

Relationship Between Sense Of Community And Political Efficacy Among Members Of The National Youth Committee Of The City Of Depok

Afra Nisa Efi¹

Dr. Hendro Prabowo²

^{1,2}Faculty of Psychology Gunadarma University

Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Pondok Cina, Depok, 16424, Indonesia

E-mail: afra.nisa.efi@gmail.com

Abstract

This study empirically examined the correlation between sense of community and political efficacy among member of Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia Kota Depok. This study was using quantitative method with 119 people that active as a member of KNPI Kota Depok as participants. This study measured sense of community and political efficacy by adapted Sense of Community Index 2 (SCI-2) scale and Political Efficacy scale. Data was analyzed with Pearson's Product-Moment

Correlation. Coefisien correlation of this study is 0.687 with signification 0.000, the results showed that sense of community has significant corellation with political efficacy.

Keywords : *Sense of Community, Political Efficacy, Youth, Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia (KNPI)*

Background

In the history of Indonesia's struggle for independence, the role of its youth cannot be ignored. We can see this since the birth of the Budi Oetomo organization on May 20, 1908, which was pioneered by

Wahidin Sudirohusodo, Soetomo, Cipto Mangunkusumo, until the pledge of the Youth Oath was made on October 28, 1928, by young people from all corners of the country personified in Jong Sumatra, Jong Ambon, Jong Minahasa, Jong Islamieten Bond, Jong Batak, and Theosofi Youth Association, through the Second Youth Congress, which we commemorate as Youth Pledge Day each year.

Youth are individuals who, when viewed physically, are experiencing body development, and psychologically, are experiencing emotional development, so that young people are human development resources both now and in the future. Young people are candidates for the next generation that will replace the previous generation. WHO calls it "young people" with a 10-24 year age limit, while 10-19 year olds are called "adolescent" or teenager. The International Youth Year held in 1985, defined the population aged 15-24 as a youth group.

Therefore, to strengthen the role of its youth in national life, the Indonesian government gives young people of Indonesia the freedom to

gather, to work and to cooperate. The Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNPI) is the estuary of this matter.

According to Hermawan (2008), a community can be understood as a group of people who care about each other more than they have to, and in which close personal relationships between the community members exist because of the similarity of their interests or values.

Regarding KNPI as a youth community with a united desire to participate in national life, the research intends to measure whether there is a relationship between the sense of community and political efficacy among the KNPI members of Depok City. It is interesting to observe how political efficacy in a person relates to the sense of community that they follow. Were the members of the KNPI of Depok City feeling that they were part of a community (namely the KNPI of Depok City) and were they feeling that their community could be used as a forum for aspirations to influence public policies, which ultimately could give birth to positive changes in the lives of the people of Depok City.

Political efficacy consists of two important components (Converse, 1972), namely internal efficacy and external efficacy. Internal efficacy refers to beliefs about one's competence to understand and participate effectively in politics, while external efficacy refers to beliefs about responding from government and institutional power to people's aspirations. Both components are

used to measure the level of political efficacy. People with high political efficacy see themselves able to influence the political process (Barner & Rosenwein, 1991).

According to Barner and Rosenwein (1991), people will not actively participate in politics if they do not consider their participation to make at least a small difference. For this reason, it is not uncommon for someone to become a member of a community that is used as a place to actively participate in politics. Wu (2003), suggested several factors that could influence political efficacy, namely: education, political information, and gender.

Senses of community is a condition where people know each other, trust each other, and are willing to cooperate because of an intense bond between them. The definition of sense of community is a feeling of belonging to the community and a feeling of worth in a community, so that there is a belief in being together in the community (McMillan & Chavis, 1986).

The term Sense of Community was first put forward by Sarason (1974) stating that the sense of community is a feeling where: (1) a person owns and understands part of a great togetherness, (2) feels that even though there are many conflicts between the needs of individuals and groups, or between different groups, conflicts can be resolved without damaging the sense of community itself, and is (3) feels that there is a network and a relationship structure that can help overcoming the feeling of loneliness.

The concept of sense of community is one of the important elements in community development, so that a community continues to survive and relationships within stay strong. According to Deutsch (1957) the sense of community is an important element in forming a group spirit that expresses itself by sympathy, tolerance, loyalty, mutual belonging, trust, solidarity which is important for the policy making process. Sense of community is needed to help to deal with conflicts and social changes that occur in a community.

According to Anderson (2010) research, it can be seen that there is a relationship between the sense of community and two components of political efficacy; internal efficacy and external efficacy. There are some interesting findings that appear with regard to internal efficacy according to Anderson's model (2010). First, the baseline model of age, party strength, emotional stability, and extroversion were significant predictors of internal efficacy. In the full model, when social forces such as the sense of community are introduced, there is a significant effect of internal efficacy over age, party strength, and emotional stability. The introduction of the sense of community variable into the model has a strong positive effect on internal efficacy.

The results of external efficacy according to Anderson (2010) the sense of community variable failed to achieve significance, the problem is the addition of interaction with the model and the problem of multi collinearity. When this model runs

without interaction, the sense of community variable is positive and significant. Thus, the more the context in which an individual with a low sense of community is involved, the greater the likelihood of decreasing external efficacy. Simply involved in more contexts, it cannot always be translated as having a high sense of efficacy. The most important thing is the level of individual attachment to the context. Having a high sense of community only in two contexts is better than having a low sense of community in five contexts.

