

Hubungan faktor sosiologis dengan perilaku memilih studi pada pilihan politik mahasiswa dalam pemilihan presiden 2014 = The relationship between sociological factors and political behavior a study on political choice of university student in presidential election 2014 / Anisa Kurnia Dwitantri

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Abstrak

[**ABSTRAK**]

Selama ini Presiden RI selalu memiliki dua atribut: Jawa dan Islam. Pada Pemilu 2014, hanya ada dua kandidat da keduanya bersuku Jawa dan beragama Islam. Lalu, apa yang mempengaruhi pilihan politik pemilih? Tulisan ini ingin melihat sejauh mana hubungan faktor sosiologis dengan perilaku pemilih untuk memilih figur Joko Widodo atau Prabowo Subianto pada pemilihan presiden 2014. Faktor sosiologis yang dimaksud antara lain adalah wilayah, agama, etnis, kelas, keluarga, teman, dan keanggotaan. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan teoritis sosiologi politik sehingga berbeda dengan studi-studi sebelumnya. Lebih khusus lagi, studi ini menggunakan variabel jarak sosial dan sosialisasi yang belum pernah digunakan pada studi terdahulu. Berbeda dengan hasil studi Liddle dan Mujani (2007, 2010, 2011), penelitian ini berkesimpulan bahwa agama masih berpengaruh pada pilihan politik. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode survei. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara selfadministered, wawancara mendalam, dan telaah data sekunder.

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ABSTRACT

For the time being, President of Republic of Indonesia has to have two attributes: Javanese and Mosleem. In 2014 election, there are two candidates (Prabowo Subianto and Joko Widodo) and they both have those attributes. The next question is what is the influential factor of voter's political choice? This study tries to examine the correlation between sociological factors and political choice of university student in 2014 presidential election. Sociological factors that has been chosen are region, religion, ethnics, class, family, peer, and membership. This study uses political sociology theoretical approach. This study uses social distance and socialization as it's variables which had not been used yet in other studies. This study indicates religion remains an influential factor that determines voter behavior. This study uses quantitative approach and survey method. Gathering data is done by self-administered online questionnaire and in-depth interview.
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