

POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR PATTERNS OF THE USE OF BEGINNER VOTERS' SUFFRAGE FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN YOGYAKARTA CITY 2019

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ABSTRACT--Democracy is a social interaction between a government that has power because they are elected and individual citizens who choose them based on the values of justice. Inside there is the political behaviour of the government as a political decision-maker, implementation, enforcement, and political behaviour of citizens regarding their interests. The holding of general election 2019 as a realization of democracy in Indonesia, provides an opportunity for every citizen as a voter, including beginner voters to use political rights, namely their suffrage. This paper aimed to reveal the political behaviour of the beginner voters in the city of Yogyakarta, both the position/role, meaning, and use of their suffrage in the presidential and legislative elections in Indonesia in 2019. A qualitative approach was used to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects. Determination of the subject used purposive sampling technique mainly to detail the specificity of information in a unique context. Subjects consisted of voters who vote for the first time, whether they were still in high school and/or equivalent, and who were not in school. Data collection was done through in-depth interview techniques. The results showed that the beginner voters in the city of Yogyakarta, had the potential to participate in developing the political life of democracy, could play a role in its position in the electoral arena, both as a committee, election witnesses, patterns of behaviour and their views on the campaign, the meaning of election meanings, and patterns the behaviour of deciding choices in presidential and legislative elections in Indonesia in 2019.

Keywords--views and behaviour, beginner voters, suffrage.

I. INTRODUCTION

Democracy is commonly interpreted as a social interaction between the government and the people which contains the value of justice. Interaction between governments that have power because they are elected, individually citizens who choose them (Suyahmo, 2015). The interaction is a reciprocal relationship between the government as political decision-maker, implementation, and enforcement with the interests of their citizens, which can be called political behaviour (Surbakti, 1992). The substance of democracy (ontological) is the value of justice, namely the balance between the aspirations and interests of the people with the authority and duties of the

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leader (Suyahmo, 2015). In practice, the balanced relationship becomes complicated when the concept is applied in political life. The consolidation of democracy in Indonesia tends to fluctuate and does not run regularly because the important pillars of (elections, political parties, civil society, mass media) have not been functioning effectively and have not been maximized (Zuhro, 2019). The survey result of P2P LIPI shows that the current public assessment of Indonesian democracy is still quite high (71.6%), but the figure has decreased compared to the findings of the previous year; about 42% freedom of speech as limited; almost 53% believes political support influences the law enforcement process; give a bad evaluation of the political elite, and talk more than work in the interests of the people (Hamami, 2019), indicating an imbalance of relations between the authorities and the people. The results of Kompas Research and Development poll (14-15 November 2018) on the phenomenon of people's representatives ignoring the people's mandate showed public dissatisfaction with the performance of DPR members (70.9%); dissatisfaction with DPRD performance (58%); and dissatisfaction with DPD (64.6%) (Agustina, 2018). The gap between the authorities and the people is the lack of a democratic political system.

Political parties that have the objective to gain political power and seize political position (usually) constitutionally - to carry out their policies (Budiardjo, 2005), need to build political perspectives or carry out the ideological formation of their cadres, including the beginner voters "Political coaching" or "political education" can be interpreted as coaching to the society, whose substance includes efforts to instil political knowledge or experience to grow political awareness. Political parties select candidates, campaign, and carry out the government (legislative and/or executive) (Surbakti, 1992), but there is hardly ever a political party that conducts systematic and programmed formation. Helen (2019) mentioned "... our political parties still have not moved from the problem of political party regeneration that has never been carried out except in the momentum for the nomination of legislative assembly members". The result of the research showed that in rural areas, after the election of people's representatives in DPR and DPRD, political parties can be said that they did not have any activity at all. It was obvious that political education for the people by political parties is never done again" (Suwondo, 2005).

