

Determination of Political Participation: Money Politics and Voter Political Behavior in the 2020 Batanghari Regional Election

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Abstract: Political participation is an activity or various voluntary activities of the community to take part in the election process for the ruler. The purpose of this study is to see whether Money Politics and Voter Political Behavior have an influence on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. This study uses a quantitative method with data collection techniques assisted through Google Forms in compiling questionnaires distributed to respondents. This study uses simple random sampling with a population of people who have the right to vote in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. This study uses the Slovin formula by taking a sample of 50 respondents. The results of this study indicate that the variables of Giving Money (X1), Giving Goods (X2), and Psychological Approach (X4) have a positive value or have a significant effect on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. Meanwhile, the Sociological Approach variable (X3) has a negative value or does not have a significant effect on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. Furthermore, the interpretation of the regression results and R-Square on the Political Participation Level (TPP) variable is 95%, so the scale obtained is in the strong or good category.

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INTRODUCTION

Democratization in a country is inseparable from the fulfillment of rights and public involvement in the wheels of political life. Freedom in the form of political participation is one benchmark for assessing the existence of democracy in a country or region (Mery Anggraini, 2019). The post-reform era has brought about changes in the political system in Indonesia. For example, the election process is held by an independent institution, the General Elections

Commission (KPU) (Setyagama, 2018). Therefore, the changes in the political system and elections after the reformation are expected to realize democratic values and create a government that is legitimate.

Elections are held as a process of changing a new government or to maintain power (Ilham & Purwaningsih, 2020). As an effort to realize democratic values, elections are also held at the regional level. One example of the application of democratic values in the regions is the direct Regional Head Election (*Pilkada*) (Pora et al., 2021). This is reinforced by the central government's decentralization policy after the reform era through Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, which was revised several times, most recently becoming Law Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors. Therefore, *Pilkada* can be said to be one form of the idea of the democratic process by guaranteeing freedom for every citizen in terms of political participation in the General Election (Marpaung et al., 2021).

The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic forced several countries and regions to make the difficult decision to hold elections as scheduled. Indonesia, for example, continued with simultaneous regional elections in several regions (Husnulwati, 2021). Elections are a democratic tool implemented in most countries worldwide. Elections are expected to facilitate all parties in realizing their aspirations (Nur et al., 2015). Political awareness is essential to increase political participation. Politically aware citizens understand their rights and obligations in the elections they participate in (Putri & Putri, 2022).

Batanghari Regency was one of the regions that held the 2020 Regional Head Election. After the New Order era, the people of Batanghari Regency were always exposed to the political landscape of the Regional Head or Regent Election, which was participated in by two local political actors (Muhammad & Anggara, 2021a). Abdul Fattah from the *Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN)* and Syahirsah from the *Partai Golkar (Golongan Karya)*. Both political figures had a significant influence in mobilizing the community in winning the previous Regional Head Election. 2001 marked the beginning of the leadership of Abdul Fattah, who was then Regent, and Syahirsah as Deputy Regent of Batanghari Regency. After the 1998 economic crisis, Batanghari was faced with various problems. Their power at that time was considered to have failed to realize the welfare of the community because the poverty rate could not be overcome during their four-year term. Then in the 2005 Regional Head Election, the two decided to separate and compete for the Regent candidacy. Syahirsah (candidate for Regent) who partnered with Ardian Faisal as candidate for Deputy Regent was able to win the *Pilkada* contest for the 2006-2011 period by defeating Abdul Fattah who was then paired with Ali Redo (Muhammad & Anggara, 2021b).

In the following regional elections, the two figures again ran for Regent of Batanghari. Abdul Fattah, paired with Sinwan, emerged victorious as Regent and Deputy Regent of Batanghari Regency for the 2011-2016 period. Fattah-Sinwan was able to defeat four other candidate pairs, including their main rival, Syahirsah-Erpan (Diskominfo Kab. Batanghari, 2012). However, Fattah-Sinwan's leadership did not last long, as quoted by Tempo.co in 2013, Abdul Fattah was found guilty and proven guilty of corruption in the procurement of fire trucks amounting to 1.1 billion rupiah in 2004. Fattah was sentenced to 14 months in prison, subsidiary to 2 months in prison, and a fine of 50 million rupiah (Bakhori, 2013). Sinwan, who was then Deputy Regent, eventually replaced Abdul Fattah as Regent of Batanghari Regency until the period ended in 2016.

