

Polarization and Rationality of Political Choices of the People of Padang City in the 2024 Presidential Election

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ABSTRACT: The 2024 Presidential Election (Pilpres) in Indonesia, including in West Sumatra and the City of Padang, is a strategic battle, not only in the context of heading towards a Golden Indonesia in 2045 but taking place in a unique configuration and axis of political power and ideology and development ideology, namely between the political ideology of Islamism with Nationalism, and between the development ideology "Change" (01) and the axis of development ideology "Continue" (Jokowisme). Even in the electoral districts of West Sumatra province and Padang City where Jokowi lost badly in the 2014 presidential election with a score of 23.1% vs. 76.9% (Prabowo), and in the 2019 presidential election he lost again absolutely with a vote share of only 14.05% vs. 85.95% (Prabowo), in fact in the 2024 presidential election Pabowo (02) experienced defeat, and was won by the pair Anis-Amin (01) (28.18%), Prabowo-Gibran (02) (16.56%), and Ganjar-Mahfud (1.87%). This research uses a quantitative approach and survey methods, a population of 666,178 and a sample of 5362 spread across 2681 polling stations, with random sampling techniques and questionnaire instruments, and percentage and correlational data analysis techniques assisted by SPSS version 20, so in accordance with the objectives, the findings are that: 1). The political attitudes of rationality are less strong (55.4) and 15.3% are irrational, while those with strong rational potential are 70%, and the not strong rational category is 30%. 2). Primordial political attitudes are sufficient to determine political choices in the 2024 presidential election with a coefficient of 0.275 (weak). 3). There is a significant relationship between people's pragmatic political attitudes in determining their political choices. 4). The emotional political attitude of the people of Padang City in determining political choices in the 2024 presidential election has a significant relationship with a coefficient of 0.290 (weak).

Keywords: Polarization, Rationality, Political Choice, Presidential Election.

INTRODUCTION

The Presidential Election took place on Wednesday, February 14, 2024.

This is based on the General Election Commission (KPU) Decree Number 1644 of 2023 concerning Determining the Serial

Number of Candidate Pairs for the 2024 Presidential Election, namely the Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar pair serial number 01 (Nu .01), Prabowo Subianto-Gibran Rakabuming Raka serial number (Nu.02), and the Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud MD pair with serial number 03 (Nu.03). The moment of the 2024 Presidential Election not only has strategic value for political and constitutional democracy but will also determine national leadership which will determine the success of Golden Indonesia in 2045 as the country ranked 5th in GDP in the world. For this reason, the Presidential Election (Pilpres) has a significant role in contributing to the projected achievement of a Golden Indonesia. The strategic starting point for Indonesia's future is determined by the political intelligence of society in determining the current leaders of the Indonesian nation and state through the 2024 presidential election. Does society have and be able to use intelligent, objective and rational political considerations in choosing national leaders in the 2024 presidential election? To answer this question, this research was conducted using a descriptive-quantitative method. The 2024 presidential election is more unique and strategic with more complex specifications compared to previous presidential elections. Because in the 2024 Presidential Election, the power struggle that will occur will not only sharpen the ideological polarization of Islamism versus Nationalism but will also

combine with the polarization of the forces of "new change" (which is promoted by pair No. 1: Anies-Muhaimin) with the forces of "New-Jokowism" as incumbent representation (by pair No. 2: Prabowo-Gibran and pair No. 3: Ganjar-Mahfud MD).

The three pairs of presidential and vice presidential candidates clearly have their own characteristics, political power, reputation, popularity, image, personality and political track record which are relatively different from each other. Not only that, in public assessment, each partner even has different competencies, levels of trust and integrity, as well as development ideology values and public expectations amidst the complexity of national, state and societal problems currently being faced. This means that there are complex dimensions of values that must be considered for each pair, both the presidential candidate and the vice presidential figure, by voters in general and by the public in particular. In the 2024 Presidential Election constellation, whether we realize it or not, there has been quite a sharp polarization of political attitudes or behavior in society, apart from being influenced by differences and conflicting political ideologies but also triggered by the strengthening of conflicting development ideologies as seen in the direction and development programs promoted by each of them. each pair. In this case, basically it can be divided into two categories, namely the

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ideology of Islamism and the "change program" in one camp as promoted by the Anis-Amin pair (Nu.01) and the ideology of Nationalism and "continue Jokowi's program" in the other camp as promoted by the Prabowo-Gibran Nu.02 pair and the Ganjar-Mahfud Nu pair. 03. What further sharpens the polarization of political attitudes and behavior in society is that West Sumatra Province in general and Padang City in particular are areas where the Jokowi-Amin pair experienced absolute defeat in the 2019 Presidential Election against the Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno pair, namely 14.05% vs 85, 95%, and in Padang City it is 13.5% vs 86.5%. Even in the 2014 presidential election, the Prabowo-Hatta pair vs. Jokowi-Jusuf Kala is 76.9% vs. 23.1%. This means that from the two presidential elections, namely 2014 and 2019, Jokowi's figure really lost absolutely in Padang City in particular and in West Sumatra Province in general.¹

From the experience of Prabowo's victory after victory in Padang City and West Sumatra Province in the 2014 and 2019 presidential elections, Prabowo's figure should have won in the 2024 presidential election. But the facts are the opposite, where the number of new votes entered or announced by the KPU as of February 20 2024, is The votes received/counted were 74.08% for Padang City, 75.17% for West Sumatra Province, and 72.89% nationally, where the vote tally for the Anis-Amin pair (01) was 193,875