Beginner voter is a citizen who is seventeen years of age, whose political rights are approved for the first time by the state (article 198 paragraph (1) of RI Law No. 7 of 2017). Psychologically, their political life is still unstable. The freedom to determine political choices or the use of their suffrage, which will involve their political thoughts, attitudes, and actions, is still easy to change. Ine Andriani (psychologist) stated: he (the beginner voter child) is indeed not too mature brain... his brain is adapting like an adult, but not yet. and the children who are growing up feel, oh yeah ... *soyogede* (Javanese: bigger/ more adult). On the one hand, he is still a kid... Psychologically and hormonally it is not too mature, but it is ready to be mature. Age is easily affected when it is 12 years old has begun. Middle school, high school has started even more. usually 16 years old (Jaramaya and Susilawati, 2017)

Those who are entering adulthood, need a reference to an ideal political life and assistance or coaching. Lauglo (2011) argued that political socialization is important, because it correlates with the level of performance of adolescents, although political socialization does not always affect directly. In reality up to this goddess, political parties do not show their role as their coaches. Adam Kamil (2019) said: "... the closeness of voters to certain political parties in general in Indonesia is very low" (Mursid and Adi Saputro, 2018). The knowledge and political experience of beginner voters develop more naturally. This paper aimed to reveal the problem of how the political behaviour of the use of beginner voters' suffrage in the 2019 presidential election, especially they who are in the city of Yogyakarta (Indonesia).

II. METHODE

The research applied a qualitative approach to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects. Determination of the subject used purposive sampling technique mainly to detail the specificity of information in a unique context. Subjects consist of beginner voters, both they who are still in high school, and/or equivalent, or not in school. Data collected by in-depth interview technique. The position and role of beginner voters, such as participating in election committees, participating in campaigns, discussions, deciding their choices, etc. becoming part of their political learning. Habitus theory perspective (Bourdieu, 1993) became the author's reference to explain the phenomenon.

III. THE RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The phenomenon of the participation of beginner voters in the holding of the 2019 presidential and legislative elections in the city of Yogyakarta varies, from they who were physically involved, participating in election committees, following the political party and candidate campaigns in the field, becoming witnesses, yet they were conducting discussions, using social media, and consider the decision of their choice.

Participation of Beginner Voters in the Election management

Bourdieu (1979) found that habitus is a durable and transposable disposition system that functions as a generative basis for structured practice and objectively integrated (Harker, *et al.*, 1990). Some beginner voters in the city of Yogyakarta have positions and roles in the Presidential Election (Pilpres) and Legislative Elections (Pileg) in Indonesia 2019. Their position and role are in the habitus arena, among the first-time voters (names written initials) that became a member of the election committee at the TPS (Polling Station) as a member of the KPPS (Voting Committee Group).

I became a member of KPPS because I was asked by the Chairman of the RW (Rukun Warga). At that time Mr. RW was looking for me, asking to become a member of the PPS (Voting Committee at the Village Level). I would like to but I did not feel very good, I had no experience. Administratively, I had been recorded as a member of the PPS, but some time later I was replaced by another senior. Then Mr. RW placed me as a member of the KPPS at TPS20 Prawirodirjan. As KPPS 2, my main duty is distributing ballot cards, collecting invitations and separating invitations for men and women. Before D-day, there was technical guidance and frequent meetings. In the case of election socialization, if KPPS requires them, they could call PPK (Sub-District Election Committee) to help socialize (E. Rahmani, personal communication. 2019, July 20).

This beginner voter (E. Rahmani) is in an objective social structure accepting the position of being a member of KPPS (KPPS 2) who handles ballot and invitation services, both procurement, distribution, etc. that is, the position of E. Rahmani is in an arena where social structures are structured, have objective social relations, rules and certain functions (Ritzer, 2015). E. Rahmani's willingness begins with a sense of objection (awareness/subjective) because he realizes that ability is not enough, but E. Rahmani has sufficient social capital because his social role background among adolescents at his age is recognized, including the RW chairman recruiting him not without reason. Another beginner voter who became witnesses a political party at the TPS, as a witness from PDIP

(Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan), Fauzan (personal communication. 2019, June 20) stated "in the 2019 last election, I was a witness of the PDIP party in Ngampilan. Being a witness at the TPS (polling station) from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the next morning, rest for a while. At that time there was a case, one of the ballots was valid but the chairman of the KPPS forgot his signature", Aldi (personal communication. 2019, June 20) also stated "last's 2019 election I became a witness at the TPS 15 Ngampilan. As a witness, my task is to monitor the ballots that are counted whether valid or not. Before carrying out the task of being a witness, there was a briefing held at that time by the BMC/ DPC (Dewan Pimpinan Cabang/ Branch Management Council) PDIP. Fza and Aldi's position is in an arena of social structure, both of which showed the competence of their political participation.

