it is shown from the results of test statistic that shows F count (3.378) in the simultaneous testing smaller than F table (3.63) with significance level of alpha 5% stated that the hypothesis H_1 rejected is simultaneously there is no relationship or influence between the K-Pop culture variable (X) to variable political knowledge (Y_2). But in t test/ partial, variable K-Pop culture (X) there are significant individually to variable political knowledge (Y_2) is evident from the results of t count is greater than t table that is t count > t table (39.7 > 1.746).

3. The value of F count (1,749) on the simultaneous testing greater than F table (3.63) with significance level of 0.05. Since F count (1.749)<F table (3.63) states that H_1rejected, and thus simultaneously and significant there is no relationship or influence between the K-Pop culture variable (X) and the lifestyle of students (Y) to variable political knowledge (Z) with a limit of tolerance error (alpha) of 5%.this occurs because of these two variables there are other factors influencing that social or environmental conditions of respondents that occur there are not influence simultaneouslyfrom the three variables.

B. Suggestion

1. For the institute tarbiyah and teacher training faculty of social science education department Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

   a. Lecturers should provide guidance approaches and either individually or in groups by providing advice and guidance in order to create communication between faculty and students so the students will be motivated and active in discussions about Indonesian culture.

   b. The need for a policy and efforts of the government to increase the budget in the education culture in order to generations of the nation is proud of its own culture. Today many young people in Indonesia who are not too familiar with own culture because the government's lack of attention in developing. Cultural education only used as

extracurricular and is not an obligation. This is why many of us who no longer understand the local culture.

2. For further research

    a. For further research, should conduct research using other variables that can affect the lifestyle and political views of students.

    b. For further research, knowledge should explore more familiar with foreign cultures such as K-Pop has entered to Indonesia with the different object/place research.

C. Limitations of Research

1. Researchers can not directly control the respondents' answers, the possibility of deviation in the charging Questioners.

2. Samplethat used needs toincrease in number, so the result is more accurate.

3. This research only discusses the influence of lifestyle and political knowledge about South Korea appropriate indicator which have been determined by researchers.

4. The sample of this study only student majoring in social science education (ICP) UIN Maliki Malang.

BIBLIOGRAFHY

Paul B. Horton dan Chester L. hurt,1984, *Sosiologi,* Jakarta: Erlangga.

Ibrahim, Amin, 2009, *Pokok-PokokPengantarIlmuPolitik*, CV. MandarMaju: Bandung.

Elly M. setiadi, dkk.2007, *IlmuSosial&BudayaDasar*. Jakarta: Kencana.

A. R. Tilaar, 2002, *Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, danMasyarkatMadani Indonesia*. Bandung: PT Remaja Indonesia.

Ki HajarDewantara, 2009 *MenujuManusiaMerdeka*. Yogyakarta: GrsfinaMediacipta, cv.

Lee Suk Man, 2009. *Mari belajarbahasa Korea.*Banjarmasin: pusatstudi Korea, UniversitasLambungMangkurat.

Harold, H: Kassarjiandan Thomas S. Robertson, 1981, *Perspectives in Costumer Behavior*, Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

Max Weber dalam Anthony Giddens, *Sociology*, Fourth edition. UK: Blackwell Publisher, 2001.

Bernard Berelson and Gary A. Steiner, 1964, *Human Behavior*: An Inventory of Sceintific Finding, New York; Brace Jovanovich.

Philip Kotlerdan Gary Armstrong. 2004, *Dasar-DasarPemasaran*, Ahlibahasa: Alexander, Edisi 9, Jakarta: PT Indeks.

Sugiyono,2012, *StatistikauntukPenelitian*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

BurhanBungin, 2001, *Metodologipenelitian social*. Surabaya: Airlangga University press.

Komalasari, dkk.2011. *AsesmenTeknik Non TesPerspektif BK Komprehensif.*Jakarta: PT. Indeks

Nasution, 2003, *Metodologi Research PenelitianIlmia ,* Jakarta: BumiAksara.

