



The Relationship between Economic Level and Political Participation in the North Sumatra Governor Election in Neighborhood V, Bagan Deli Village, Medan Belawan District

Steven Leonardo Silalahi

Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of North Sumatra, Medan

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Apr 9, 2022
Revised May 20, 2022
Accepted Jun 21, 2022

Keywords:

Political Participation
Economic Level

ABSTRACT

Political participation is one aspect that affects the achievement of a democratic government. One of the factors that influence political participation is the economic level. Thus, the high and low level of the economy will affect the level of one's political participation. To determine whether there is a relationship between economic level and political participation, a quantitative approach is used through correlation coefficient tests and simple regression analysis. Based on the results of calculations through the correlation coefficient test shows that the independent variable, namely the economic level (X) and the dependent variable, namely political participation (Y) has a positive relationship with an r value of 0.214. This value indicates a positive relationship between the two variables with a low level of closeness. From the results of simple regression analysis, the equation $Y = 9.900 + 0.153X$ with the value of F_{count} is 4.319 and F_{table} is 3.94. These results indicate that the regression analysis is significant with a statistical value of $F_{count} > F_{table}$, which means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, that is, there is a significant positive relationship between economic level and political participation. Thus, every increase in the value of variable X, namely the economic level by 1 time, political participation will increase by 0.153 times. So it can be concluded that the higher the economic level, the higher the level of political participation of a person, and vice versa. Meanwhile, through the coefficient of determination test obtained a value of 0.46 which means that the economic level has an influence of 46% on political participation.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Steven Leonardo Silalahi,
Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
University of North Sumatra, Medan
Jl. Dr. T. Mansur No.9, Padang Bulan, Kec. Medan Baru, Kota Medan
Email: stevensilalahi@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of democracy experienced by Indonesia starting from the implementation of Parliamentary Democracy, Guided Democracy, to Pancasila Democracy is a journey in order to achieve the ideal of democratization for the Indonesian nation..Democracy according to its origin means the people in power or government by the people (Greek word, demos means people, kratos/kratein means power)(Handayani, nd; Harefa & Fatosola Hulu, 2020).So in a democratic government, the people have an important role in state affairs. This provides an flexibility for the

Indonesian people to give their participation in political activities. As manifested in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution, that "freedom of association and assembly to express thoughts verbally and in writing and as determined by law". This means that the state guarantees collective rights (together rights) in carrying out collective activities, including political activities. However, in reality it is not easy to achieve a democratic state in Indonesia, because democracy itself demands many aspects to achieve an ideal democracy for a nation. The criteria for achieving a democratic and ideal government always require various things. (Asichin & Rochwulaningsih, 2018; Boko, nd).

Political participation is the participation of ordinary citizens in determining all decisions concerning or affecting their life in the state. Community political participation is an important aspect of democratization in a country. The element of democracy itself is determined by the awareness of citizens to participate in politics and government. This becomes an important thing in the context of a democratic government because the people as the holder of sovereignty in the government are the actors who know best what is needed for themselves. This awareness needs to be realized in order to realize political participation to influence policies in government (Arniti, 2020; Wardhani, 2018).

Participation is related to the interests of the community, so that what the people do in their political participation shows the degree of their interests. The interests of the community are influenced by the political attitude of the community. Political attitude is a reaction to the appreciation of certain objects of a political nature. The emergence of certain political attitudes will predict what political behavior will appear. For example, disapproval of the government's policy of increasing taxes is a political attitude (Djuyandi, 2020; FIRDAUS JAYA, 2021).

Socio-economic status is the position of a citizen in social stratification caused by wealth. Someone with a high socioeconomic status is expected to have a high level of political knowledge, interest and attention to politics, as well as high attitudes and trust in the government. Socio-economic status has an influence on form a political attitude that encourages a person's view of political behavior. In turn, political behavior will determine the actions of the community. These actions of the community are called political participation (Jailani, 2019; Nurmayasanti & Mahmudiono, 2019). So, departing from the socio-economic status that affects the political attitude of the community, it can be said that if the socio-economic status of the community is high, it will have a positive correlation with the political participation of the community. Vice versa, if the socio-economic status of the community is low, it will have a negative correlation with community political participation (Nasution & Kushandajani, 2019; Purnama & Dewi, 2020).