Campaign

Campaign is essentially a form of political communication in an effort to persuade voters to get support (Arianto, 2015). The term campaign can be interpreted as "the activities of political organizations or candidates competing for positions in parliament, etc. to get the support of a mass of voters in a vote" (KBBI). Toward the 2019 elections, political parties and presidential candidates and legislative candidates tried to win as many votes as possible to win the power struggle. The campaign in the 2019 election had been carried out as a means to promote parties and candidates in order to get the sympathy of the citizens. The campaign carried out both in the form of physical activity campaigns and through social media, also involved some beginner voters.

The pattern of beginner voter participation behaviour in the campaign toward the 2019 election, can be divided into two, they are: *first*, the pattern which is characterized by the strong desire or interests actors in the social structure, so that the disposition of agents is more characterized because of their close relationship with political party figures, candidates and friends. "I once participated a campaign with friends but I only participated it, the campaign had someone else who regulated it" (Rahman, personal communication. 2019, February 04; D. Afif, personal communication. 2019, February 07). Another beginner voter statement said, "I had experience in participating in campaigns, having participated in motorcycle convoys around the city. Before leaving I was given gas money and was ordered to eat at a certain place. After the campaign was over I felt tired" (N. Ian, personal communication. 2019, February 07), likewise Fauzan (personal communication. 2019, June 20) said, "usually before I was told, when was the campaign, at what time, where did we gather. we were often in the morning between at 8:00 AM to 10:00 AM. Before leaving, we were given a costume. If in my place there was a legislative candidate for the DPR, he donated". Here participants can have special interests and money, they have a hidden influence (Freie, 1997); and *second*, the patterns of behavior that was formed through habituation with voluntary dispositions (autonomy). This pattern is characterized by the acceptance of social structure symbolic values, in the form of goodness values, truth, justice, etc. A beginner voter said "at first I only participated. After praying, we often gathered at one of the figures' house, then there was a briefing. My other family allowed me, but I was forbidden from my father and mother from participating in activities that were far from home" (Krisna, personal communication. 2019, February 04).

Often gathering, this becomes an arena in habitus. Both of their behaviour patterns have a habit of gathering, but the habit of gathering in pattern two, the social structure has the function of achieving the goals of religious institutions, namely recitation. Beginner voter, Krisna (personal communication. 2019, February 04) admitted, "I joined this organization because my friend invited me, I had an uncle there, but I did not participate because of my

uncle. There is a routine recitation from house to house (rotating), I joined because I was happy ". In this community, Krisna felt comfortable, so it brought him into the organization of the P3 party (Partai Persatuan Pembangunan), without feeling coercive, and slowly he had increasingly rational political knowledge and thought. Regarding the campaign toward the 2019 elections, Krisna delivered:

P3 in my area occurred pros and cons with P3 leader Rhomahurmuzy so that it was issued a local party policy not to vote for P3 candidates, just choose presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Citizens are given the freedom to vote, the party does not require to choose certain candidates. This policy aimed to maintain the unity of local P3 citizens. Differences between youth groups in the P3 party, such as the Ka'bah Youth Movement (Pergerakan Pemuda Ka'bah), HAMKA Youth (Pemuda HAMKA), etc. could be occurred because of the interests of each region and different activities of the time and cleric/ figure. When P3 conducted large campaign activities they unite, but sometimes there was also conflict (Krisna, personal communication. 2019, February 4).

The statement above showed that political learning could take place in the community or social structure. In the first pattern, the political behaviour of beginner voters was formed through the disposition and dominance of social structures, especially the role of political actors, candidates, and friends in their social structure, while the second pattern, besides having almost the same social structure, but its disposition was more due to the logic elements of symbolic games naturally accepted through recitation. According to Bourdieu, religious institution is a fundamental factor in cultural consensus in non-school societies (Harker, *et al.*, 1990). So that party symbols in the form of truth values, justice, and objective knowledge appear deeper, entering the awareness of the beginner voter. The Javanese term "*anut grubuyug*" (means *asal ikut secara bersama-sama*_the writer) is more appropriate for the first pattern phenomenon.