Husein Umar, 2005, *MetodePenelitianUntukSkripsidan Thesis Bisnis*. Jakarta: Raja GrafindoPersada.

Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2002. *ProsedurPenelitian*. Jakarta: RinekaCipta.

Tedjo N. Reksoatmodjo, ST, M.Pd, 2007, *StatistikauntukPsikologidanPendidikan*. Bandung: PT RefikaAditama.

Riduwanand Sunarto, 2009, *PengantarStatistikauntukPenelitianPendidikan, Sosial, Ekonomi, Komunikasi, danBisnis*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono, 2008, *MetodePenelitianPendidikanPendekatanKuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D.*

Tulus Wimarsu,2009,*StatistikdalamPenelitianPsikologidanPendidikan*. Malang: UMM Press.

SetyoHariWijayanto. *Structural Equation Modeling Konsepdan Tutorial.*Penerbit: GrahaIlmu.

SugionodanEriWidodo. 2004. *Statistikauntukpenelitiandanaplikasinyadengan SPSS for Windows*. Bandung. Alfebeta.

SofyanYaminHeriKurniawan. *Structural Equation Modelling.*Penerbit: SalembaInfotek.

Website:

http://merlitafutriana0.blogspot.co.id/p/validitas-dan-reliabilitas.html

http://dr-suparyanto.blogspot.co.id/2011_07_01_archive.html

http://www.KEIZAAYUVRISCILASARI.htm diaksespadatanggal 29-03-2016.

http://www.e-jurnal.com/2013/09/faktor-faktor-yang-mempengaruhi-gaya.html diaksespadatanggal 05-04-2016

http://m.kompasiana.com/ajenkoya-budaya-korea-melalui-k-pop-di-indonesia.diakses 8/9/2015/13.00

http://Virus K-Pop danDekonstruksiAqidah - Hidayatullah.com.diakses 9/9/2A015/11.00

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K-pop. diaksestanggal 8 september 2015. 2:30

http//www.Kelebihan danKeburukanSistemDemokrasi di Korea Selatan _ Aurorastevani's Blog.htm.diaksespadatanggal 29-03-2016.

http://Virus K-Pop danDekonstruksiAqidah - Hidayatullah.com.htm.diakses 9/9/2015. 11.00

Nomor   : Un.3.1/TL.00.1/ ᴹᴬ/2016   02 Mei 2016
Sifat   : Penting
Lampiran   : -
Hal   : **Izin Penelitian**

Kepada
Yth. Kepala Jurusan Pendidikan IPS FITK UIN Maliki Malang
di
    Malang

Assalamu'alaikumWr. 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   : Ilvi Nur Diana
NIM   : 12130109
Jurusan   : Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (PIPS)
Semester – Tahun Akademik   : Genap - 2015/2016
Judul Skripsi   : *The Influence of K-Pop Culture on Students Lifestyle and Political Views 5th Grader Social Science Education (ICP Program) at UIN Maliki Malang*

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.

a.n Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bid. Akademik,

Dr. Hj. Sulalah, M.Ag
NIP. 19651112 199403 2 002

Tembusan :
1. Yth. Ketua Jurusan PIPS
2. Arsip

98

Surat Keterangan

Nomor : Un. 3.1/TL.00.1/1094/2016

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Ilvi Nur Diana

NIM : 12130109

Jurusan : Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (PIPS)

Benar-benar telah melakukan penelitian tentang :

"The Influence of K-Pop Culture on Students Lifestyle and Political Views 5th Grader Social Science Education (ICP Program) at UIN Maliki Malang"

di Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang pada tanggal 03 sampai dengan 06 Mei 2016.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenar-benarnya, untuk dipergunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Malang, 02 Juni 2016
a.n Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bid. Akademik,

