

Strengthening Political Interest in Millennial Young Women in Indonesia

Iffah Budiningsih^{1*}, Masduki Ahmad², Tryanti Abdulrahman³

¹Faculty of Teaching and Educational Sciences, As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University, Jakarta- Indonesia

²Educational Management Master Program, State University of Jakarta, Jakarta- Indonesia

³Faculty of Teaching and Educational Sciences, As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University, Jakarta-Indonesia

Abstract- The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of political interest relationships with political competence and political awareness among millennials in Indonesia. Employing a quantitative explanatory method with a survey, 121 female students in 2020 at As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University were involved as the respondents. Further, data analysis used the descriptive analysis of the mean and multiple regression analysis supported by the SPSS program. The results revealed that: a) the average score (mean) of political interest (Y) of millennial young women was still low (2.4475). The average level of political awareness (X1) was relatively moderate (2.9876), and political competence (X2) arrived at a low level (2.3034), with the score range of 1-4; b) political awareness and political competence simultaneously correlate with political interest is positive and strong ($R=0.723$), that mean political awareness and competence also simultaneously contributed 52.2% to political interest. The other 47.8% is influenced by other factors; c) the mathematical model to boost the political interest of millennial young women by using the factors of political awareness and political competence was $Y = 0.610 + 0.286 X1 + 0.427 X2$; d) political competence had a higher influence sensitivity than political awareness on the increasing political interest of millennial young women; e) the improvement of political competence of such women in the digital era should utilize technology-based media, namely Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and the like.

Keywords: millennial, young woman, political interest, political awareness, political competence.

I. INTRODUCTION

The role and involvement of women in the political sector are yet to be optimal, as stated by Kazuki Iwanaga in Seibel (2010, p. 155), that the high population of women is inversely proportional to their role in politics. Therefore, the idea of men dominating politics is undoubtedly true. According to Nimrah & Sakaria (2015 :174). There are several things that make fulfilling the representation of women in politics considered as something important, among others: responsibility for public policy issues, most important related to women and children, social environment, good moral education, women's ability to do multitasking work and time management

In Indonesia advancing democracy, giving a perception that all citizens, including women, have the same rights and opportunities to take part in politics, along with the participation of women in politics particularly in the People's

Representative Council/Regional People's Representative Council) are still far from what might be expected.

According to Idris (2010, p. 238), many analysis results have shown that political behavior needs at least three characteristics: a) independence, b) freedom of speech, and c) aggressive act. Regrettably, these characteristics are never considered ideal for women, or in other words, women with such qualities have no perfection. Nimrah & Sakaria (2015, pp. 175-176) mention a number of factors influencing the selection patterns of men and women as legislative members, including: a) thick patriarchal culture; b) selection process in political parties; c) media that play a vital role in shaping public opinion regarding the importance of women's representation in parliament; d) a few networks between mass organizations, non-governmental organizations, and political parties to strive for women's representation. Women who are engaged in politics should be able to manage time well between family interests and job demands, this is among others the cause of low political participation of women in Indonesia, because it is not easy to manage the time between family interests and work

The number of women in Indonesia is quantitatively greater than the number of men, but that number does not automatically guarantee women have the same roles and positions as men. According to Harnoko (2012:229) the representation of women in this sector has been first specified to 30% in 2004 (Election Law); nevertheless, this percentage is hard to meet compared to the percentage of male legislative members. According Song (2016, pp. 92-93) in China, the carefully designed election system and strict implementation of the local governments have successfully satisfied the gender quota goals, but the increased number of women members does not necessarily lead to the enhanced representation of women and change fundamentally the power distribution between men and women. Legal experts opine that law supports are of paramount importance for the political future of women on account of two things, i.e., creating opportunities for women to be engaged more actively in politics; encouraging political parties and civil society to perform political strengthening and community outreach to millennial young women in order to raise political awareness, improve political competence, and increase political interest that will ultimately impact women high participation in politics. Himelboim (2012, p.749) points out that political

discussion in a family environment is among the ways that helps beginner voters in making a political decision. Nevertheless, political discussion with family is hardly ever done, making the millennial young woman have no great interest in politics. During today's digital era, talking about politics with family is left behind, and the millennials find it more comfortable to discuss any topics with their peers.