As revealed in research by Frank Linderfeld, he found that the main factor that drives people to participate in political life is financial satisfaction. In his study, he also suggested that low socioeconomic status causes a person to feel alienated from political life, and the person concerned will become apathetic. This is not the case with people who have economic stability. On the other hand, in a study conducted by Lipset and Deustch in the United States with a study of citizen behavior in elections, a pattern was found that income, education, and social status were important factors in the participation process. In other words, a high level of income, high education, and high social status, (Trisna & Fatmariza, 2019; Wulandari & Dayati, 2020).

The election of regional heads is a political recruitment, namely the selection of the people against figures who run for regional heads, both governors/deputy governors and regents/deputy regents or mayors/deputy mayors. can take part in determining their representatives who will carry out government functions. If political participation aims to achieve the interests and goals of the community, then the post-conflict local election itself should also be a forum that is able to accommodate the political participation of the community in order to achieve the interests and goals of the community.

How has it been described above that one of the factors that influence people's political participation is the level of the community's economic status. So with the low level of community political participation in North Sumatra, are the factors that affect the low level of political participation in North Sumatra caused by the low level of the economy? For this reason, this research will be a study that proves whether there is a relationship between economic level and people's political participation? In this study, the researcher took one of the research objects located in Neighborhood

V, Bagan Deli Village, Medan Belawan District. This area is an area where the average community is in the middle to lower economic level.

2. METHODE RESEARCH

2.1 Shape and Type of Research

The research method used is a quantitative approach, with an explanatory research format, namely research that wants to see the relationship or correlation between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. As the independent variable (independent variable) is the economic level and the dependent variable (dependent variable) is political participation which will be tested by statistical formulas.

2.2 Research location

In analyzing this research, the researchers conducted research in a place located in Neighborhood V, Bagan Deli Village, Medan Belawan District, Medan City, North Sumatra Province.

2.3 population

Populations is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied.⁴² The population in this study are voters registered in the 2013 Gubernatorial Elections who live in Neighborhood V, Bagan Deli Village, Medan Belawan District.

2.4 Untill

Sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. To determine the number of samples in this study, the authors use the Taro Yamane formula, namely:

$$N = \frac{N}{N \cdot d^2 + 1}$$

Information:

N= Number of Samples

N = Total population

d2= Precision (sampling error rate is set at 10% with 90% confidence level)

As for the number of voters registered in the gubernatorial election in Neighborhood V, Bagan Deli Village, Medan Belawan District, there are 1,151 people.

Based on the above formula, the number of samples to be taken is:

$$N = \frac{1151}{1151 \cdot (0.1)^2 + 1} = 92,00$$

Thus, the number of respondents who became the object of this research was 92 people.

2.5 Techik Data Collection

To obtain the data that will be used in conducting this research, the authors use the methods, namely:

- Observation: conducting direct observations to obtain a real picture of the social conditions of the location under study,
- Documentation: examining written materials and village documents,
- Closed questionnaire (questionnaire distribution): distribute a list of questions to be asked to respondents. In distributing the questionnaire, the author visited several community gathering points scattered in the research location, such as food stalls, crossroads, and fishermen's resting places.

2.6 Techik Score Collection

Through the distribution of a questionnaire containing several questions, the score for each answer is determined so that it becomes quantitative data. The score or value measurement technique used in this study is to use an ordinal scale to assess the answers to the questionnaire. The score for each question is determined in the table below.