Dr. Hj. Sulalah, M.Ag
NIP. 19651112 199403 2 002

Tembusan :
1. Yth. Dekan FITK UIN Maliki Malang
2. Arsip

The Result of SPSS 16.0 for Validity and Reliablity Test

APPENDIXCES

Appendix 1: questionnaires

PengaruhBudaya K-Pop Terhadap Gaya HidupdanPengetahunPolitikMahasiswa PIPS-ICP FITK Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Nama   :
Kelas   :
Jurusan :

Petunjukpengisianangket

1. Sebelummemgerjakansoal, tulislahterlebihdahulunama, kelas, danjurusan.
2. Bacalahpernyataandenganteliti.
3. Kerjakanpadalembarangketdengancaramemberikantanda (√) padajawaban yang andaanggap paling benardansesuaikategori.

   Keterangankategori:

   SS: sangatsetuju

   S: setuju

   TS:tidaksetuju

   STS: sangattidaksetuju
4. Selamatmengerjakan

Angket variable independent: budaya K-Pop (X)

No	Pernyataan	SS	S	TS	STS
1	Sayamengetahui K-Pop.				
2	Sayamenyukai K-Pop.				
3	Sayasudah lama menyukai K-Pop				
4	Sayamengetahui K-Pop dari media elektronik.				

5	Sayamenyukaiwajah orang-orang Korea.				
6	Sayamenyukaigaya (style) K-Pop*				
7	Sayamenyukailagu Korea (K-Pop)				
8	Sayamenyukai film Korea				
9	Sayamempunyaibanyakkoleksilagu K-Pop				
10	Sayamempunyaibanyakidolaartis/penyanyi K-Pop				

*(rambut, baju/pakaian, makanan)

Angket dependent: variable gayahidup (Y_1)

No	Pernyataan	SS	S	TS	STS
1	Sayamempunyaibanyak poster/ fotoartis/penyanyi Korea.				
2	Sayasukamembelibarang-barangsepertiartis Korea*				
3	Sayasukamakanmakanan ala Korea				
4	Sayamempunyaibanyakkoleksi film/ drama Korea				
5	Sayamempunyaiidola boy band Korea				
6	Sayamempunyaiidola girl band Korea.				
7	Sayasukamenyayikanlagu-lagu Korea.				
8	Sayasukamenggunakan kata-kata daribahasa Korea.				
9	Sayasukamemakaipakaian ala Korea				
10	Sayasukamenontonkonser K-Pop.				
11	Sayamempunyaibanyakkoleksilagu (download) Korea				
12	Sayamempunyaibanyakkoleksi film/drama (download) Korea				
13	Sayasukamenonton K-Pop di Youtube.				

14	Sayainginmelanjutkanstudi di korea				
15	Sayaakanbekerja di Korea agar bisamengetahuigayahidupmerekasecara real.				

*baju, tas, sepatu, danaccesorislainnya

Variable pengetahuanpolitik (Y_2)

No	Pertanyaan	SS	S	TS	STS
1	Korea selatanmemilikipengaruh yang sangatkuatdengannegara Asia Timurlainnya, terutamaCinadanJepang.				
2	SayalebihmenyukaiDemokrasiKorseldibandingSosialisme/ Diktatorisme Korea Utara				
3	Korea selatanmerupakan Negara yang menjadi "jembatan" antaraCinadanJepang.				
4	Sayadapatmemahamidanmenerimasikap Korea Selatan yang menjadikantanahnyasebagai Camp Militer USA				
5	Sayamenerimaarahbudayadanpolitik Korea Selatan yang semakinterbaratkan.				
6	Korea Selatan sekarangmenjadirepublik yang banyakmengadopsipemikiran-pemikirandemokrasi liberal.				
7	Tujuandarimodernisasi di Korea Selatan diarahkandalampengembanganekonomimelaluiindustrialisasi, menerapkansistemdemokrasidanmembangunnegara modern.				
8	Pemerintah Korea Selatan di				

No		
	bawahkepemimpinanAmerikaSerikatmenghambatmasuknyapengaruhkomunis di Korea Selatan daninginmenerapkanideologidemokrasi di Korea Selatan.	
9	Sebagaiuapayapertahanannasional, sayamenerimawajibmiliterbagiwargasipil Korea Selatan	
10	Korea Selatanmenjadisebuahnegara yang menjunjungtinggisystem demokrasidan liberalism.	
11	Pemerintahkoreaselatandipilihsecaralangsungmelaluipemilupresidendanunikamerallegislatif	
12	Korea selatanmemilikipengaruh yang sangatkuatdengannegara Asia Timurlainnya, terutamaCinadanJepang.	

