THE EFFECT OF ISLAMIC POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE ON STUDENT ENGAGEMENT IN CAMPUS' POLITICS

Sri A, Riyadh Af, Nova Nurul P, Farah Wz, Hisny Fajarussalam
Telecommunication System Study program, University of Pendidikan Indonesia
Sri.anggraeni@upi.edu, riyadhaf@upi.edu, novanurul@upi.edu, farahwz@upi.edu, hfajrussalam@gmail.com

_____

Abstract

This study aims to determine how big the influence of Islamic political knowledge is on student involvement in campus politics. The variables used in this research are knowledge of Islamic politics and student involvement in politics (a case study on Telecommunication System students at UPI Campus of Purwakarta Region). This research was conducted using quantitative methods with survey methods. The sampling technique used is Non-Probability Sampling in which each member of the population has the same opportunity to be selected as a sample. The number of samples selected was 30 respondents from the UPI Telecommunications System students at the Purwakarta Regional Campus batch 2019 - 2020. The data collection technique used was using a questionnaire and data analysis using SPSS version 21 software. Based on the individual parameter significance test (t-test) the results of the data obtained that t-count > t-table (3.965 > 1.701) which means Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, it shows that Islamic political knowledge has an effect on student involvement in campus politics with a moderate correlation coefficient level of 60%. Based on the analysis of the coefficient of determination (R2), the R square value of 0.360 (36%) is determined by the effectiveness of Islamic political knowledge, while the remaining 64% is determined by other variables. The results of this study provide empirical evidence that Islamic political knowledge affects student involvement in campus politics (a case study of students of the UPI telecommunications system at the Purwakarta campus).

Key words: Islamic Political, Students, Campus

_____

A.   Introduction

Politics comes from the Greek word polis, which means city-state. Then it was developed into polities (citizens), politicos (citizenship), politice tehne (political skills), and politice episteme (political science). Politics in Islam will continue to be an inseparable life. In Islam itself, politics is called Fiqh siyasa. The political concept in Islam is based on the sharia law of Allah SWT which forms a moral order of power, upholds justice, defends the weak and oppressed, upholds equality, brotherhood among human beings, and freedom.

Islam guides values, morals, and ethics in a global form. In addition to this, the concept taught in Islam is that the highest sovereignty is Allah SWT, where it is written in His book Al-Qur'an and As-Sunnah Rasulullah SAW. On this earth, humans only act as intermediaries or caliphs in exercising power because humans are only representatives of God in upholding and realizing God's laws. In addition to teaching the upholding of the value of life in oneself and society or the state, Islam also advocates Islamic ways of life, including improving the system of human life in general.

Along with the times which make political developments increasingly rapid and diverse, as we know that in this hemisphere there are various kinds of political systems, such as oligarchy, authoritarian, dictatorship, and democracy. The role of students in the running of the order of political life is a very important role for the continuity of power. Students have idealistic thoughts where they always fight for the rights of the oppressed people. Students have sensitivity to the principles of democracy so that they are the most important part of political life. Political life on campus is contained in student organization facilities which are a forum for political education for students, besides that, it can provide insight for students in carrying out political life where the life of political organizations on campus makes added value for these students.

Political education is often referred to as political socialization. Political education is a conscious effort to change the process of political socialization of the community so that they understand and live the values embodied in the ideal political system that they want to build. Education in politics is not limited to an introduction to the role of individuals whose participation is in the government, bureaucracy, and political parties. The purpose of political education is to regulate and educate individuals so that they can proceed to become mature individuals in making decisions when doing something to achieve political goals. Knowing the political picture. There are forms of political education that can be done through:

1. Reading materials, such as newspapers, magazines, journals.
2. Radio, television, and film broadcasts

3. Institutions or associations in society, such as places of worship, educational institutions.

Participation is defined as something that takes part or a role in an activity. Political participation is someone who takes a role in state political activities or activities. Participation is an important aspect in a democracy and a modernization of politics. Campus political involvement is defined as the activities of a person or group who are actively involved in political life in the campus environment. These activities include attending general meetings, voting rights for campus elections, student associations, executive bodies, etc.