Tabel 1. Answer Alternative Score

Pernstatement	Score
Alternative answer A	3

Alternative answer B	2
Alternative answer C	1

To determine whether the respondent's answer category for each variable is high, medium, and low, the interval class is first determined. Based on the alternative answers from each respondent, the interval class is determined as follows.

$$\text{Interval} = \frac{\text{Skor tertinggi} - \text{skor terendah}}{\text{Banyaknya bilangan}} = \frac{3 - 0.66}{3} = 0.7$$

Thus, it can be seen the category of respondents' answers for each variable, namely:

- Shigh category score :2,3 – 3.0
- Smedium category score: 1.5– 2.2
- Slow category score :0.7 – 1.4

2.7 Techik Data Analysis

Descriptive analysis method is a way of formulating and interpreting existing data so as to provide a clear picture through collecting, compiling, and analyzing data, so that an overview of the object under study can be known. The main data in this study is information from respondents through questionnaires containing the characteristics of respondents and statements to obtain information needed in analyzing research problems that have been formulated. The value of the correlation coefficient is used to see the level of closeness of the relationship (degree of relationship) between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

To find out the existence of a high or low relationship between the two variables based on the value of r (correlation coefficient), the interpretation of the interpretation of numbers is used which can be seen in Table 2.

Tabel 2. Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient Value

Interpretation	TRelationship level
0.00 – 0.199	Sangalow t
0.20 – 0.399	Laceh
0.40 – 0.599	Sedang
0.60 – 0.799	Tall
0.80 – 1.00	Sangat Height

With the value of r obtained, it can be seen how the level of relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is through the correlation table. The correlation table determines the limits of significant r . If r is significant, it means H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Analysis of the Relationship between Economic Levels and Political Participation in Neighborhood V, Bagan Deli Village, Medan Belawan District

1. Respondents Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis in this study was obtained from the results of distributing questionnaires to 92 community respondents in Environment V, Bagan Deli Village. The questionnaires given contained descriptions and respondents' answers to the questions given. The questions in this questionnaire are 21 questions consisting of 11 questions that describe the economic level (variable X) and 8 questions regarding the variable of political participation (variable Y).

a. KCharacteristics of Respondents by Age

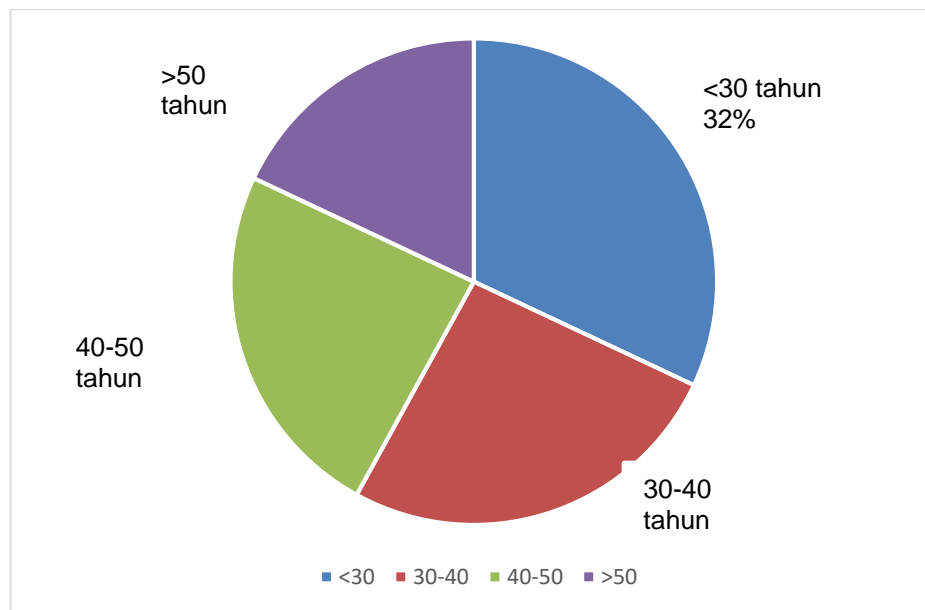


Figure 1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Based on Figure 1 above, it can be seen that the characteristics of respondents according to age who are in the age category < 30 years are 16 respondents, in the 30-40 year age category there are 24 respondents, in the 40-50 year age category there are 22 respondents, and those in the 30-40 year age category are 22 respondents. >50 years totaled 30 respondents. The picture above shows the classification of the number of respondents which is quite proportional. Each age category does not have a too dominant number. In Figure 1 it can also be seen that the largest number of respondents are respondents who are in the age category < 30 years.

b. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

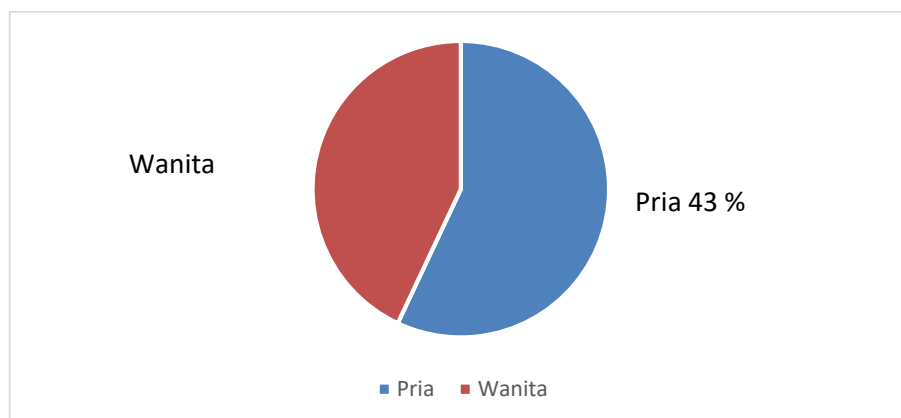


Figure 2. Characteristics of Respondents by Gender

Based on Figure 2, it can be seen that from 92 respondents there were 40 people (43.4%) who were male and 52 were female (56.5%). The representation of the number of respondents from the gender classification has a proportional number of comparisons.

c. Respondents' Characteristics Based on Last Education

Based on the latest education level, out of 92 respondents there were 2 (2.1%) who did not go to school, 56 (61%) graduated from elementary school, 18 (20.4%) graduated from junior high school, 12 people (13.4%) who graduated from high school, and 2 (2.1%) who graduated from college (S1). From the number above, it appears that the number of respondents who finished elementary school is more dominant than the other respondents. This is in line with the demographic

conditions of the population in Neighborhood V, where the majority of the population has the latest education level from elementary to high school.

d. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Religion

The classification of respondents based on religion shows that all respondents are Muslim. This is also in accordance with the classification of the population in Neighborhood V, Kelurahan Bagan Deli based on religion, that almost the entire population of Neighborhood V embraces Islam.

e. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Occupation

There is 1 person (1%) who does not work, 23 people (25%) are housewives, 11 people (12%) work as traders, 34 people (37%) work as fishermen, 3 people (3%) who work as employees, 9 people (10%) work as casual daily laborers, 7 people (8%) work as housemaids, and 4 people (4%) work as entrepreneurs. Judging from the work, there are a number of occupations that the dominant respondent is fisherman.

2. Variable Descriptive Analysis

A Variable descriptive analysis will provide an overview of the respondent's choice of answers to the questions of each variable in this study. The questions given to 92 community respondents in Neighborhood V of Bagan Deli Village were 21 questions, including 11 questions about the variable economic level (variable X) and 10 questions about the variable political participation (variable Y).

a. Economic Level Variable (Variable X)

Per the percentage of answers to each question from the variable X (economic level) in the distribution of the collected questionnaires will be described in the frequency tables below to see a comparison of the answers for each choice option.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to Questions

No.	Available answers	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	>Rp.2,500,000	8	8.6
2.	Rp.1,500,000.00-Rp.2,500,000.00	31	33.7
3.	<Rp.1,500,000.00	53	57.7
	AMOUNT	92	100

From the respondents' answers, it can be seen from Table 3.1 that the majority of respondents have incomes below Rp. 1,500,000.00. There are also respondents who have an income of Rp. 1,500,000.00 - Rp. 2,500,000.00 and above Rp. 2,500,000.00. These different income levels are influenced by the type of work that the respondent is engaged in. The respondents who have income below Rp. 1,500,000.00 totaling 53 people or 57.7% of the total respondents, while those with an income level of Rp. 1,500,000.00 - Rp. 2,500,000.00 totaling 31 people or 33.7% of the total respondents, and the remaining 8 people or 8.6% of the total respondents having income levels above Rp. 2,500,000,000.00. The majority of respondents have a monthly income level below Rp. 1,500,000.00.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "What is the nominal amount of your monthly expenses?"