Appendix 2: the results of questionnaires data

  1. **K-Pop Culture variable**

No	Nama	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ScoreTotal	Rata-rata
1	Nam	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	0.2
2	Umi	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	23	0.23
3	Rokhmah	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	23	0.23
4	mihfa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	0.3
5	jun	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	19	0.19
6	i	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	19	0.19
7	toto	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	0.4
8	i	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	31	0.31
9	isrotundewi	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	25	0.25
10	finda	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	29	0.29
11	irma	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	23	0.23
12	yayuk	4	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	24	0.24
13	aprilia	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	27	0.27
14	anggi	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	0.3

No	Nama	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ScoreTotal	Rata-rata
15	sifaul	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	0.22
16	afandi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	0.1
17	laila	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	22	0.22
18	eliva	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	26	0.26

2. Students' Lifestyle Variable

No	Nama	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	ScoreTotal	Rata-rata
1	Nam	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	30	0.133
2	Umi	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	32	0.142
3	Rokhmah	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	30	0.133
4	mihfa	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	31	0.137
5	jun	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0.066
6	i	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	19	0.084
7	toto	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	52	0.231
8	i	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	33	0.146
9	isrotundewi	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	0.111
10	finda	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	32	0.142
11	irma	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	25	0.111
12	yayuk	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	27	
13	aprilia	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	35	0.155
14	anggi	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	39	0.173
15	sifaul	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	30	0.133
16	afandi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0.066
17	laila	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	24	0.106
18	eliva	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	28	0.124

3. Students' Political KnowledgeVariable

No	Nama	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	ScoreTotal	Rata-rata
1	Nam	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	0.16
2	Umi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	25	0.17
3	Rokhmah	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	0.16
4	mihfa	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	0.16
5	jun	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	33	0.22
6	i	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	0.1
7	toto	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	0.33
8	i	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	26	0.18

9	isrotundewi	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3		31	0.2
10	finda	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3		32	0.2
11	irma	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		35	0.24
12	yayuk	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2		25	0.1
13	aprilia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		24	0.1
14	anggi	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3		31	0.2
15	sifaul	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		34	0.2
16	afandi	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2		31	0.2
17	laila	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2		28	0.1
18	eliva	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2		32	0.2

Appendix 3: the result of validity and reliability

1. K-Pop Culture variable

Correlations

		item1	item2	item3	item4	item5	item6	item7	item8	item9	item10	Score Total
item1	Pearson Correlation	1	.754**	.541*	.862**	.549*	.371	.527*	.490*	.441	.410	.689**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.020	.000	.018	.130	.025	.039	.067	.091	.002
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item2	Pearson Correlation	.754**	1	.811**	.732**	.771**	.700**	.802**	.642**	.691**	.712**	.908**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.001	.000	.001	.000	.004	.002	.001	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item3	Pearson Correlation	.541*	.811**	1	.510*	.500*	.622**	.836**	.481*	.797**	.852**	.846**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.020	.000		.031	.035	.006	.000	.043	.000	.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item4	Pearson Correlation	.862**	.732**	.510*	1	.784**	.555*	.611**	.693**	.512*	.475*	.784**