Study some forms of communication in the campaign of the beginner voters, can be distinguished into physical forms, come to the field or down the road, and beginner voters in following non-physical campaigns, namely the campaign is important to have the dialogue and openness.

Physical campaigns taking to the field/ street can bring a unique story that sometimes makes beginner voters upset but becomes an exciting experience. In the campaign had group participants, some were known as Laskar-Laskar. There was a conflict between Laskar-Laskar, usually because of misunderstanding. That could happen because of personal problems, might be because of being nudged, or might be because of drinking alcohol. In my hometown Ngampilan, young people were divided, from around the bridge to the side of the *lor-jalan* (north of the street_the writer) near the Cavinton hotel was red, and the south of the bridge was green. Historically, long time ago the New Order era the red and green groups were united and often clashed with Golkar groups (Fauzan, personal communication. 2019, June 20).

Clashes with other groups also occurred, which could be caused by misunderstanding between fellow members or with other groups, such as the following events:

I ever joined a motorcycle convoy from the Mandala field, Kridosono, Bantul to Wates (Kulon Progo) and continued to Jogja until the afternoon. On the road there was a problem with the FPI (Islamic Defenders Forum), when we returned home, in front of the FPI complex there were the police, there was nothing happened, then there was one FPI person who appeared, then there were throwing stones, houses were thrown by stone, but FPI was safe because it was guarded by the police (Fauzan, personal communication. 2019, June 20).

Not all beginner voters had a positive view of campaigning practices in the 2019 election, Salma (personal communication. 2019, July 20) as a beginner voter confessed, "I did not like campaigns with convoys of motorcycles like yesterday. Last election campaign my impression was not good. Once there was an invitation to socialize in Puriwisata, my mother came along, when we returned home they gave a leaflet, inside it, there was 50 thousand rupiahs tucked in", but she stated that the campaign was necessary, "a good campaign should have dialogue, be open, all-knowing there is a vision and mission, if there is a problem, it can be discussed with the participants. Last election campaign my impression was not good. Once there was an invitation to socialize in Puriwisata, my mother came along, when we returned home they gave a leaflet, inside there was 50 thousand rupiahs tucked in", but she stated that the campaign was necessary, "a good campaign should have dialogue, be open, all-knowing there were a vision and mission, If there was a problem, it could be discussed with the participants. Dialogue was necessary, so that later if you choose not just choose" (Salma, personal communication. 2019, July 20). This context can be referred to as a positive campaign, which is a campaign that emphasizes hyperbolic words aimed to introduce prospective leaders or presidents personally, both work programs and vision and mission (Arianto, 2015).

The Meaning of General Election

In general, the understanding of beginner voters about the importance of general elections is quite principal and is oriented to the importance of elections as part of democracy, despite the limitations of disclosure. Some beginner voter statements showed an understanding of democracy both from the ontological (substantive) aspect and the procedure or mechanism.

(1) General elections as part of democracy, Rahman (personal communication. 2019, February 04) said "General election is important to create justice or elect leaders who can do justice" and Krisna (personal communication. 2019, February 04) that "Elections are important because we are democratic, and democracy must channel the interests of the people, including electing leaders".

(2) Interpreting the general election as a process of change towards progress, "it is hoped that the general election will bring a change towards the progress of the nation" (N. W. Hanifah, personal communication. 2019, May 23); and Salma (personal communication. 2019, March 17) argued "there is hope that this election will bring the country better. Indonesian society is heterogeneous if there is no general election many citizens who are dissatisfied with their leaders, can cause this country to slump, but in my opinion, the general election this time feels crowded, there is a rowdy impression, I choose an election model that is not simultaneous", so also F. Enggarani, (personal communication. 2019, May 23) argued that "the simultaneous elections of 2019 yesterday made people unfocused". The opinion of beginner voters is in line with the thoughts of Zuhro (2019) that simultaneous elections are more complex and complicated, both for the general election organizers, political parties, and the people. This is also the most uncertain election.

(3) Interpreting general elections to elect state leaders, "I agree that democracy aims to change leadership so that they become better, leadership needs to be refreshed, I hope that leaders will be more mature in the future, and will be widely accepted by citizens" (E. R. Garuda, personal communication. 2019, May 23) and F. Enggarani (personal communication. 2019, May 23) said "the general election is to elect a state leader. The leader is replaced so that the condition is better. The new leader should be able to improve the previous condition".