No.	Available answers	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	> Rp.2,500,000	8	8.6
2.	Rp.1,500,000.00 - Rp.2,500,000.00	31	33.7
3.	< Rp.1,500,000.00	53	57.7
	AMOUNT	92	100

Berdasarkan the table above shows that the level of income obtained is not much different from the level of expenditure used. Of the 92 respondents, those who have monthly expenses of more than Rp. 2,500,000.00 are 8 people or 8.6% of the total respondents. as many as 31 people or 33.7% of the total respondents, and 53 people or 57.7% of the total respondents who have expenses below Rp. 1,500,000.00. From the number of respondents, the majority are at the level of expenditure below Rp. 1,500,000.00.

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "From the income earned, have your family's needs been met?"

No.	Available answers	Frequencythe (person)	Perpercentage (%)
1.	Sanot fulfilled	6	6.5
2.	fulfilled	31	33.7
3.	Not fulfilled	55	59.8
	AMOUNT	92	100

From the table above there are 55 people (59.8%) of respondents who answered that the income earned did not meet the needs of the family and 31 people (33.7%) of the respondents answered that the income earned met the needs of the family. The rest, which amounted to 6 people (6.5%) of respondents answered more than enough to meet the needs of the family. This means that respondents who are in this condition can already buy necessities other than their basic daily needs.

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "Are your personal needs sufficiently met?"

No.	Available answers	Frequencythe (person)	Perpercentage (%)
1.	Sanot fulfilled,	10	10.9
2.	Cquite fulfilled,	20	21.7
3.	Not fulfilled.	62	67.4
	AMOUNT	92	100

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are still unable to meet their personal needs in addition to the needs of their families. Of the 92 respondents there are 62 people (67.4%) whose personal needs are not met, 20 people (21.7%) whose personal needs are met, and only 10 people (10.9%) of respondents whose personal needs are very fulfilled or more than sufficient to fulfill.

Table 6. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "Do you have an additional job/additional income?"

No.	Available answers	Frequencythe (person)	Perpercentage (%)
1.	Yes, Frequently	17	18.5
2.	Sometimes	18	19.6
3.	Never	57	61.9
	AMOUNT	92	100

Based on the data from Table 3.5 above, it can be seen from the respondents' answers, that 17 people or 18.5% of respondents stated that they often had additional work, 18 people or 19.6% of respondents stated that they only occasionally did additional work, and 57 other respondents, namely 61.9% of the total respondents stated that they have never done any additional work other than their regular job. The number of respondents who do this additional work is in accordance with the work that the respondents are engaged in where there are still respondents who work part-time as casual workers, housemaids, and housewives.

Table 7. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "Are you able to fulfill your daily needs from permanent work and additional work?"

No.	Available answers	Frequencysi (person)	Perpercentage (%)
1.	From a permanent job or job additional / sideline that I work on, is very sufficient (more than sufficient) for meet my basic family and personal needs.	6	6.5
2.	From a permanent job or job additional / sideline that I work on, only sufficient for the basic needs of my family and personal.	30	32.6
3.	From a permanent job or job the additional/sideline that I work on, is not sufficient to meet the basic needs of my family and personal.	56	60.9
	AMOUNT	92	100

From the table above, it can be seen that, of the jobs occupied by the respondents, there are still many who have not been able to meet their daily basic needs. It can be seen from the

respondents' answers that from permanent jobs or additional jobs that are occupied there are 56 people or 60.9% of the total respondents who still do not meet their daily basic needs, 32.6% of the total respondents, namely 30 people still can only meet their daily basic needs, and the remaining 6.5%, namely 6 of the respondents, have met their daily basic needs and are more than adequate. This data shows that the majority of the work occupied by the respondents are still not sufficient to meet the basic daily needs of their families.