106

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.031		.000	.017	.007	.001	.030	.046	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item5	Pearson Correlation	.549*	.771**	.500*	.784**	1	.672**	.646**	.813**	.584*	.524*	.808**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	.000	.035	.000		.002	.004	.000	.011	.026	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item6	Pearson Correlation	.371	.700**	.622**	.555*	.672**	1	.763**	.530*	.748**	.732**	.810**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.130	.001	.006	.017	.002		.000	.024	.000	.001	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item7	Pearson Correlation	.527*	.802**	.836**	.611**	.646**	.763**	1	.688**	.888**	.872**	.925**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	.000	.000	.007	.004	.000		.002	.000	.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item8	Pearson Correlation	.490*	.642**	.481*	.693**	.813**	.530*	.688**	1	.651**	.602**	.786**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.039	.004	.043	.001	.000	.024	.002		.003	.008	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item9	Pearson Correlation	.441	.691**	.797**	.512*	.584*	.748**	.888**	.651**	1	.963**	.890**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.067	.002	.000	.030	.011	.000	.000	.003		.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item10	Pearson Correlation	.410	.712**	.852**	.475*	.524*	.732**	.872**	.602**	.963**	1	.877**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.091	.001	.000	.046	.026	.001	.000	.008	.000		.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

ScoreTotal	Pearson Correlation	.689**	.908**	.846**	.784**	.808**	.810**	.925**	.786**	.890**	.877**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

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

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.950	10

2. Students' Lifestyle Variable

Correlations

		item1	item2	item3	item4	item 5	item 6	item 7	item 8	item 9	item 10	item 11	item 12	item 13	item 14	item 15	Score Total
item1	Pearson Correlation	1	1.000**	.676**	.538*	.538*	.494*	.600**	.287	.405	.663**	.653**	.581*	.538*	.469	.430	.722**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.002	.021	.021	.037	.008	.249	.095	.003	.003	.011	.021	.050	.075	.001
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item2	Pearson Correlation	1.000**	1	.676**	.538*	.538*	.494*	.600**	.287	.405	.663**	.653**	.581*	.538*	.469	.430	.722**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.002	.021	.021	.037	.008	.249	.095	.003	.003	.011	.021	.050	.075	.001
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

108

item3	Pearson Correlation	.676**	.676**	1	.383	.573*	.431	.420	.487*	.559*	.523*	.505*	.334	.444	.342	.329	.623**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.002		.116	.013	.074	.083	.040	.016	.026	.033	.176	.065	.165	.182	.006
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item4	Pearson Correlation	.538*	.538*	.383	1	.748**	.796**	.759**	.725**	.624**	.371	.655**	.962**	.748**	.435	.301	.837**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.021	.116		.000	.000	.000	.001	.006	.130	.003	.000	.000	.071	.225	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item5	Pearson Correlation	.538*	.538*	.573*	.748**	1	.959**	.645**	.725**	.790**	.391	.626**	.632**	.660**	.495*	.443	.846**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.021	.013	.000		.000	.004	.001	.000	.108	.005	.005	.003	.037	.065	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item6	Pearson Correlation	.494*	.494*	.431	.796**	.959**	1	.669**	.763**	.814**	.349	.645**	.670**	.607**	.425	.362	.826**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.037	.037	.074	.000	.000		.002	.000	.000	.156	.004	.002	.008	.079	.140	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item7	Pearson Correlation	.600**	.600**	.420	.759**	.645**	.669**	1	.708**	.634**	.612**	.956**	.805**	.829**	.615**	.553*	.900**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008	.008	.083	.000	.004	.002		.001	.005	.007	.000	.000	.000	.007	.017	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item8	Pearson Correlation	.287	.287	.487*	.725**	.725**	.763**	.708**	1	.867**	.275	.687**	.603**	.632**	.365	.300	.766**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.249	.249	.040	.001	.001	.000	.001		.000	.270	.002	.008	.005	.136	.226	.000