The political feud between Abdul Fattah and Syahirsah became a historical record because they were able to take turns in power during the Batanghari *Pilkada* in 2000. The next *Pilkada* became an interesting thing, quoted through kompasiana.com the union of two political dynasties namely the candidate pair for Regent Syahirsah and Hj. Sofia Joesoep as a candidate for Deputy Regent who is the wife of Abdul Fattah was able to win the Batanghari Regency *Pilkada* and serve in the 2016-2021 period. The election of Hj. Sofia Joesoep as Deputy Regent made her the first woman in the Jambi Province region to appear as a regional leader (Aris, 2016).

The 2020 *Pilkada* witnessed the collapse of the political dynasty in Batanghari Regency. The election of the candidate pair for Regent and Vice Regent number 3, Fadhil-Bakhtiar,

created a new direction for politics in Batanghari. This victory was achieved after defeating candidate pair number 1 Yunninta-Mahdan and Firdaus-Camelia from candidate pair number 2. Yunninta is the wife of Syahirsah from the *Partai Golkar* and Firdaus is the son of Abdul Fattah from *PAN*. After two decades have passed, Fadhil-Bakhtiar has become a new face while also destroying the political dynasty and breaking the dominance of two figures and two major political parties in Batanghari Regency.

The 2020 Batanghari Regency Pilkada achieved various achievements. One of these was an increase in voter participation, reaching 83.93%. As reported by *tribunbatanghari.com*, the Jambi Provincial General Elections Commission (*KPU*) awarded the Batanghari *KPU* the first place award for the highest level of public participation in the 2020 Simultaneous *Pilkada* (Musawira, 2021). Political participation in a democratic state is an indicator of the legitimate implementation of the highest state power by the people, through their involvement in general elections. A higher level of political participation means that the public follows, understands, and is involved in state activities (Nur Wardhani, 2018).

Voter behavior is a crucial factor contributing to increased political participation. Voter behavior is also closely linked to the ideology of the voter and the candidate or political party. During an election campaign, ideological groupings emerge based on each candidate's shared ideology. The public then aligns themselves with candidates based on shared ideologies (Harahap, 2016). General elections are often plagued by various issues, including the practice of voter fraud and money politics. This practice is usually carried out when the voting time is approaching, often called a "dawn attack" and is also carried out "door to door" by visiting the homes of prospective voters (Hawing et al., 2020).

Political participation is defined as a form of individual involvement in an election. Furthermore, individual participation in various processes that occur as an effort to elect leaders and can influence political policy (Halim & Jauhari, 2019). According to Herbert Mc Closky in Sastrawati's research (2019), political participation is an activity or various voluntary activities by the community to take part in the process of electing rulers (Sastrawati, 2019). This activity can take the form of becoming a political volunteer and being involved in political campaigns. According to Almond in Febriantanto (2019), political participation is divided into two forms: conventional and non-conventional political participation. Conventional forms of political participation are common things such as voting by coming to the polling station, attending political discussions, political campaigns, and volunteering for one of the candidates. Meanwhile, non-conventional political participation is an unusual form such as submitting petitions, demonstrating, confrontation, and strikes as well as political violence (Febriantanto, 2019).

Rahman (2007) in the research of Zega et al (2019) explains that there are several types of political participation, namely: (1) Active participation, which is participation that is oriented towards input and output processes. Every member of society actively participates in proposing public policies, providing alternative policies to the government, providing criticism of a policy and electing government leaders; (2) Passive participation, which is participation that is oriented towards output. Such as people who only accept policies made by the government, comply with government regulations, and accept and implement every decision given by the government; (3) White group (*golongan putih*), which is a group of people who are apathetic and consider the political system or election system not in accordance with what they aspire to (Zega et al., 2019).