A study by Idris (2010, p. 129) indicates that women's activities in the political sector inextricably link to political interest, political awareness, and political competence. Seibel (2010, p. 155), in a quantitative study, also examines the correlation between nine factors of socio-economic status and the level of political participation of 300 middle-class women living in Bangkok. It is found that age, news exposure, and educational background (competence) positively correlate with women's involvement in politics. This study, however, analysed whether or not political awareness and political competence simultaneously become variables influence for increasing the political interest of millennial young women.

Political Interest

A person cannot finish a work if s/he is not interested in doing one. On the other hand, the one who is willing to perform the task wholeheartedly will also have better results, and the other way around. Harackiewicz, Smith, and Priniski (2016, p.1) define interest as a strong motivational process that gives the energy to guide a career trajectory, and is essential for success. This implies that interest is closely related to motivation. Interest is a personal emotion, so that every individual has different interests from each other. One's interest is not inherently developed, yet it can change according to their needs, experiences, and trending fashions. Due to the experiences, new insights, and new thinking patterns, undesirable things will turn desirable. Priansa (2014, p. 282) explains that interest is a strong tendency, passion, or desire towards something. Bernard in Sardiman (2012, p. 76) notes that interest is not a sudden or spontaneous feeling. Instead, it comes from participation, experiences, and habits while studying or working. Next, Slameto (2013, p. 58) mentions the characteristics of having an interest in an object or activity, which are a) paying constant attention to the object; b) enjoying the object; c) being proud of and satisfied with the object; d) being attracted to the activity; e) preferring desirable objects than others; f) having active involvement support upon desirable activities. On that ground, political interest refers to great interest and energy towards political issues and activities, and is characterized by constant attention, enjoyment, pride and satisfaction, along with participation support.

Political Awareness

Maharani and Mustika (2016, p. 60) argue that self-awareness is an ability to recognize and understand what is sensed about an object, by which it gives an implication for one's behavior and other individuals. Political awareness, as claimed by Wolsfeld (2014, pp. 115-116), is a concern about politics that

is affected by comprehension and knowledge. Surbakti in Tyas & Hermanto (2014, p. 275) defines political awareness as an understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizens regarding various aspects of life and community environments. Meanwhile, Surbakti (1999, p. 144) opines that political awareness and trust in government influence political participation. Strong awareness and trust in government will lead to active political participation, and vice versa. Perangin-angin and Zainal (2012, p. 752), in their study, reveal that political participation of the young generation (university students) is low due to their superficial understanding of the real meaning of politics that concerns about many things in life. They merely associate politics with political parties and political actors, making them not ideal for taking an active part in this sector. Subiakto and Ida in Kertiwa (2009, p. 319) state that factors contributing to political awareness include social status, economic status, family environment, and organizational experience. Drawing from the above notion, political awareness is described as an ability to recognize and understand what is felt about politics that can give an implication for one's behavior and other individuals, as well as about politics that is affected by knowledge/comprehension, environment/association, and organizational experience.

Political Competence

People with a good competence can give certain performances in a job. Competence is gained through a learning process that takes some time, so that competence serves as a learning outcome. Mulyadi, Basuki, and Rahardjo (2017, p. 276) bring out the fact that competence is a smart and accountable act a person possesses to be able to carry out particular duties. Under the Act of the Republic of Indonesia on National Education System, competence refers to the qualification of graduates' abilities that encompass attitude, knowledge, and skills as in accordance with the national standards. Additionally, Indriastuti (2018, p.15) states that organizational experience gives a lot of political lessons to female politicians to have the competence that grows competitiveness as politicians. Zuckerman (2005) states that one's decision to be interested in politics (voting) is affected by knowledge/competence, the embraced cultural values, and the expectation of his/her family. Next Budiardjo (2008, p. 15) describes that politics is an effort to determine regulations that most people can agree on, and take them to a preferable life. In short, political competence is one's abilities that include attitude, knowledge, and skills in defining regulations/policies that can direct society to a harmonious life. Such abilities are acquired through formal and non-formal education, and experience.