Understanding political efficacy with sense of community can explain KNPI as a community forum with the ability to foster self-confidence and participation in achieving more positive changes. As social beings, humans cannot live alone and need interactions and relationships in their lives. The study aims to examine empirically whether there is a relationship between sense of community and political efficacy in KNPI members of Depok City.

H1. There is a relationship between sense of community and political efficacy in KNPI members of Depok City.

Methods

Sample

119 subjects or samples in this study were members of the Depok City KNPI. The sampling technique in this study was probability sampling using simple random sampling technique, with demographic data based on sex, 76 male respondents (63.9%) and 43 female respondents (36.1%). Based

on the age range of 17-35 years. Based on active time in <1 year KNPI as many as 72 respondents (60.5%), 1-5 years as many as 40 respondents (33.6%), 5-10 years as many as 5 respondents (4.2%), and > 10 years as many as 2 respondents (1.7%) Based on the senior secondary education as many as 61 respondents (51.3%), D3 as many as 4 respondents (3.4%) and S1 as many as 54 respondents (45.4%).

Measures

Data collection methods used in this study are questionnaires, referring to the likert scale. Likert form is a scale used to measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of people or groups of people about social phenomena.

The scale of the sense of community in this study was adapted from the Sense of Community Index-2 scale (SCI-2) based on the sense of community theory proposed by McMillan and Chavis, which has 24 items consisting of four elements, namely: reinforcement of needs, membership, influence, and shared emotional connection. Based on the results of the item discrimination power test, it shows that all items are stated to be good which have a total item correlation range of 0.502 to 0.776. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient value is 0.945.

This research uses content validity test to ensure that this measure of political efficacy is in accordance with indicators, theories and objectives. Content validity is the validity estimated by testing the feasibility or relevance of the contents of the test through rational analysis by a panel that is competent

or professional judgment. Based on the results of the item discrimination test, there were 15 out of 35 items removed, so that it can be stated that there are 20 good items that have a total correlation range of items between 0.463 - 0.642. Cronbach Alpha coefficient value is 0.902.

Results and Discussion

From the results of the overall research, an empirical test of 119 respondents showed that the hypothesis in this study was accepted. Correlation analysis using Pearson Product Moment correlation technique obtained a correlation coefficient of 0.687 significance at $p < 0.000$. The results of this study indicate that there is a very significant positive two-way relationship between the sense of community and political efficacy in Depok KNPI members, where the higher a person's sense of community, the higher political efficacy he has, on the contrary the lower the sense of community the lower the political efficacy they have.

This is supported by research conducted by Anderson (2010) entitled Community Psychology, Political Efficacy, and Trust, which shows that the sense of community has a relationship between the components of political efficacy, namely internal efficacy and external efficacy. The study shows that there is a significant relationship between the sense of community and internal efficacy. The study also showed that there was a significant relationship between sense of community and

external efficacy if not too many contexts were taken.

In line with the researchers' reasoning which is supported by the results of interviews and observations, it can be concluded through reasoning that there is a relationship between sense of community and political efficacy in KNPI members of Depok City.

According to McMillan and Chavis (1986) the sense of community (sense of community) is a feeling of belonging to the community and a feeling of worth in a community, so that there is a belief in being together in the community. Based on the calculation on the Sense of Community Index-2 scale, the empirical mean is 96.04 which is between $(\bar{X}) + 1SDH < \bar{X} \leq \bar{X} + 2SDH$ ($88 < \bar{X} \leq 104$). This shows that the sense of community in the respondents of this study is classified as high.

Whereas according to Campbell, Gurin and Miller (1954) political efficacy is defined as the feeling that individual actions in the political field will bring, or will be able to have an impact on changes in the political process. Based on the calculation on the scale of Political Efficacy, the empirical mean is 75.61 which is between $(\bar{X}) + 1SDH < \bar{X} \leq \bar{X} + 2SDH$ ($73.33 < \bar{X} \leq 86.66$). This shows that political efficacy in the respondents of this study belongs to the high category.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research data analysis that has been

done, it can be concluded that there is a very significant positive two-way relationship between the sense of community and political efficacy with the value of the correlation coefficient of 0.687 significance at $p < 0.000$. This shows that the higher a person's sense of community the higher the political efficacy he has, on the contrary the lower the person's sense of community, the lower his political efficacy will be.

Suggestion

For KNPI members in Depok City, researchers suggest that they continue to increase the sense of community in themselves so that the feeling that individual actions in the political field will increase will have an impact on political process changes or what is called political efficacy, so that each member can have a real positive influence in the political field in his environment.

For further research on the same topic, the researcher suggests giving more clear instructions on how to fill out the questionnaire and also supervising the respondent when filling out the questionnaire so that no questionnaires were dropped due to incomplete content. The researcher also suggests for the next study that the research subjects were the core management of the KNPI Kota, because in this study most of the respondents were KNPI members who were members of the youth community organization under the auspices of the KNPI Kota, in order to get different and more interesting results. Further researchers were also advised to examine the Indonesian Youth National Committee in other

cities in order to see whether the research provides similar results, namely whether there was also a relationship between the sense of community and political efficacy in KNPI members in other cities.

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