	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item9	Pearson Correlation	.405	.405	.559*	.624**	.790**	.814**	.634**	.867**	1	.422	.702**	.489*	.595**	.367	.476*	.791**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.095	.095	.016	.006	.000	.000	.005	.000		.081	.001	.040	.009	.135	.046	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item10	Pearson Correlation	.663**	.663**	.523*	.371	.391	.349	.612**	.275	.422	1	.674**	.433	.673**	.485*	.595**	.667**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.003	.026	.130	.108	.156	.007	.270	.081		.002	.073	.002	.041	.009	.002
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item11	Pearson Correlation	.653**	.653**	.505*	.655**	.626**	.645**	.956**	.687**	.702**	.674**	1	.698**	.802**	.583*	.607**	.894**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.003	.033	.003	.005	.004	.000	.002	.001	.002		.001	.000	.011	.008	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item12	Pearson Correlation	.581*	.581*	.334	.962**	.632**	.670**	.805**	.603**	.489*	.433	.698**	1	.797**	.485*	.357	.821**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011	.011	.176	.000	.005	.002	.000	.008	.040	.073	.001		.000	.041	.146	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item13	Pearson Correlation	.538*	.538*	.444	.748**	.660**	.607**	.829**	.632**	.595**	.673**	.802**	.797**	1	.576*	.613**	.870**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.021	.065	.000	.003	.008	.000	.005	.009	.002	.000	.000		.012	.007	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item14	Pearson Correlation	.469*	.469*	.342	.435	.495*	.425	.615**	.365	.367	.485*	.583*	.485*	.576*	1	.882**	.697**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.050	.050	.165	.071	.037	.079	.007	.136	.135	.041	.011	.041	.012		.000	.001

110

	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item15	Pearson Correlation	.430	.430	.329	.301	.443	.362	.553*	.300	.476*	.595**	.607**	.357	.613**	.882**	1	.665**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075	.075	.182	.225	.065	.140	.017	.226	.046	.009	.008	.146	.007	.000		.003
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
ScoreTotal	Pearson Correlation	.722**	.722**	.623**	.837**	.846**	.826**	.900**	.766**	.791**	.667**	.894**	.821**	.870**	.697**	.665**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.001	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.002	.000	.000	.000	.001	.003	
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

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

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.952	15

3. Students' Political Knowledge Variable

Correlations

		item1	item2	item3	item4	item5	item6	item7	item8	item9	item10	item11	item12	Score Total
item1	Pearson Correlation	1	.270	.750**	.160	.254	.397	.196	.254	.382	.420	.405	.396	.488*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.278	.000	.527	.309	.103	.436	.309	.117	.083	.095	.104	.040

111

	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item2	Pearson Correlation	.270	1	.420	.568*	.559*	.559*	.708**	.684**	.802**	.637**	.765**	.775**	.805**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.278		.083	.014	.016	.016	.001	.002	.000	.004	.000	.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item3	Pearson Correlation	.750**	.420	1	.316	.247	.395	.515*	.395	.467	.590*	.560*	.473*	.619**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.083		.202	.324	.105	.029	.105	.051	.010	.016	.047	.006
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item4	Pearson Correlation	.160	.568*	.316	1	.707**	.827**	.823**	.827**	.367	.638**	.682**	.742**	.793**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.527	.014	.202		.001	.000	.000	.000	.134	.004	.002	.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item5	Pearson Correlation	.254	.559*	.247	.707**	1	.869**	.721**	.737**	.446	.536*	.684**	.637**	.763**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.309	.016	.324	.001		.000	.001	.000	.064	.022	.002	.004	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item6	Pearson Correlation	.397	.559*	.395	.827**	.869**	1	.845**	.869**	.559*	.760**	.808**	.763**	.893**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.103	.016	.105	.000	.000		.000	.000	.016	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