Millennial Generation

Speaking of both millennial young men and young women, they have dominant characteristics, including a) prefer freedom; b) are not bound by strict rules; c) tend to opt for a job with more flexible working hours; d) have a critical

attitude and curiosity. Millennials (young women), also known as Generation Y, are born between 1980 and 1990, or early 2000s that are currently between 19-20 years old and are a university student. Their perception of career aspiration is different from the prior generations; the hard skill and soft skill of the millennials are also unique and varied. Interactive (2019) mentions the characteristics of millennials, which are: a) prioritizing more on passion than salary, in which high salary with no working convenience will make them quit; b) taking into consideration the importance of personal development; c) having high competitiveness; d) closely relating to the existence of technology; e) being interested to work in prestigious companies; f) tending to switch jobs; g) enjoying a flexible work; h) prioritizing work-life balance; i) needing a leader to direct them; j) being interested to become an entrepreneur.

The previous notions signify the purpose of this research to produce a mathematical model of political interest strengthening of millennial young women that can be a reference to the political development of this generation. It is also expected that the models of political development can provide an implication of intellectual enlightenment methods about politics to millennial young women in the digital era.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The study relied on a quantitative explanatory method with a survey to determine the effect of independent variables = X1 (political awareness) and X2 (political competence) on the dependent variable = Y (political interest). As many as 121 millennial young women (university students) were taken as the sample through simple random sampling of the total affordable population of regular female students in 2020 as much as 2,100 people. The data were collected from a questionnaire with Likert scale, i.e., strongly agree = 4; agree = 3; disagree = 2; strongly disagree = 1 (result of the validity dan reliability test can see in Tabel 2) Further, data analysis used the descriptive statistics analysis of mean and multiple regression analysis. Prior to regression analysis, analysis requirement tests, namely normality, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and multicollinearity tests, were performed.

Research Variables and Indicators

Research variables consist of political interest (Y) as the dependent variable, as well as political awareness (X1) and political competence (X2) as independent variables. Provided in Table 1 is each variable indicator.

Table-1: Research Variables and Indicators

Variables	Indicators
Political Interest (Y)	a. Constant attention; b. Enjoyment; c. Pride and satisfaction; d. Participation support
Political Awareness (X1)	a. The influence of knowledge/comprehension b. The influence of association/environment c. The influence of organizational experience

Political Competence (X2)	a. Knowledge b. Skills c. Attitude
---------------------------	--

Sources: Research Report As-As-Syafi'iyah University, 2020
Instrument Validity and Reliability Tests

The results of the validity and reliability tests of each instrument of political interest (Y), political awareness (X1), and political competence (X2) are presented in the following table.

Table-2 :The Results of Validity and Reliability Tests of Variable Y, X₁, and X₂

No	Variables	Valid Question Items	Value of r Count (Pearson)	Reliability Coefficient	Description
1	Political Interest (Y)	14	0.317 - 0.747	0.819	Valid & Reliable
2	Political Awareness (X1)	14	0.333 - 0.735	0.800	Valid & Reliable
3	Political Competence (X2)	14	0.340 - 0.840	0.911	Valid & Reliable

Sources: Research Report As-As-Syafi'iyah University, 2020

III. RESULTS

The results of descriptive analysis of the three variables comprise measures of central tendency and measures of dispersion, which are mean, median, mode, standard error of mean, standard deviation, variance, range, minimum score, and maximum score. A complete data description is given in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Data Description of Y, X₁, and X₂

	Political Interest (Y)	Political Awareness (X ₁)	Political Competence (X ₂)
N	121	121	121
	0	0	0
Mean	2.4475	2.9876	2.3034
Std. Error of Mean	.03521	.03491	.04533
Median	2.4286	2.9286	2.3571
Mode	2.29	2.71 ^a	2.43
Std. Deviation	.38728	.38406	.49867
Variance	.150	.148	.249
Range	2.21	2.14	2.71
Minimum	1.36	1.86	1.21
Maximum	3.57	4.00	3.93
Sum	296.14	361.50	278.71
a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown			

Sources: Research Report As-As-Syafi'iyah University, 2020

Data description of variable Y (political interest), X₁ (political awareness), and X₂ (political competence) as shown in Table

5 is explained with score reference, i.e., 4 = good; 3 = fair; 2 = poor; 1 = bad. The mean of political interest of millennial young women is 2.4475, with the standard of error 0.035; this is categorized poor. Thus, the political interest of the above-mentioned women should be increased. The mean of political awareness of millennial young women is 2.9879 with the standard of error 3.0; this is categorized fair. Therefore, the political awareness of the millennial young women should be raised. In addition, the mean of political competence of millennial young women reaches 2.3034 with the standard of error 0.045 and falls under poor category. Accordingly, the political competence of those women should be improved.