The statements above, represent the thoughts of the beginner voter in interpreting the meaning of the general elections. This thought is quite critical, in line with the thought that "General elections are the most democratic means to represent the people's votes. Voters as sovereign owners always have a preference in defeating their choices" (Mahardika and Sun, 2019). Their opinions are not far from the idea that as an important pillar of democracy, general elections are needed to succeed leadership and correct government performance (Zuhro, 2019)

The Use of Suffrage

Suffrage is one of the political rights, namely the right or freedom to make choices. The problem to be solved regarding the presidential and legislative elections in Indonesia in 2019 in the city of Yogyakarta is when are the beginner voters have a choice, and how to determine their choice?

The observations obtained various arguments, considerations, processes, time, and decision of the beginner voter in the use of their suffrage. There are several patterns to use this suffrage: (1) Beginner voters have had a choice of presidential candidates since long before the election day begun with a category presidential candidates, "I already had a solid choice of candidates, I found my own choice, not influenced by anyone, including not following my parents' choice (E. Rahmani, personal communication. 2019, July 20); (2) I have a choice but I am still doubtful "I already had a choice of candidates before the election day, but at first I was not sure which candidate" (Salma, personal communication. 2019, July 20); (3) I have a choice but I am not too sure, "the choice of a presidential candidate has had a long time but not too sure" (Widia, personal communication. 2019, July 20); (4) some did not have a choice, so the choice was decided on election day, even when they would cast their ballots at the polling station, before the election day, they were still confused about which presidential candidate to choose. I determined the choice of candidates on election day, some times before entering the polling station (Jauza, personal communication. 2019, June 24); and (5) voting on heart conviction even though it was slightly influenced by external pressure, "in the last general election I voted. I was consistent with my choice of candidates according to my conscience from the beginning, but once I entered the voting booth I felt unsteady. One day before the general election there was an event which was published by the media, and there was a campus friend who influenced my position, but finally, I remained firm on my first choice" (E. Rahmani, personal communication. 2019, July 20).

Some of the beginner voters chose to vote on election day, 17 April 2019, with their commitments, arguments, and mental situations. There are several types: (1) Choosing, when making choices accompanied by confusion and fear of being wrong, F. Enggarani (personal communication. 2019, May 23) said "I determined the choice of the presidential candidate pair not from the beginning, at the end of the election day. There was fear of being wrong. I felt many opinions made me confused"; (2) Choosing, with his standpoint or argument of objective political interests, as said by N. W. Hanifah (personal communication. 2019, May 23) 'you don't use your votes, whereas Indonesia needs it' then I thought. If there was no debate, maybe I would not vote, also the statement, "a lot of opinions make me confused" (F. ENggarani, personal communication. 2019, May 23), and behaviour would not vote because the two candidates who came forward were considered not filling expectations (N. W. Hanifah, personal communication. 2019, May 23), relevant to the opinion of Rediawsk, *et al.* (2010) and Diemer and Hsien Li (2011) said "actually there is no mental critical point of affection. The existence of a critical point shows that

voters are not immune to indecisive information, this means there are still problems that need to be resolved to increase the sensitivity of thinking to beginner voters". The description above can be simplified as in chart 1 below:

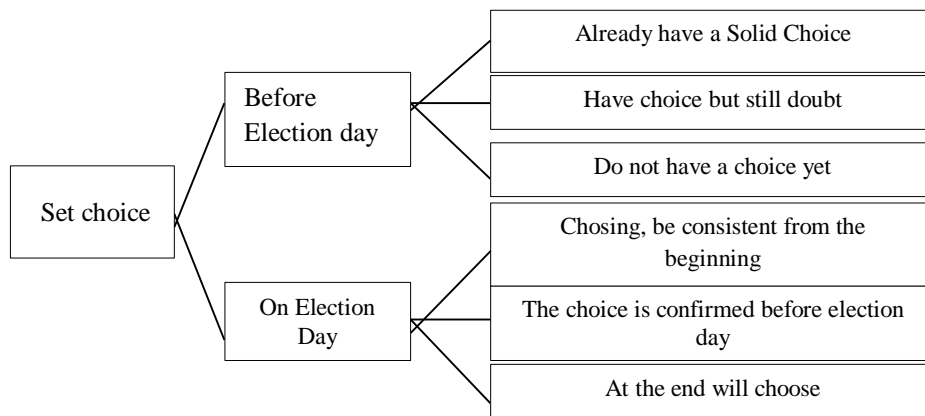


Figure 1: Beginner Voters Make Choices

The process of deciding on the choice of presidential and vice-presidential candidates for beginner voters tends to be compatible with social background and interpretation skills. In line with the thought that "basic values significantly influence political activism; cultural factors can influence the relationship between personal values and political activism" (Vecchione, *et al.*, 2014), the person's establishment and following disposition for his choice is obtained based on certain considerations, which can be identified by the process and its results, namely:

- (1) Discussions with friends and search for information using social media are important for strengthening autonomy actions,

I chose my candidate, I got information from friends' stories and read comments on social media. There were discussions with friends, the opinions of friends why you supported this, whereas there were still many of your friends who were also still confused. My parents never gave any instruction about the election. I also did not know the choice of presidential candidates chosen by my parents (F. Enggarani, personal communication. 2019, May 23).

The choice was decided by considering the results of discussions with his friends, "at first I did not want to choose a presidential candidate, because I considered both of them were not true, but because there were stories from friends who said, 'You don't use your vote, whereas Indonesia needs it 'then I thought. If only there was no debate, maybe I would not have chosen," (N. W. Hanifah, personal communication. 2019, May 23).

- (2) The choice decision is based on consideration of the personal leadership abilities of the presidential candidate and his partner,

choose a presidential candidate, I considered the progress of the candidates, and I compared them. I realized that the information I received was subjective. I did not know, why I put more emphasis on personnel. I paid attention to how their performance in public, I liked candidates who had experience with evidence. Yes candidate pair No. 01 (Jauza, personal communication. 2019, June 24);

- (3) Choosing based on awareness as a citizen (participatory), E. R. Garuda (personal communication. 2019, May 23) argued, I use my vote, I agree that voting in elections is a form of citizen participation. General elections should be able to bring the nation's progress in the future. Choosing is important, I am sure and hope that the pair

of presidential candidates that I choose can lead the country well. I considered the strengths and weaknesses of the presidential candidate pair.

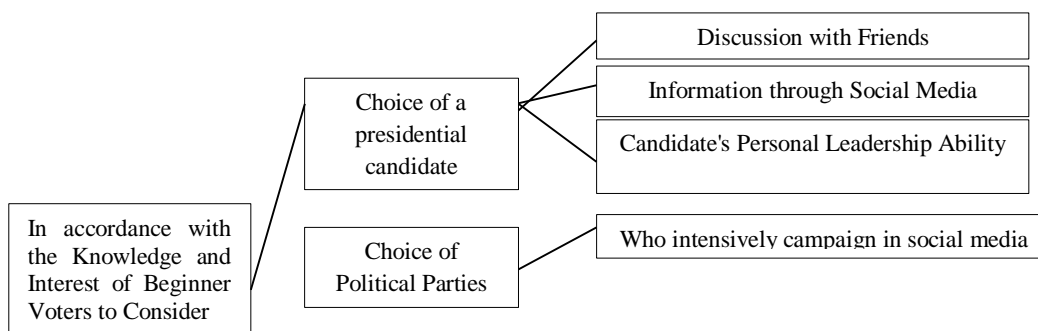
Beginner voters decided their choice through a mechanism and argument from the results of discussions with friends and seek information about candidates through social media, saw the ability and personality of candidates and the awareness factor of the need for participation for democracy. Social media is important because the strong role of social media in politics to get people's attention through campaigns, helping young people to become politically literate, and increasing the participation of beginner voters is inevitable (Aisyarahmi, *et al.*, 2019).