Then there are factors that influence public political participation in general elections. According to Surbekti (2010) in Putri's research (2022) there are 4 factors that influence voter political participation, namely: (1) Political awareness, which is an awareness of the community as citizens who have rights and obligations. Furthermore, awareness regarding political understanding and also concern for politics in the community; (2) Political trust, is a person's attitude or opinion regarding the political system, politicians, political parties, and government institutions. This means that people who have positive experiences or perceptions of elections tend to participate in voting; (3) Social factors, related to how an environment influences public perception. An environment that values honesty and justice will also influence people's attitudes in choosing government leaders; (4) Economic factors, is a level of a person related

to the ability to meet daily needs through income and income earned so that it has a role in social status. People with middle to upper economies will participate in elections. Meanwhile, people with lower economies tend to think that participating cannot affect their lives (Putri & Putri, 2022).

Meanwhile, according to Milbrath in Febriantanto's research (2019), there are at least 2 factors that influence political participation, namely: (1) Supporting factors, which include several elements such as political stimulation, a person's personal characteristics, social characteristics, political environment, and political education; (2) Inhibiting factors, which are a lack of support from election organizers or political parties for a person's political participation so that people choose not to participate in political activities (Febriantanto, 2019). Furthermore, according to Arbi Sanit in Aspiran's research (2017), there are 5 factors that influence political participation, namely: (1) The existence of freedom to compete; (2) The existence of reality in politics; (3) The existence of freedom to organize oneself; (4) The existence of distribution of political resources; and (5) The existence of distribution of power (Aspiran, 2017).

James Coleman, as quoted in Anggraini (2019), states that every action taken by a person is influenced by their goals and desires. Coleman, in his rational theory, states that there are two elements involved: actors and resources (Mery Anggraini, 2019). One of the motivations for participating in politics is to obtain money. Therefore, actors can control resources by utilizing money politics as a tool for political interaction with the public. The phenomenon of money politics is commonplace in regional elections. This practice has the potential to target voters in both rural and urban areas. Money politics can also occur within election committees or organizers down to the regional level (Harjanto, 2021).

According to Aspinall & Sukmajati (2015) in Anggoro's research (2019), there are several types of money politics in general elections (Anggoro, 2019), namely: (1) Vote buying, can be interpreted as the distribution of payments in the form of money or goods from political candidates to voters before election day. This practice is carried out by candidates in the hope that the public will reciprocate by voting in the election contest; (2) Personal gifts (individual gifts), candidates often give various forms of personal gifts to voters. This practice is carried out by candidates when meeting with voters, such as during visits or campaign events in a region. Personal gifts from political candidates are usually described as souvenirs and as an effort to strengthen social ties.

Next, namely, (3) Services and activities, is a practice often carried out by candidates by providing or financing various activities or services for voters. Such as campaigning at a particular community celebration event and candidates promoting themselves to voters. Other activities such as sports matches, religious study events, and other parties held by various communities. Often candidates also finance events or services to the community such as free health services; (4) Group goods (club goods), is a donation for the mutual benefit of certain social groups such as donations from political candidates such as prayer equipment, sports equipment, tents, and others. Donations can also be in the form of donations for infrastructure development such as prayer rooms, bridges, and others needed by the local community; (5) Pig barrel project, according to Mahsun (2015) in research by Alfaz & Suswanta (2021) explains that political candidates incumbents, on the other hand, leverage their position to increase electability and retain constituents in the hope of re-election. These efforts include promises to distribute small-scale projects using public funds to community groups (Alfaz & Suswanta, 2021). This encourages the public to re-elect the incumbent candidate.

There are several forms of money politics practices, namely: (1) Giving money, this practice is usually carried out when the voting time is approaching, which is usually called a "dawn attack" and is also carried out "door to door" by visiting the homes of prospective voters. Giving money is usually also done during the campaign of the candidates; (2) Giving goods, this practice is carried out as an effort by political candidates to influence voters with material rewards such as giving assistance or donations of goods, giving basic necessities in the form of basic necessities, and gifts in the form of goods. In fact, we often see gifts of goods in the form of clothes, bags, or hats from political parties and candidates (Hawing et al., 2020).