Analysis Requirement Test

Requirement analysis tests (normality, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and multicollinearity tests) are conducted prior to multiple regression analysis. In this study, the four tests are fulfilled, in which variable Y, X₁, and X₂ are normally distributed; variance Y on X₁& X₂, no heteroscedasticity; the tolerance value of X₁, X₂, X₃ is around 1 or the value of VIF (variance inflation factor) < 10; the value of D-W is between -2 and 2.

Results of Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis

The results of multiple correlations between political interest (Y), political awareness (X₁), and political competence (X₂) is R = 0.723 (see table 4). This implies that political awareness (X₁), and political competence (X₂) simultaneously correlate with political interest (Y); such a correlation is positive and strong. Meanwhile, the determination coefficient (R²) gets a value of 0.522 and is significant. Since the sig F value < 0.05 (0.00 < 0.05), political awareness (X₁), and political competence (X₂) simultaneously contribute 52.2% to political interest (Y); the remaining 47.9% is contributed by other factors. The overall analysis results of the multiple correlation coefficient and determination coefficient is provided in the following table 4.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.723 ^a	.522	.514	.26988	.522	64.557	2	118	.000	1.895
a. Predictors: (Constant), Political Competence, Political Awareness										
b. Dependent Variable: Political Interest										

Sources: Research Report As-As-Syafi'iyah University, 2020

The result of ANOVA regarding the simultaneous correlation between political awareness (X₁), political competence (X₂) and political interest (Y) can be seen in Table 5 and Table 6, as follows:

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.404	2	4.702	64.557	.000 ^b
	Residual	8.594	118	.073		
	Total	17.998	120			
a. Dependent Variable: Political Interest						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Political Competence, Political Awareness						

Sources: Research Report As-As-Syafi'iyah University, 2020

Table 6: Coefficient of Regression Y on X₁ and X₂

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.610	.196		3.119	.002		
	Political Awareness	.286	.072	.284	3.982	.000	.797	1.254
	Political Competence	.427	.055	.549	7.710	.000	.797	1.254
Sources: Research Report As-As-Syafi'iyah University, 2020								

Based on the results of multiple regression coefficient analysis, as illustrated in the above table, the model of multiple linear regression of the correlation between political awareness (X₁), political competence (X₂) and political interest (Y) is formulated, as follows:

$$Y = 0.610 + 0.286 X_1 + 0.472 X_2$$

The result of the significance test towards the regression constant is a = 0.610 (see Table 6) and 'significant' as the sig. value is < 0.05 (0.002 < 0.05). Consequently, the constant has a significant effect on increasing political interest. The result of the significance test of regression coefficient X₁ is b = 0.286 (see table 6) and 'significant' as the sig. value is < 0.05 (0.00 < 0.05); the significance test of regression coefficient X₂ is c = 0.472 (see Table 6) and 'significant' as the sig. value is < 0.05 (0.00 < 0.05). Hence, the variables of political awareness (X₁) and political competence (X₂) significantly influence the extent to which political interest (Y) increases. Political awareness and political competence variables feature the influence sensitivity of 0.286 and 0.472, respectively, meaning that political competence has a significant effect on the political interest of millennial young women more dominantly.

The significance test towards the multiple regression model Y = - 0.610 + 0.211 X₁ + 0.286 X₁ + 0.427 X₂ shows a 'significant' result as the sig. value 0.00 < 0.05 and the value of F count = 64.557 (see Table 5). In consequence, the model mentioned earlier is 'significant and exigent' to predict political interest of millennial young women by utilizing the

data of political awareness (X_1) and political competence (X_2), if the data of both independent variables are known. The model of multiple linear regression $Y = 0.610 + 0.286 X_1 + 0.427 X_2$ indicates that the absence of political awareness ($X_1 = 0$) and political competence ($X_2 = 0$) will lead to a very low political interest of millennial young women with a score of 0.610 (scoring $< 1 =$ bad/very low) at the scale of 1 to 4. For this reason, political awareness and political competence of those women should be improved, considering that nearly 55% of Indonesia's population is female. Political competence has a greater influence sensitivity (0.427) on political interest, compared to political awareness that only measures at 0.286.