The use of the suffrage in legislative elections felt there was an impression that beginner voters did not have a focused choice orientation. Simultaneous election aimed to elect members of the DPR (House of Representatives), Provincial DPRD (Regional House of Representatives), Regency/ City DPRD (Regional House of Representatives), and DPD (Regional House of Representatives/ Senate Council), for beginner voters, generally seemed to be a lack of knowledge about the party and its legislative candidates, such as the statement that "I do not have a picture of the party I will choose. There was no description of what political parties, sometimes there were, but doubtful. What I think was that the leader of his religious party (Islam) must be strong" (E. Rahmani, personal communication. 2019, March 17), and also Widia (personal communication. 2019, March 17) who said "the choice of candidates, I still did not know, there was a description of the party of choice, but I did not know much about the truth. For me, religion was important for consideration in choosing later" to present their lack of knowledge about political parties and their candidates. While the statement Krisna (personal communication. 2019, February 04) As stated before, "my choice was solid, it would not change, they even expected me to be able to help convey the mission of the party organization (P3) in this region", this message was not intended for legislative choice, but rather for presidential choice. As for the legislative elections, he was as a supporter of the P3 party actually advocated not to vote for his legislative candidates.

On election day, beginner voters tend to determine the choice of legislative candidates and their political parties without a sufficient knowledge base about the choice of parties and legislative candidates,

In the polling station (TPS) that I experienced there were obstacles, looking for parties and candidates who would be chosen as a result because previously they did not know the legislative candidates and did not know the parties to be elected. The party that I chose I immediately decided there and chose the party that I knew. Selecting DPD candidates, I just voted, because there was no one I knew (N. W. Hanifah, personal communication. 2019, May 23).

Salma (personal communication. 2019, July 20) also acknowledged, "the choice of DPR members, the party I chose was the party that was intensively campaigning in the media, but my principle was to choose for Indonesia". As for the mechanism in deciding their choice to consider according to their knowledge and interests, it can be summarized as in chart 02 below:



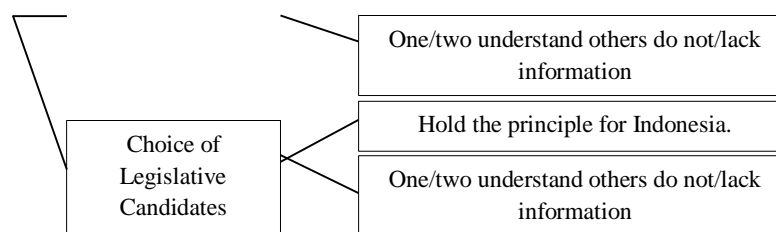


Figure 2: Mechanisms Considering Beginner Voter Choices

The phenomenon above showed that beginner voters relatively did not have difficulty when determining the choice of presidential candidates, they sought information and discussion to identify their candidates, and perhaps because the candidates had well-known, but when they came to determine the choice of political parties and or legislative candidates, in general, they did not have sufficient political references.

The lack of information about political parties and legislative candidates is part of the social structure and environmental factors of the beginner voter. Dinas (2014) said, "the different working environments produced diverse partisan cues, so children who came from politicized families were more likely to ask the parents' cues or more interested in other partisan cues". This meant that the environment as a dimension of social structure. According to Bourdieu, the environment is more relational than structural (Ritzer, 2015), including families, party activists and legislative candidates. They were not optimal in entering the arena of beginner voter habitus, and they did not find praxis which strengthens their political knowledge and experience through the emergence of the political symbol. The Beginner Voters P. A. Budi (personal communication, 2019, February 06) had the impression "there was an impression that political parties were only looking for names, advantages, then leaving their voters. It was harmful to the state". This fact supported the thought of Zuhro (2019) that "for the masses, political parties failed to carry out their roles and functions and tended to use their institutions only to fight for their power and interests". Of course, if such conditions continued to be sustainable then would not benefit for beginner voters whose age needed further political references so that it could be bad for democracy, Zuhro (2019) mentioned that "the process of deepening democracy would be hampered when political parties through their elites and stakeholders did not encourage the electoral democratic process".

IV. CONCLUSION

Beginner voters in the city of Yogyakarta have a strong potential to participate in developing the political life of democracy, can play a role in its position in the electoral arena, whether as a committee, election witnesses, campaign participants, or voting in elections. The pattern of beginner voter behaviour in following the campaign characterized by the habituation of gathering in his age community, and following the information through social media is an opportunity for political education. The pattern of beginner voter behaviour concerning the problem of when and how to make varied choices. Interpretation of general election by beginner voters is a principal that reveals the substance and mechanism, the general election is considered important as part of democracy, but in

deciding the choice of political parties and or legislative candidates. Generally, they have difficulty and do not have enough references.

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