Then there are factors that cause money politics in the General Election. According to Fitriani (2019) in a study by Irawatiningrum & Rohid (2021), several factors that cause money politics are mentioned, namely: (1) The influence of economic limitations; (2) Low levels of education; and (3) Weak supervision (Irawatiningrum & Rohid, 2021). Meanwhile, according to

Marlinda et al. (2020) in their research, there are at least several factors that cause the practice of money politics, namely: (1) Habits or culture; (2) Low income levels; and (3) Low public knowledge about politics (Marlinda et al., 2019).

Voter behavior is identical to the ideology between voters and candidates or political parties. During the election campaign period, groupings will emerge between the ideologies of each candidate. So that society will later group themselves with candidates based on ideological similarities (Harahap, 2016). According to Dennis Kavanagh in Mukuan (2022) who said that there are models for analyzing voter behavior, namely the sociological approach and the psychological approach (Mukuan, 2022), namely: (1) Sociological approach, this approach explains that social characteristics and groupings have an influence in determining voter behavior. Social characteristics and groupings such as occupation or level of education or sociological background such as religion, region, gender, age are important factors in determining political choices; (2) Psychological approach, this approach uses psychological concepts, especially the concepts of socialization and attitudes in explaining voter behavior. Socialization is an important factor in determining a person's political behavior. Furthermore, psychological understanding explains that a person's attitude is a reflection of his personality. Therefore, the psychological approach emphasizes several aspects as the main study, namely emotional ties to political parties, orientation towards the character of political candidates, and orientations influenced by others.

Furthermore, according to Surbakti (2010) in the research of Nur et al (2015), there are factors that influence voter behavior, namely: (1) Indirect socio-political environment, which is influenced by the political system, economy, culture, and mass media; (2) Direct socio-political environment, the personality of the actor or voter, such as family, religion, education, and social groups can influence attitudes to vote. Through this environment, voters experience a process of socialization, internalization of values, community norms, and also including the values and norms of national life; (3) Personality Structure, which is a person's attitude by assessing based on interests and needs towards political candidates; (4) Direct socio-political environment in the form of a situation, is a condition that influences a person directly when they want to carry out activities such as weather, family circumstances, the presence of other people, group atmosphere, and threats in all their forms (Nur et al., 2015).

The case of money politics practice also occurred in Batanghari Regency, specifically during the 2019 Election. Quoted from beritasatu.com, the Batanghari Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) conducted an investigation regarding the case of money politics practices allegedly carried out by a legislative candidate for the Indonesian House of Representatives. The evidence found was an envelope containing 25,000 rupiah and three empty envelopes. There were reports from several communities regarding the practice of money politics carried out by a legislative candidate during a campaign in Rantaukapas Tuo Village, Muara Tembesi District, Batanghari (Saragih, 2019). This study aims to see whether Money Politics and Voter Political Behavior have an influence on the level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Model

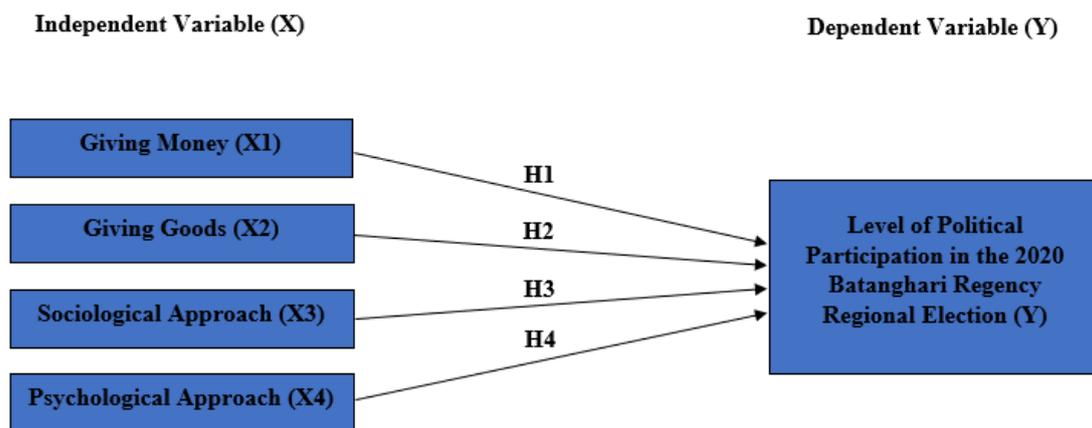


Figure 1. Research Model
Source: By the author

Hypothesis:

H1: Giving Money (X1) has an effect on the level of political participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Pilkada (Y)

H2: Giving Goods (X2) has an effect on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Pilkada (Y)

H3: Sociological Approach (X3) has an influence on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Pilkada (Y)

H4: Psychological Approach (X4) influences the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Pilkada (Y)

This study uses four independent variables (X) consisting of Giving Money, Giving Goods, Sociological Approach, and Psychological Approach. The selection of these four variables in this study was to show the existence of novelty or novelty. Based on previous research, there is a relationship between voter behavior (a sociological approach) and money politics. According to Surbakti (1992), in Humaidi's (2017) research, a person's choices can be influenced by socioeconomic background, such as social class and income (Humaidi, 2017). A person's level of ability to meet daily needs through income, and the income earned plays a role in social status. People with middle to upper incomes typically participate in elections. Meanwhile, people with lower incomes tend to believe that participating will not affect their lives (Putri & Putri, 2022). Money politics creates a mutualistic relationship between candidates and voters. Both benefit from the practice of money politics. Political candidates use money politics as an instant means to gain constituents' votes, while voters receive money, which is likened to a routine bonus at every election (Irawatiningrum & Rohid, 2021).

Voter behavior (psychological approach) is also related to money politics. According to Dennis Kavanagh in Mukuan's (2022) research, the psychological approach utilizes psychological concepts, particularly the concept of socialization, which is crucial in determining voter political behavior. The psychological approach emphasizes several aspects, one of which is the orientation influenced by an individual (Mukuan, 2022). For example, campaigns are held at community celebrations, and candidates promote themselves to voters. Political candidates even fund events or public services to create a positive impression among the public (Anggoro, 2019).

Data Collection

This study uses a primary data model obtained from the results of a questionnaire that has been distributed to respondents or people who have the right to vote in the 2020 Batanghari Regency *Pilkada*. Meanwhile, secondary data is taken through online media such as literature review, journal articles, books and so on.

Sampling Techniques

This study used simple random sampling, with the population consisting of people who had the right to vote in the 2020 Batanghari Regency *Pilkada*. The main objective of sampling

was to identify people who exercised their right to vote in the Pilkada. Data collection techniques in this study were assisted by Google Forms in compiling questionnaires distributed to respondents. The researcher also used the technique of snowball sampling to obtain 1 respondent who can then be used to generate the names of other respondents. This study used the Slovin formula by taking a sample of 50 respondents.

Data analysis

Data management in this study was assisted by software SmartPLS to test the existence of a relationship between research variables or proof of the hypothesis made by researchers regarding the influence of Money Politics and Voter Political Behavior on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. The questionnaire value indicator in this study uses a Likert Scale (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, Strongly Agree) (1,2,3,4, and 5) and the data was examined using SmartPLS software to determine its validity and reliability, and to test hypotheses and regressions.