There are several forms of citizen political participation based on their intensity, namely:

1. Lowest intensity (Observer)
2. Medium Intensity (Participation)
3. Highest Intensity (Activist)

The organizations that exist in the campus environment are very diverse, where the function of the organization is to collect, accommodate, foster students to make them individuals who have the capability and integrity which will later be useful in the lives of individuals themselves, as well as for religion, nation, and state. The life of political organizations on campus is a miniature of the political system of government that includes parties and state government.

Student organizations on campus are divided into internal and external. Internal organizations are official organizations created from and by the campus. Examples of internal organizations are Student Executive Board (BEM), Student Representative Council (DPM), Student Association (HIMA), Student Activity Unit (UKM). Meanwhile, external organizations are outside the responsibility of the campus itself, such as the Student Association Community forum, AISEC, Indonesian Student Association, and others.

Political involvement in student organizations is one form of political education. Where students can gain knowledge about politics, including Islamic political knowledge. In addition, student organizations can also be a means to be able to practice practical political science in real terms, for example in the

Student President General Election. But the fact is, at the University of Education of Indonesia, the blood campus of Purwakarta, especially the Department of Telecommunication Systems, there are still students who do not join the organization. Even in the general election for student presidential candidates in 2021, less than half of them participated in the general election for UPI student presidential candidates.

With the above phenomenon, the researcher is interested in conducting research entitled "The Influence of Islamic Political Knowledge on Student Involvement in Campus Politics" (Case Study of Telecommunication System Students at the Indonesian Education University, Purwakarta Regional Campus).

B. Methodology

The research method used is quantitative research methods, namely research used to examine a particular population or sample as well as data collection using research instruments as well as statistical or numerical data analysis to test predetermined hypotheses. The type of data used is quantitative where the type of data is in the form of numbers and can be analyzed using statistics.

1. Survey Method

Survey Method In this research, the type of research used was the survey method, where the researcher collected the necessary data information on the respondents using a questionnaire as the main method which was processed using data processing software, namely SPSS version 21.

The research population was students of the Telecommunication System Study Program at the Purwakarta Education University (UPI). Purwakarta Regional Campus batch 2019-2020. While the sample used was the sampling technique, namely Non-Probability Sampling where every member of the population has the same opportunity to be selected as a sample.

The number of samples selected, namely 30 respondents from UPI Telecommunications System students Purwakarta Regional Campus class

2019 - 2020 became the sample in this study after that, the data obtained will be analyzed by descriptive statistics and then using a simple linear regression test. The data from the questionnaires that have been collected were directly processed through descriptive analysis. In the variable (X) Islamic Political Knowledge, there are 8 questions with answer choices with a weight value of 1-5 according to the Linkert scale. The Linkert scale table is as follows:

Table 1, Respondents Criteria Linkert scale

Value statement	Description
1	Strongly disagree
2	Do not agree
3	Doubtful
4	Agree
5	Strongly agree

After the questionnaire data were collected, the data were analyzed in a way that is described as it is, with no intention of making general conclusions. Before using simple regression analysis, there had been a prerequisite test where the stages that must be passed were validity tests, reliability tests, namely classical assumption tests including normality tests, linearity tests, correlation coefficient analysis tests, and simple linear regression analysis. After that, there was a hypothesis test, namely the t-test and the coefficient of determination test. Simple linear regression analysis was used to examine two variables where in this study the dependent variable was Knowledge of Islamic Politics, while the independent variable was Student Involvement in Campus Politics.

C. Discussion

The sample was part of the population that became the object of this mini-research. The data was obtained in the form of questionnaire data from

30 respondents who had been determined using Non-Probability Sampling. Testing the data in the analysis in this study was using descriptive statistical analysis and simple regression analysis. Where before the use of simple regression analysis, there must be a prerequisite test which was the stages that must be passed by the validity test. The reliability test was the classical assumption test including the normality test, linearity test, correlation coefficient analysis test, and, simple linear regression analysis. After that, there was a hypothesis test, namely the t-test and the coefficient of determination test.