Table 8. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "What is the status of the house where you live?"

No.	Available answers	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	One's own	70	76.1
2.	Rent	13	14.2
3.	ride	9	9.7
	AMOUNT	92	100

From Table 8 above, it can be seen that the status of the respondent's residence is the majority of their own. There are 70 people (76.1%) of respondents whose status of the house they live in is their own, 13 people (14.2%) of respondents who rent, and 9 people (9.7%) who live.

Table 9. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "What is the structure of the house where you live?"

No.	Available answers	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	bangunan is made of stone completely/permanently.	10	10.8
2.	bangunan is made of part stone/semi-permanent,	17	18.5
3.	bangunan made of wood aknow house on stilts.	65	70.7
	AMOUNT	92	100

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have residential buildings made of wood or houses on stilts. There are 65 people (70.7%) respondents who have houses made of wood or houses on stilts, 17 people (18.5%) respondents who have houses made of partially stone/semi-permanent, and 10 people (10.8%) respondents who own a house made of stone entirely/permanently.

Table 10. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "Do you have any savings?"

No.	Available answers	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	There is saving in the bank	10	10.8
2.	Yes, save at home	17	18.5
3.	No saving	65	70.7
	AMOUNT	92	100

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 65 people (70.7%) of respondents who do not have any savings. Seventeen people (18.5%) of respondents save at home, and 10 people (10.8%) of respondents have savings at home. Based on this data, it can be seen that, the majority of respondents do not save at all. This is in accordance with the level of fulfillment of the needs of respondents to meet their daily needs, there are still many who do not meet the needs of the income received.

Table 11. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "Do you have electronic devices such as TV, DVD Player, Washing Machine, Refrigerator, Computer, and so on at home?"

No.	Available answers	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Sethere is no,	10	10.8
2.	only part of it,	29	31.6
3.	Just a little	53	57.6
	AMOUNT	92	100

From the table above, it can be seen that, from the ownership of electronic goods, only a few have all the types of electronic goods listed in the question. The majority of respondents answered

that they only had a few of their electronic goods. 53 people (57.6%) respondents answered only a few of the number of electronic goods they have, 29 people (31.6%) of respondents answered only part of it, and 10 people (10.8%) of respondents who answered all were.

Table 12. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Question: "Do you have a vehicle with the following engine?"

No.	Available answers	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Have a car/boat and motorcycle	7	7.6
2.	Have a motorbike	31	33.6
3.	Don't have a vehicle machine	54	58.8
AMOUNT		92	100

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents do not own a motorized vehicle. There are 54 people (58.8%) of respondents who do not have a vehicle, 31 people (33.6%) of respondents who have a motorbike, and 7 people (7.6%) of respondents who have a car/boat and motorbike. Based on the data above, it shows that although the majority of respondents work as fishermen, not many respondents have motorized vehicles such as boats.

b. Classification of Respondents' Answers Based on Variable X (economic level)

Suggest the distribution of respondents' answers that have been obtained from the Y variable (economic level), then it can be classified into 3 categories, namely low economic level (bottom), medium (middle), and high (top). which is then divided by the number of questions so that the average respondent's answers are classified in Table 3.12 below.

Table 13. Distribution of Respondents' Answer Classification Based on Variable X (Economic Level)

Kategory	Score Answer	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
Lower economic level	0.7 – 1.4	55	59.7
Middle economic level	1.5 - 2.2	27	29.4
Top economic level	2.3 - 3.0	10	10.9
AMOUNT		92	100

From the classification in the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are at a low economic level (bottom), which is 55 people (59.7%) respondents. While the medium economic level (medium) amounted to 27 people (29.4%) respondents, and the high economic level (top) amounted to 10 people (10.9%) respondents.

c. Classification of Respondents' Answers Based on Variable Y (political participation)

Suggest the distribution of respondents' answers that have been obtained from the Y variable (political participation), then it can be classified into 3 categories, namely low, medium, and high participation levels. the average of respondents' answers are classified.