Operational Definition

Table 1. Operational Definition

Variable	Indicator	Source
Level of Political Participation (Y)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exercise your right to vote by going to a polling station. 2. Become a volunteer for one of the candidates in the 2020 regional elections. 3. Participate in activities or campaigns during the 2020 regional elections. 	Herbert Mc Closky in Sastrawati Research (2019)
Giving Money (X1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money is given during the candidates' campaigns. 2. Money is given directly by candidates visiting potential voters' homes. 3. Money is given to voters who are about to come to the polling station. 	Aspinall & Sukmajati (2015) in Anggoro's research (2019). Hawing, Fadillah, & Parawu (2020)
Giving Goods (X2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of basic food aid from the candidates 2. Provision of gifts in the form of goods from the candidates 3. Provision of goods in the form of clothes, bags, or hats from the political parties supporting the candidates 	Aspinall & Sukmajati (2015) in Anggoro's research (2019). Hawing, Fadillah, & Parawu (2020)
Sociological Approach (X3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choosing a political candidate based on religion 2. Choosing a political candidate based on ethnicity 3. Choosing a political candidate based on educational background 	Dennis Kavanagh in Mukuan (2022)
Psychological Approach (X4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choosing based on the political party supporting the candidate 2. Choosing based on the candidate's personality 3. Choosing because of the influence of others 	Dennis Kavanagh in Mukuan (2022)

RESULT AND DICUSSION

Analysis of Voter Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Regional Election

General elections are a fundamental part of a democratic nation. The public plays an active role in participating in the political election process. Public participation, both directly and indirectly, is considered capable of influencing government policy (Fitri et al., 2021). Through public political participation, it is hoped that an ideal democracy will be realized, thus creating good and clean governance (Widhiastini et al., 2019).

Based on the results of a survey of 50 respondents using a Google Form questionnaire, the respondent profiles in this study used general respondent data, namely age and gender. The following is a breakdown of the respondent data by age and gender classification:

Table 2. Data on Respondents of Voters in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Regional Election

Characteristic	Batanghari Regency	
	Freq	%
Age		
17-25 years old	28	56%
26-35 years old	14	28%
36-45 years old	5	10%
>45 years old	3	6%
Gender		
Man	27	54%
Woman	23	46%

Source: Processed from Google form data by the author

Based on the data above, it shows the respondent data for voters in the 2020 Batanghari Regency *Pilkada*. The age group is mostly between 17-25 years old with a percentage of 56%. Furthermore, through the data in the table above, it can be seen that the respondents with the male gender are more dominant, numbering 27 people or 54% and the female gender numbering 23 people or 46%.

Analysis of the Influence of Money Politics and Voter Political Behavior on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election

Public political participation is the foundation and practice of democracy, aimed at achieving widespread public welfare. However, in practice, public political participation in general elections is influenced by various factors. For example, money politics is a persistent issue in both regional and national elections. Voter behavior is also a crucial factor influencing political participation in determining election choices.

This study will analyze the influence of money politics and voter political behavior on the level of political participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency *Pilkada*. The following is the reliability test of the variables in this study:

Table 3. Results of Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha Examination

Construction	Composite Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha	
Giving Money	0.914	0.858	Reliabel
Giving Goods	0.937	0.898	Reliabel
Sociological Approach	0.876	0.787	Reliabel
Psychological Approach	0.944	0.910	Reliabel

Level of Political Participation	0.951	0.923	Reliabel
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Source: Processed by the author

The data above is a reliability test used to show consistent results from measurements of the same research object using measurements. Composite Reliability And Cronbach Alpha. According to Nunnally (1967) and Hinkle (2004) who said that in social research, Cronbach Alpha with the value of each variable reaching >0.60 indicating that the construct or variable is reliable (Susanto et al., 2019). In addition, according to Budhiasa (2016) in the research of Suyudi et al (2020), it explains that the research construct is said to be reliable if the score Cronbach's Alpha And Composite Reliability reached a minimum of 0.60 (Suyudi et al., 2020). The Political Participation Level variable has a value of Composite Reliability the largest is 0.951 and Cronbach's Alpha The variable with the highest score was 0.923. Meanwhile, the variable with the lowest score was the Sociological Approach with scores of 0.876 and 0.787. Based on the explanation of the reliability test results, which obtained the highest and lowest scores of no less than 0.60, it can be concluded that each variable in this study has a significant value and good reliability.

The following are the results of the regression analysis to see the correlation coefficient of the independent variable with the dependent variable.