IV. DISCUSSION

Descriptively, the mean of political interest of millennial young women reaches 2.4475 (required an increase). Meanwhile, the mean of political awareness gets 2.9876 (closer to 3.0); qualitatively, this result is quite good since the respondents are university students who are sufficiently aware of political rights and responsibilities. Political competence, in addition, achieves the mean of 2.3034 (required an increase). The results reveal that political interest (Y) has a positive and strong correlation with political awareness (X_1) and political competence (X_2) with the multiple correlation coefficient $R = 0.723$. Thus, the higher the political awareness and political competence of millennial young women, the higher their political interest. Simply put, sharpening political awareness and political competence of millennial young women can also improve their political interest. It is also found out that political awareness and political competence simultaneously contribute 55% to political interest.

In the same tune, Perangin-angin and Zainal (2018, p.752), who conduct a study involving university students in Bandung, Jakarta, and Surabaya, discover that political participation of the students is low due to their superficial understanding of the real meaning of politics (low political competence). They merely associate politics with political parties and political actors, so that they have not engaged in this sector, either by online or offline. Moreover, the result of variance analysis performed by Beaumont et al. to 481 students indicates that the intervention of political education (political competence improvement) by focusing on political involvement significantly enhances the political participation of the millennials. Tyas & Hermanto (2014, p. 275) elaborate that several activities influencing political awareness include political education, political community outreach, political communication, and political participation. It is expected that political parties can refer to the activities mentioned earlier to raise awareness that have an implication on the political interest of millennial young women as the beginner voter. The political parties need to conduct political education/community outreach/communication/participation by using media that are popular among tech-savvy millennials, namely Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and others.

According to Shvedova in Schulze (2013, p. 32), the barriers every woman worldwide has experienced in taking part in politics comprise structural, situational, and social. The implication of this study, as in line with Ferin, Fraile, Albacete, and Gomez (2019, pp. 20-21), is that the gender gap in the political sector is due to many indicators that, at times, unintentionally disregard different substantive interests of men and women. For this reason, the conduct of further studies on men's and women's attitude towards politics needs to be considered. The studies can particularly relate to some issues regarding the difference in interests, concerns, and experiences between men and women.

V. CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study include: 1) the mean of political interest of millennial young women is 2.447 and is categorized poor; the mean of political awareness of millennial young women is 2.9879 and falls under a fair category; the mean of political competence of millennial young women is 2.3034 and is included in a poor category; 2) political participation is very important for democratic legitimacy, thus requiring a great deal of effort to intensify political participation among millennial young women through the improvement of the political interest of those women; 3) political interest improvement can be carried out by raising political awareness and increasing political competence. The mathematical model to predict the level of political interest by using the factors of political awareness and competence is $Y = 0.610 + 0.286 X_1 + 0.427 X_2$; 4) political awareness and political competence have a positive and strong correlation with political interest; the correlation coefficient is 0.723. This notion implies that the higher the score of political awareness and political competence, the greater the political interest of millennial young women; 5) political awareness and political competence simultaneously show a determination coefficient (R^2) of 0.522, indicating that they contribute by 52.2% to the political interest of millennial young women; the remaining 47.8% is contributed by other factors; 6) political competence has a greater influence sensitivity (0.427) than political awareness (0.286); 7) political competence and political awareness of millennial young women can be improved through various online and offline programs that fit their characters, i.e., possessing an excellent technological intelligence; the programs may also apply technological-based media that are familiar to millennials, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube.

REFERENCES

- [1] Beaumont E., Anne C., Thomas E., & Judith T. (2006). Promoting Political Competence and Engagement in College Students: An Empirical Study. *Journal of Politic Science Education*, 2, Issue 3, 249-270. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15512160600840467>.
- [2] Budiardjo, M. (2008). *Dasar-dasar Ilmu Politik, Edisi-Revisi* (The basics of political science, Revised Editions). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, Pustaka Utama, ISBN 978-979-686-024-1.
- [3] Ferrin, M., Fraile, M., Albacete, G. MG., & Gomez R. (2019). The Gender Gap in Political Interest Revisited. *International Political Science Review*, 41(Issue 4), 473 -489. DOI: 10.1177/0192512119860260.