Table 14. Distribution of Respondents' Answer Classification Based on Variable Y (Political Participation)

Kategory	Answer Rating	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
Low participation rate	0.7 – 1.4	37	40.3
Medium participation rate	1.5 - 2.2	49	53.2
High participation rate	2.3 - 3.0	6	6.5
AMOUNT		92	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents, the majority are in the category of moderate level of participation. The number of respondents who are in the category of moderate level of participation is 49 people with a percentage of 53.2%. Meanwhile, respondents who are in the category of low participation rate are 37 people (40.3%), and in the category of high level of participation are 7 people (6.5%).

3.2 Discussion

This study describes how the relationship between the economic level and the political participation of the community in Neighborhood V, Bagan Deli Village. The economic level variables in this study are described in 4 indicators. Among them are the level of income, expenditure, wealth,

and employment. Meanwhile, the political participation variable is explained on several indicators, namely involvement in the post-conflict local election, reasons for choosing, involvement in campaign activities, and involvement in the success team.

Based on the results of the study, the level of political participation of the people of Neighborhood V, Bagan Deli Village is classified as moderate. It can be seen from the distribution of the classification of respondents' answers based on the Y variable (political participation) in Table 3.21, that the majority of respondents are in the category of moderate participation level. Meanwhile, the data obtained from Table 3.12, classification of the distribution of respondents' answers by economic level, that the majority of the 92 respondents are in the lower economic level category. This shows that although the majority of respondents in Neighborhood V of Bagan Deli Village are in the lower economic level, the majority of respondents have a moderate level of political participation.

To see the relationship between the two variables in this study, a correlation coefficient test was carried out with the help of the SPSS 20 for Windows program. Thus, the correlation coefficient value of the economic level variable on the political participation variable was 0.214. This value represents the limits of the value of r with $r \neq 0$ and $r > 0$. Thus, there is a positive linear relationship between the variables of economic level and political participation in this study.

There is a positive relationship between the two variables in this study, describing that the lower economic level will tend to have a low level of participation, and vice versa. Based on Table 1.4, which is regarding the interpretation of the correlation coefficient value, that the correlation coefficient value in this study is in the category of a low level of relationship closeness. The low level of closeness of the relationship between the two variables in this study proves that the variable at the economic level tends not to have a dominant effect on political participation.

Suggest the results of simple (single) regression analysis in Table 3.22, then the equation $Y = 9.900 + 0.153X$ is obtained. In the regression equation, the constant value (a) is 9,900 which indicates that if the economic level variable is 0 (zero) then the political participation of the Community V of Bagan Deli Village will still exist, which is 9.9. The regression coefficient (b) in the equation, which is 0.153, indicates that if the economic level variable increases every one unit, it will increase the value of the political participation variable by 0.153 units. Based on this equation, it can also be seen that this relationship has a positive correlation with the constant values of a and b being positive (+), which means that if there is an increase at the economic level, it will be directly proportional to the level of political participation.

To see whether the calculated regression equation has the feasibility or significance to predict the level of political participation, it certainly needs to be tested through a significance test (F-test). Through the results of the author's calculations from processing SPSS 20 for Windows data in Table 3.23, the hypothesis is obtained that there is a significant linear relationship between economic level and political participation. , it can be said that the economic level has a real linear and significant relationship with the level of political participation of the residents of Environment V, Bagan Deli Village.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the relationship of economic level to political participation in Neighborhood V, Bagan Deli Sub-district, Medan Belawan Sub-district, it can be concluded that the political participation of Community V in Bagan Deli Sub-District, Medan Belawan Sub-district has a positive and significant relationship to the economic level. From the results of statistical calculations as evidenced by the correlation coefficient test and significance test (F-test) on 92 respondents, the value of $r = 0.214$ is obtained, this value indicates a positive relationship between the two variables, namely the economic level variable on the political participation variable. Then, through the significance test, it was obtained that $F_{count} = 4.319$ and $F_{table} = 3.94$. Therefore,

The positive relationship between the two variables describes that the economic level variable is directly proportional to the political participation variable. This can be seen from the level of community participation in the Bagan Deli Village V Village in the 2013 Gubernatorial Election based on the category of economic level. From the respondents' answers to the political participation variable (Y) it can be seen that community participation at the upper economic level is more

participatory than the community at the middle economic level. Furthermore, community participation at the middle economic level is more participatory than the community at the lower economic level.