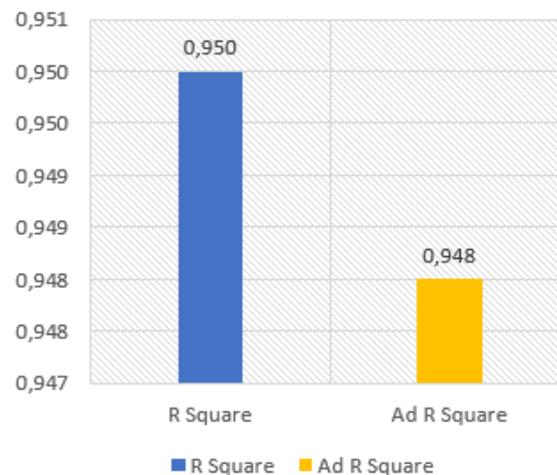


Figure 2. Regression Results

Source: Processed by the author

Based on the R-Square diagram above, the output of the Political Participation Level (TPP) explains that in the dimensions of Giving Money (PU), Giving Goods (PB), Sociological Approach (PS), Psychological Approach (PP) it is 0.950. Through this statement, it can be concluded that the interpretation of the Political Participation Level is 95%. The R-square structural model in the identification process has three scales, namely 19% - 33% (weak / moderate), 33% - 67% (moderate), and $> 67%$ (strong / good / substantial). If we look at the interpretation of the regression results and R-Square on the Political Participation Level variable above, the scale obtained is in the strong or good category. So it can be said that from the results of the regression test, the independent variable has a moderate impact on the dependent variable.

The following is a hypothesis test between the independent variables and dependent variables in this study.

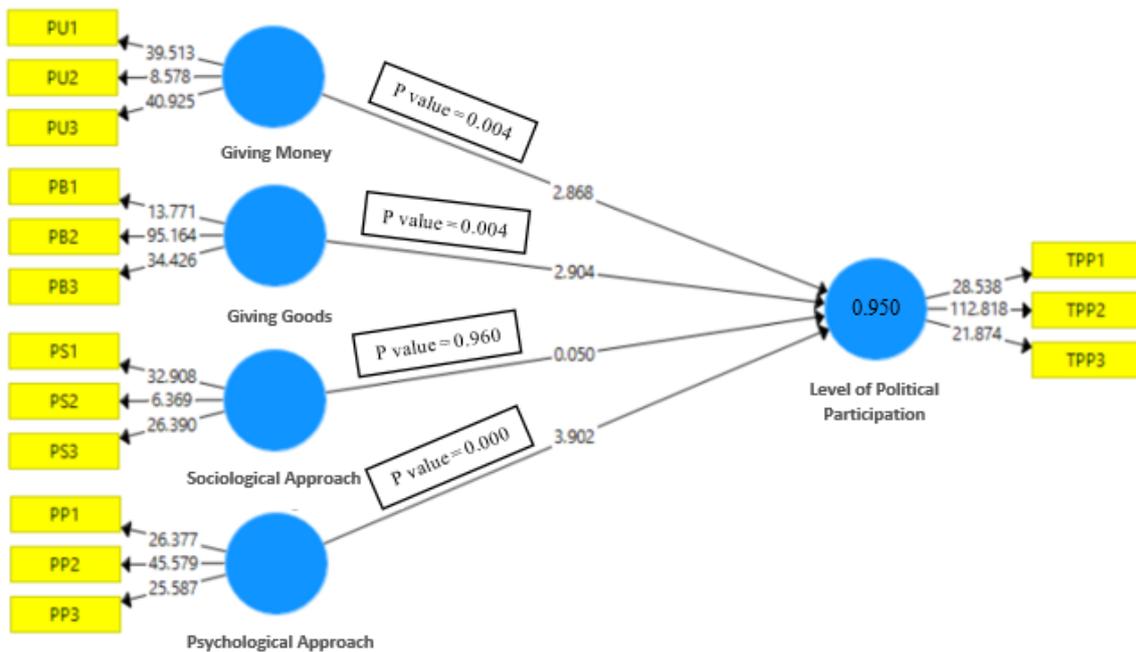


Figure 3. Validated Research Model
Source: Processed by the author

From the image above, it can be seen that the hypothesis test was carried out between independent and dependent variables using the bootstrapping method in software SmartPLS aims to determine the validity and reliability of research data. This test uses T-statistics and P-values, which are then presented in a t-table. According to Haryono (2017) in Nurjannah et al. (2022), valid research data is determined by a T-statistic value > 1.96 and a P-value < 0.05 (Nurjanah et al., 2022).