1. Descriptive Analysis

The data that had been collected were processed by descriptive analysis and then described as it is. Then to get a rating on each variable, a comparison will be made between the actual score and the ideal score. After getting the results of the scores, it can be seen the category of the weighted scores with the criteria for the percentage of respondents' responses as follows:

Table 2.1 Criteria for Percentage of Respondents' Responses.

No	The percentage of total score	Criteria
1	20,00% - 36,00%	Not good
2	36,01% - 52,00%	Not enough
3	52,01 – 68,00%	Enough
4	68,01% - 84,00%	Good
5	84,01% - 100%	Very good

In this study, the Islamic Political Knowledge (X) variable uses 8 statements, the following were the results of descriptive analysis of the X variable:

Table 2.2 responses of respondents' knowledge of Islamic Politics.

No	Statements	Sts	Ts	RR	S	Ss	N	Skor	Mean	TCR	Criteria
		1	2	3	4	5					

Pengetahuan Politik

No	Statement										
1	In my opinion, politics is a science that explains the governance of the state or government.		1	2	17	10	30	126	4,20	84	Good
2	In my opinion, political activities are not related to the interaction between the community and government.	1	14	8	1	6	30	87	2,90	58	Enough
3	In my opinion, political knowledge can be obtained through one's experience in politics.		2	5	16	7	30	118	3,93	78,7	Good
Pengetahuan Politik Islam											
4	I know what is meant by politics Islam		4	16	8	2	30	98	3,27	65,3	Enough
5	I know the benefits of knowledge of Islamic politics on political campus		4	10	12	4	30	106	3,53	70,7	Good
6	In my opinion, Islamic politics should not be a reference to the system of government	6	10	6	6	2	30	78	2,60	52	Enough
7	In my opinion, knowledge of Islamic politics affects student involvement in political campuses, the government system.			8	15	7	30	119	3,97	79,3	Good
8	Islamic politics is the political activity of some people who			8	17	5	30	117	3,90	78	Good

make Islam a benchmark or reference for values and the basis of group solidarity											
	Total X							849	3,54	70,8	Good

Source: processed questionnaires

Based on table 2.2, it can be seen that the score on the Islamic political knowledge variable is 70.8% where has the criteria of "Good". So it can be concluded that the Islamic Political Knowledge of the students of the telecommunication system study program at the University of Indonesia Education is good.

In this study, the variable Student Involvement in Campus Politics used 7 statements; the following are the results of descriptive analysis of variable X:

Table 2.3 Respondents' Responses to Student Involvement in campus' Politics:

No	Statements	Sts 1	Ts 2	RR 3	S 4	Ss 5	N	Score	Mean	TCR	Criteria
Students concept											
9	A student is someone who is studying at the university level, has a high intellectual level		3	5	13	9	30	118	3,93	78,7	Good
Students Organization concept											
10	I know the concept of student organization			6	16	8	30	122	4,07	81,3	Good
Campus political participation											
11	I know the benefits of the general election for UPI student presidential candidates and UPI students deputy presidential candidates.		1	5	16	8	30	121	4,03	80,7	Good
12	I participated in campaign activities during the general election for UPI student presidential		13	7	9	1	30	88	2,93	58,7	Enough

No	Statement	SS	S	KS	TS	STS	Score	Mean	%	Criteria
	candidates and UPI deputy presidential candidate									
13	I know about the general election for UPI students presidential candidates and UPI deputy presidential candidates from social media	11	7	10	2	30	93	3,10	62,0	Enough
14	I participated in supervising the voting process for the general election for UPI students presidential candidates and its deputy	2	3	20	5	30	118	3,93	78,7	Good
15	I participated in the process of calculating the votes for the general election for UPI student presidential candidates and its deputy.	10	10	8	2	30	92	3,07	61,3	Enough
	Total Y						752	3,58	71,6	Good

Data source: processed questionnaires

Based on table 2.3, it can be seen that the score on the Islamic political knowledge variable is 71.6% where has the criteria of "Good". So it can be concluded that the involvement of students in the telecommunications system study program at the University of Indonesia Education in Campus Politics is good.