The existence of a relationship between the economic level and political participation indicates that the economic level is one of the factors that correlates with political participation in the Community V of Bagan Deli Village. by 46% of the level of political participation of the Community V of Bagan Deli Village. The rest, which is 54%, is influenced by other factors that correlate with the political participation of the Community V of Bagan Deli Village which were not examined in this study, such as cultural factors, educational factors, ethnicity factors, and others.

To predict how big the level of political participation of the Bagan Deli Village community from their economic level, the regression equation can be used, namely $Y = 9.900 + 0.153X$ as an indicator. Thus it can be seen that, if the economic level (variable X) increases by one unit, then the level of political participation (variable Y) will increase every 0.153 units.

REFERENCE

- Arniti, NK (2020). Community Political Participation in Legislative General Elections in Denpasar City. *Scientific Journal of Social Dynamics*, 4(2), 329–348.
- Asichin, M., & Rochwulaningsih, Y. (2018). The Development of the Democratization of the Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, 1945–1955. *Indonesian Historical Studies*, 2(1), 13–23.
- Boko, OY (nd). *DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT (HOW STUDENTS MOVEMENT ON THE DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL CHANGE)*.
- Djuyandi, Y. (2020). The Political Attitude of the Jatimukti Village Government in Supporting the Development of Village Entrepreneurship. *Transformative Journal*, 6(1), 28–47.
- FIRDAUS JAYA, Y. (2021). *POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF CHINESE COMMUNITY LEADERS TO THE POLICY PLAN OF ESTABLISHING KAMPUNG KAPITAN AS A CULTURAL HERITAGE*. Faculty of Social Science and Political Science.
- Handayani, H. (nd). *The Influence of Democracy in the Life of the Indonesian Nation*.
- Harefa, D., & Fatolosa Hulu, MM (2020). *Pancasila democracy in the era of pluralism*. PM Publisher.
- Jailani, M. (2019). The relationship between parents' socio-economic status and children's motivation for entrepreneurship. *Pedagogy: Journal of Education*, 14(1), 35–42.
- Nasution, FA, & Kushandajani, K. (2019). Political Participation of the Community of Medan Maimun District in the 2018 North Sumatra Governor Election. *JPPUMA: Journal of Governance and Political Social UMA (UMA Journal of Governance and Political Social)*, 7(2), 227–235.
- Nurmayasanti, A., & Mahmudiono, T. (2019). Socio-Economic Status and Food Diversity in Stunting and Non-Stunting Toddlers Age 24-59 Months in the Work Area of the Wilangan Health Center, Nganjuk Regency. *Amerta Nutrition*, 3(2), 114–121.
- Purnama, R., & Dewi, MTF (2020). The Influence of Socio-Economic Status on Political Participation in the General Election of Regional Heads in the Langensari District Community, Banjar City in 2018. *Moderate: Scientific Journal of Government Science*, 6(2), 245–256.
- Trisna, V., & Fatmariza, F. (2019). Factors Causing High Student Political Participation in the 2018-2019 Student Executive Board Election. *Journal of Civic Education*, 2(2), 197–205.
- Wardhani, PSN (2018). Political Participation of Beginner Voters in General Elections. *Jupiis: Journal of Social Sciences Education*, 10(1), 57–62.
- Wulandari, NAT, & Dayati, U. (2020). The Relationship of Citizenship Knowledge with Student Political Participation. *Scientific Journal of Pancasila and Citizenship Education*, 4(2), 361–367.