The following is a table showing the results of the hypothesis test on the Influence of Money Politics and Voter Political Behavior on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Regional Election:

Table 4. Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	STDEV	T-Statistics (O/STDEV)	P value	Hypothesis
PU-TTP	0.353	0.373	0.123	2.868	0.004	Accepted
PB-TTP	0.223	0.227	0.077	2.904	0.004	Accepted
PS-TTP	0.003	0.003	0.066	0.050	0.960	Rejected
PP-TTP	0.441	0.416	0.113	3.902	0.000	Accepted

Source: Processed by the author

Based on the results in the table above, the hypothesis **Giving Money (PU) to Level of Political Participation (TTP)** has a T-statistic value of 2.868. This value indicates that the T-statistic results include >1.96. While the P-value is 0.004 which is smaller than the standard category value of P-values which is <0.05. This means that it can be said that Giving Money has a significant influence on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. There is giving money during the candidate's campaign or by visiting the prospective voter's house, and even when voters are about to go to the polling station. So this practice makes people finally have the encouragement to participate in the Pilkada by choosing the candidate who has given money.

Based on the results in the table above, the hypothesis **Giving Goods (PB) to Level of Political Participation (TPP)** has a T-statistic value of 2.904. This value indicates that the T-statistic results include >1.96 . While the P-value is 0.004 which is smaller than the standard category value of P-values which is <0.05 . This means that it can be said that the Provision of Goods has a significant influence on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. Political candidates try to attract public votes by providing basic food assistance, giving gifts in the form of goods such as clothes, bags, and hats with party and political candidate logos. So that public participation in the Pilkada will usually be based on the rewards given by political candidates.

Based on the results in the table above, the hypothesis **Sociological Approach (PS) to Level of Political Participation (TPP)** has a T-statistic value of 0.050. This value indicates that the T-statistic results do not include >1.96 . While the P-value is 0.960 which does not cover the standard P-value of <0.05 . This means that it can be said that the Sociological Approach does not have a significant influence on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Pilkada. Through a survey that has been conducted on respondents, there are several Batanghari Regency residents in the selection of political candidates not based on religious, ethnic, and educational backgrounds.

Based on the results in the table above, the hypothesis **Psychological Approach (PP) to Level of Political Participation (TPP)** has a T-statistic value of 3.902. This value indicates that the T-statistic results cover >1.96 . Meanwhile, the P-value is 0.000, which is smaller than the standard category value of P-values, which is <0.05 . This means that it can be said that The Psychological Approach has a significant influence on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Regional Election. The survey conducted on respondents shows that the participation of the Batanghari Regency community in choosing candidates is based on the supporting political party, the character of the political candidate, and some people choose because they are influenced by other parties or family.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that of the four variables proposed, three are accepted and one is rejected. The variables of Giving Money (X1), Giving Goods (X2), and Psychological Approach (X4) have a positive value or have a significant effect on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. While the Sociological Approach variable (X3) has a negative value or does not have a significant effect on the Level of Political Participation in the 2020 Batanghari Regency Election. This means that the theory used in this study regarding the Sociological Approach is not in accordance with Voter Behavior in Batanghari Regency. Furthermore, the R-Square value that the output of the Political Participation Level (TPP) explains the variables of Giving Money (PU), Giving Goods (PB), Sociological Approach (PS), and Psychological Approach (PP) is 0.950. Through these results, it is concluded that the interpretation of the regression results and R-Square on the Political Participation Level (TPP) variable is 95%, so the scale obtained is in the strong or good category.

This study has several limitations, such as the small number of respondents. This is because the research focus area only covers one district. Furthermore, there were time constraints in collecting the questionnaires. Suggestions for future research include using different methods for comparison. It is also hoped that future research will reach a larger population and employ different sampling techniques than the previous study.

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