2. Validity Test

The validity test in this study was carried out by Pearson Correlation where a statement was said to be valid if the value of rcount > rtable, where rtable in this study used a percentage of 5% (30) which was 0.468. The results of the validity test for the dependent variable Islamic Political Knowledge and the independent variable Student Involvement in Campus Politics are as follows:

Table 2.4 Results of Variable Validity Test (X) Islamic Political Knowledge

No of statement	r counts	r table	Criteria
1	0,635	0,468	Valid
2	0,778	0,468	Valid
3	0,512	0,468	Valid
4	0,603	0,468	Valid
5	0,541	0,468	Valid
6	0,502	0,468	Valid
7	0,587	0,468	Valid
8	0,570	0,468	Valid

Data source: processed data using SPSS

Table 2.5 Results of Variable Validity Test (Y) Student Involvement in Campus Politics

No of statement	r counts	r table	Criteria
1	0,551	0,468	Valid
2	0,834	0,468	Valid
3	0,612	0,468	Valid
4	0,861	0,468	Valid
5	0,697	0,468	Valid
6	0,511	0,468	Valid
7	0,708	0,468	Valid

Data source: processed data using SPSS

3. Reliability test

A reliability test is used to find out the questionnaire that will be distributed is reliable (remains consistent even though it is tried repeatedly). To test the reliability, it is done with a Cronbach Alpha value > 0.70 then the statement item from the variable is reliable. Based on the results of calculations by SPSS version 21, the reliability test is obtained as follows:

Table 2.6 Results of Variable Reliability Test (X) Islamic Political Knowledge

Cronbach's Alpha	Total questions
0,718	8

Table 2.7 Results of Variable Reliability Test (Y) Student Involvement in Campus Politics

Cronbach's Alpha	Total questions
0,804	7

Data source: processed data using SPSS

From the data, the reliability value of the dependent variable (X) is 0.718 and the value of the independent variable (Y) is 0.804, so the result is reliable because the Cronbach alpha value is > 0.70.

4. Normality Test

In the normality test used by the researcher, using the Kolmogorov Smirnov One-Sample Test, to find out whether the residual value generated can be normally distributed or not, through a significance test > 0.05 then the residual data is normally distributed, but if the significance test is < 0, 05 then the residual data is not normally distributed. The results of the normality test can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.8 Variable Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		30
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	3.29591805
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.153
	Positive	.153
	Negative	-.078
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		0,837
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0,485

Data source: processed data using SPSS

Based on the table above, the significance value of the normality test is 0.485 with a Kolmogorov Smirnov value of 0.837 so it can be

concluded that the data in the regression model is normally distributed because the significance value is greater than 0.05.

5. Correlation Coefficient Test

The Correlation Coefficient Test has a goal of how big the correlation between the dependent variable (X) and the independent variable (Y) is. There are several categories in the correlation coefficient determined in the following table:

Table 2.9 Coefficient Interval

Interval Koefisien	r count
0,00 – 0,20	0,551
0,21 – 0,40	0,834
0,41 – 0,60	0,612
0,61 – 0,80	0,861
0,81 - 1	0,697

The result of the correlation coefficient test obtained from the questionnaires data are as follows:

Table 2.10 Correlation Coefficient Test Results

		Islamic political knowledge	Student involvement in campus politics
Islamic political knowledge	Pearson Correlation	1	0,600[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,000
	N	30	30
Student involvement in campus politics	Pearson Correlation	0,600[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	
	N	30	30

Data source: processed questionnaires using SPSS

From the above results, the Pearson Correlation value obtained is 0.600 based on the correlation coefficient interpretation table, the correlation coefficient value

between Islamic political knowledge and student involvement in campus politics is 0.41 - 0.60 with a "medium" level of relationship.

6. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine whether or not there is an effect of the dependent variable on the independent variable. In simple linear regression analysis, if the significance value is <0.05, then the dependent variable affects the independent variable. The results of simple linear regression analysis from this study are as follows:

Table 2.11 Results of Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	176.837	1	176.837	15.717	.000[b]
	Residual	315.029	28	11.251		
	Total	491.867	29			

Data source: processed questionnaires using SPSS

Based on the table above, there is a significant value of <0.05 or 0.000. So it can be concluded that there is an influence between the variables of Islamic political knowledge on student involvement in campus politics.