item7	Pearson Correlation	.196	.708**	.515*	.823**	.721**	.845**	1	.845**	.656**	.793**	.826**	.704**	.895**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.436	.001	.029	.000	.001	.000		.000	.003	.000	.000	.001	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item8	Pearson Correlation	.254	.684**	.395	.827**	.737**	.869**	.845**	1	.559*	.760**	.808**	.763**	.880**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.309	.002	.105	.000	.000	.000	.000		.016	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item9	Pearson Correlation	.382	.802**	.467	.367	.446	.559*	.656**	.559*	1	.783**	.802**	.729**	.787**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.117	.000	.051	.134	.064	.016	.003	.016		.000	.000	.001	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item10	Pearson Correlation	.420	.637**	.590*	.638**	.536*	.760**	.793**	.760**	.783**	1	.955**	.848**	.904**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.083	.004	.010	.004	.022	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
item11	Pearson Correlation	.405	.765**	.560*	.682**	.684**	.808**	.826**	.808**	.802**	.955**	1	.894**	.952**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.095	.000	.016	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

item12	Pearson Correlation	.396	.775**	.473*	.742**	.637**	.763**	.704**	.763**	.729**	.848**	.894**	1	.904**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.104	.000	.047	.000	.004	.000	.001	.000	.001	.000	.000		.000
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
ScoreTotal	Pearson Correlation	.488*	.805**	.619**	.793**	.763**	.893**	.895**	.880**	.787**	.904**	.952**	.904**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.040	.000	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

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

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.952	12

Appendix 4: the results of assumption classic test

1. **Normality test**

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KpopCulture_X	.132	18	.200[*]	.951	18	.437
Lifestyle_Y1	.154	18	.200[*]	.927	18	.172
PoliticalKnowledge_Y2	.172	18	.169	.901	18	.060

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

2. **Linearity test**

   a. **K-L**

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
LifestyleStudents * KpopCulture	Between Groups	(Combined)	.023	12	.002	5.833	.032
		Linearity	.019	1	.019	57.949	.001
		Deviation from Linearity	.004	11	.000	1.096	.493
	Within Groups		.002	5	.000		
	Total		.025	17			

Measures of Association

	R	R Squared	Eta	Eta Squared
LifestyleStudents * KpopCulture	.879	.773	.966	.933

115

b. K-P

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
PoliticalKnowledgeStudents * KpopCulture	Between Groups	(Combined)	.025	12	.002	.827	.638
		Linearity	.007	1	.007	2.602	.168
		Deviation from Linearity	.018	11	.002	.666	.734
	Within Groups		.013	5	.003		
	Total		.038	17			

Measures of Association

	R	R Squared	Eta	Eta Squared
PoliticalKnowledgeStudents * KpopCulture	.418	.174	.815	.665

Appendix 5: the results F test and t test

   a. Line 1

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.879[a]	.773	.758	.01881

a. Predictors: (Constant), KpopCulture_X

b. Dependent Variable: Lifestyle_Y

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.019	1	.019	54.376	.000[a]
	Residual	.006	16	.000		
	Total	.025	17			

a. Predictors: (Constant), KpopCulture_X

b. Dependent Variable: Lifestyle_Y

   b. Line 2

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.435[a]	.189	.081	.04506

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lifestyle_Y, KpopCulture_X

b. Dependent Variable: PoliticalKnowledge_Z

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.007	2	.004	1.749	.208[a]
	Residual	.030	15	.002		
	Total	.038	17			

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.007	2	.004	1.749	.208[a]
	Residual	.030	15	.002		
	Total	.038	17			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lifestyle_Y, KpopCulture_X

b. Dependent Variable: PoliticalKnowledge_Z

BIODATA

Name   : ILVI NUR DIANA

NIM   : 12130109

Date and Place of Birth : Malang, October 5th, 1993

Fac/ Study Program   : Faculty of Tarbiyah And Teaching Training/
                           Social Sciences Education Department

Entrance Year   : 2012

Address   : Jalan Raya Gading Selatan Rt.17 Rw.04,

                           Bululawang, Malang.

Contact   : 085 755 149 076

Email   : dianaabay05@gmail.com

Facebook   : Ilvi Nur Diana

                                          Malang, June 2016

                                          Researcher

                                          Ilvi Nur Diana