- [4] Maharani L. & Mustika M. (2016). the Relationship of Self Awareness with The Discipline of Students Grade VIII at SMP Wiyatama Bandar Lampung (The Relationship of Self Awareness with The Discipline of Students Grade VIII at SMP Wiyatama Bandar Lampung). *KONSELI: Journal of Guidance and Counseling*, 03(1), 57-72. <http://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/konseli/article/view/555>.
- [5] Mulyadi, S., Basuki H., & Rahardjo W. (2016). Psikologi Pendidikan dengan Pendekatan Teori-Teori Baru dalam Psikologi (Educational psychology, with new theories approach in psychology). Depok: PT Raja GrafindoPersada, ISBN:978-602-425-035-5.
- [6] Harackiewicz, J.M., Smith, J. & Priniski S. J. (2016). Interest Matters: The Importance of Promoting Interest in Education. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, (4), 42–52. doi/10.1177/2372732216655542. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5839644>.
- [7] Himelboim, I, Lariscy, R.W., Tinkham, S. F., & Sweetser, K. D. (2012). Social Media and Online Political Communication: The Role of Interpersonal Informational Trust and Openness. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 56 (1), 92-115. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08838151.2011.64.8682>.
- [8] Harnoko, B. R. (2012). Pendidikan Politik Perempuan dalam Konteks Negara Demokrasi (Women's Political Education in the Context of a Democratic State), *Muwajah*, 4(2): 229.
- [9] Idris, N. (2010). Fenomena, Feminisme dan Political Self Selection Bagi Perempuan (Phenomenon, Feminism and Political Self Selection for Women). *Jurnal WACANA*, 13 (1), 116-131. <https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/39955/fenomena-feminisme-dan-political-self-selection-bagi-perempuan>.
- [10] Indriastuti, Y. (2018). Partisipasi Perempuan Dalam Politik dan Penggunaan Digital untuk Akses Informasi Politik (Political Communication Competency of East Java Women Politician). *Journal of Kajian Media*, 2 (1), 12-19. <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/ilkom/index>.
- [11] Interactive. (2019). 10 Karakteristik Generasi Millennial yang Wajib Anda Ketahui Sebelum Mempekerjakan Mereka (10 Millennial Characteristics You Should Know Before Hiring Them). Retrieved Agustus 4, 2020. <https://interactive.co.id/blog/10-karakteristik-generasi-millennial-yang-wajib-anda-ketahui-sebelum-mempekerjakan-mereka-169.html>.
- [12] Kartiwa, H. A. (2009). Ilmu Politik, Memahami dan Menerapkan (Political science, understanding and applying). Bandung: CV Pustaka Setia.
- [13] Nimrah, S. & Sakaria. 2015. Perempuan Dan Budaya Patriarki dalam Politik :Studi Kasus Kegagalan Caleg Perempuan Dalam pemilu Legislatif 2014 (Women and Patriarchal Culture in Politics: Case Study of Women's Caleg Failure in Legislative 2014 Elections). *The Politics: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Politik Universitas Hasanudin*, 1 (2), 173-181. <https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/politics/article/view/229>.
- [14] Parangin-Angin L. L. K. & Zaenal, M. (2018). Partisipasi Politik Pemilih Pemula dalam Bingkai Jejaring Sosial di Media Sosial (The Political Participation of Novice Voters in the Social Networking Freamon Social Media). *Jurnal ASPIKOM*, 3(4), 737-754. <http://jurnalaspikom.org/index.php/aspikom/article/view/210>.
- [15] Priansa. (2014). Kinerja dan profesional guru (Performance and professional teachers). Bandung: CV Alfabeta, ISBN: 978-602-289-089-8.
- [16] Sardiman, A.M. (2012). Strategi pembelajaran berorientasi standar proses pendidikan (Education process standard oriented learning strategy). Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Grup.
- [17] Schulze, E. (2013). Women in Decision-Making: The Role of The New Media for Increased Political Participation, Directorate General for Internal Policies Policy Department C: Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs Gender Equality. Brussels: European Parliament. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/studies>.
- [18] Seibel, L. (2010). Review: Kazuki Iwanaga (ed.): Women and Politics in Thailand: Continuity and Change. *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 29 (1), 153-156. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/186810341002900108>.
- [19] Slameto. (2013). Pembelajaran dan faktor yang mempengaruhinya (Learning and the factors that affect it). Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta. ISBN: 978-979-515-166-8.
- [20] Song, Yu. (2016), Institutionalizing Rural Women's Political Participation in China: Reserved Seats Election for Women. *Asian Women*, 32(3), 77-99. <http://www.e-asianwomen.org/xml/07909/07909.pdf>.