7. Hypothesis testing

a. t-test

The use of t-test is used to test whether the variable knowledge of Islamic politics has a significant effect on student involvement in campus politics partially. In this study, the hypotheses used are as follows:

Ho: If the value of t count < t table and the significance value is greater than 0.05, then Islamic political knowledge does not affect student involvement in campus politics.

Ha: If the value of t arithmetic > t table and the significance value is less than 0.05 then Islamic political knowledge affects student involvement in campus politics.

The following are the results of the t-test from this study which have been processed into SPSS version 21 software:

Table 2.12 T-Test Result

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	8.407	4.247		1.980	.058
Islamic political islam	.589	.148	.600	3,965	0,000

Data source: processed questionnaires using SPSS

Based on the results of the SPS version 21 data output above, the value of t count > t table where 3.965 > 1.701 and the significance value < 0.05 (0.000). The t-table value itself is obtained from the distribution table with an error rate of 5% for the two-party test with the formula dk = n-variable that is examined, it can be interpreted that is 30-2 = 28, it can be determined that the t-table value of 28 is 1.701.

So from these results, the authors conclude that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted because the value of t count > t table were 3.965 > 1.701 and the significance value <0.05 (0.000). These results show that Islamic political knowledge partially influences student involvement in campus politics.

b. Coefficient of Determination Analysis

Analysis of the coefficient of determination is used to measure how big the contribution of Islamic political knowledge is to student involvement in campus politics. Analysis of the coefficient of determination has a formula that is where the value of R square x 100%. Here are the results of the coefficient analysis that has been processed by SPSS version 21:

Table 2.13 Results of the Coefficient of Determination . Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.600[a]	.360	.337	3.354

Data source: processed questionnaires using SPSS

Based on the results of the analysis of the coefficient of determination above, the value of the R square is 0.360, if it is entered

into the formula then 0.360 x 100% = 36%. This means that the influence of Islamic political knowledge on student involvement in campus politics is 36%, while 64% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

D. Conclusion

After conducting mini-research and analysis on the influence of Islamic political knowledge on student involvement in campus politics, it can be concluded that:

1. Knowledge of Islamic Politics affects Student Engagement in Campus Politics, this is evidenced by the results of simple linear regression analysis with a significance value of 0.000 <0.05 and a t-test with the results of t-count > t-table where 3.965 > 1.701 and a significance value < 0.05 (0.000) The t-table value itself is obtained from the distribution table with an error rate of 5% for the two-party test with the formula dk = n-variable that is examined, it can be interpreted that is 30-2 = 28 with a t-table value of 1.701.

2. The achievement of Islamic political knowledge in the students of the telecommunications system study program at the University of Indonesia Education, Purwakarta Regional Campus, is good with the percentage of respondents' responses being 70.8%.

3. The involvement of students from the telecommunications system study program at the University of Indonesia's Purwakarta Regional Campus in campus politics is good with the percentage of respondents responding to 71.6%.

References

E. Bahtiar, Islam : Eksistensi Agama dalam Politik Indonesia dalam Agama dan Demokrasi (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2011).

E. Muhammad.(2011). Inilah Politikku. Surakarta: Era Adicita Intermedia

J Syarifuddin, Islam dan Politik Lokal, Studi Kritis atas Nalar Politik Wahdah Islamiyah (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Cendekia, 2011).

N. A. Prihatin, 'Islam dan Demokrasi: Sebuah Ijtihad Partai Politik Islam (Studi Kasus partai Masyumi dan Partai Keadilan Sejahtera'

R. Doantiwin. (2017). Peran Pendidikan Politik Terhadap Keterlibatan Mahasiswa

dalam Politik Kampus. Bandung

Ridwan.(2017). Hubungan Islam dan Politik di Indonesia Perspektif Pemikiran Hasan Al-Bana. in *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan* (Volume I, No 2,).