(28.18%), Prabowo-Gibran (02) 109,148 (16.56%), and Ganjar-Mahfud 11,761 votes (1.87%).² This means that from these figures the Prabowo-Gibran pair lost, quite far behind the Anis-Amin pair. It is quite intriguing to the heart and mind, why and how did this condition occur? Based on this series of facts and data, it would be interesting and important to explore how this direction and reality came to be, what basic considerations or preferences are the basis for constructing such realities and changes? This is the novelty of the research, apart from not having been researched by anyone, this research wants to explore and describe what political considerations or preferences are used by the people of Padang City in determining political choices in the 2024 Presidential Election which was just held on Wednesday, February 14 2024. This means that this research very current, has high novelty value (up to date), and is a central issue in Indonesian national politics today. With a quantitative approach, this research aims to describe the conditions of preferences or considerations used by the public in determining their political choices and rejecting other alternative choices, so that a categorization of the type of voter can be obtained with a description of the quantity and quality of their rationality. Rationality is a term that means a pattern of thinking where a person tends to behave and act based on human logic and

reason.³ It is a normative concept that leads to a person's beliefs on the grounds that a person can believe and act. Therefore, arguments that are built by fulfilling existing logical rules, and can be accepted by reason, can be said to be part of the expression of rationality.⁴ Meanwhile, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word "rational" is based on thoughts and considerations, which is logical, according to a healthy mind, and in accordance with reason.⁵ Thus it can be concluded that the word "rationality" contains the meaning of something based on a logical or reasonable assessment or consideration. The thing in question can be in the form of thoughts or ideas, considerations, judgments, arguments, attitudes, decisions or deeds or actions. According to Max Weber, he was the expert who first created the theory of rationality. According to him, human rationality is divided into two types, namely objective rationality and value rationality.⁶

Apart from "rationality" and "rational", the term "rationalization" is also known, which according to the KBBI is defined as: a) the process, method, action of making it rational; process, method, act of rationalizing (something that may have previously been irrational). b) processes, methods, actions that are rational (according to the ratio) or make the ratio appropriate (good). So the word "rationalization" can be interpreted as carrying out rationalization,⁷ namely in the

form of justification or an attempt to use certain considerations, reasons/arguments or judgments into a construction of reasonable thought. Therefore, with rationalization, something can happen, such as thoughts or reasons whose initial or substance is unreasonable (irrational or illogical) change to make sense (rational or logical). This concept of rationality is generally grouped into three types, namely substantive rationality, practical rationality, and theoretical rationality.⁸ Then the word rational (adjective/adjective) contains the meaning of a condition, ability or capacity of an idea/thought, or in various expressions and manifestations based on common sense (reasonable) that is objective, factual, reliable, free from contamination by subjective things or values, feelings (especially guesses/prejudice), emotions (especially emotional), or sentiment.⁹ The term "political choice" is a concept that describes the determination or decision of individual or collective political subjects or actors regarding one or several choices among various alternative political objects in accordance with considerations, values, or (political) preferences that are considered appropriate, correct, or believed.¹⁰ Loosely speaking, the act of voting is oriented towards policy or political decisions,¹¹ it can be a choice of accepting or rejecting, supporting or not supporting. However, in a special sense in the context of General Elections (Pemilu)¹², the object of political choice refers to

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figures (President, Governor, Regent or Mayor) or political parties (Parpol) as election contestants.¹³

In relation to or in the context of elections, political choice is a subject or sub-study of Political Science which is related to voting behavior, namely the study of the complexity of considerations, subjective and objective argumentative conditions or values which are used as a reference or used as a basis for preferences for voters in determining choice of figure or political party he supports. From various theoretical studies, quite a variety of considerations or factors contribute to influencing voters' voting behavior, such as cultural, social, economic, communication, political, and so on.¹⁴ Kristiadi (in Kaesmetan, 2019)¹⁵ explains that voting behavior) can be discussed from a sociological approach, a psychological approach, and a rational approach. This understanding can be seen from the reasoning or discussion of analysts or political scientists who reveal that the portion of rational voters - with critical, objective, independent, intellectual, consistent, realistic, pragmatic, situational, futuristic indicators - in Indonesia is still relatively small and is currently in dynamics and turbulence of the transition from primordial and patrimonial voting behavior to voting behavior based on rational preferences.¹⁶ The formation of political preferences themselves can be categorized into

various scopes, namely intellectual-based preferences, emotional-based preferences, collegial-based preferences, and so on. These three forms of preference then lead to an attitude of rationality in choosing. This tendency to focus on a rational attitude is a reflection of a society that is economically established but whose political choices are uncertain.¹⁷ (Jati). Whatever the voter's preferences, what can be ensured is that the voters decide or make their choice based on the antithesis of the dialectical results of the correct political views or values they believe in. Newcomb and Byrne (in Firmanzah, 2012:99)¹⁸ emphasize that to analyze choices or interests, similarity and attraction models can be used. This model emphasizes that voters' interest in candidates is caused by the similarity of value or belief systems between voters and those they choose, so that the higher the degree of similarity between voters and the candidates they choose, the stronger the tendency of voters to make their choice.¹⁹

Markus Klein and Ulrich Rosar (in Arzheimer, 2017:688)²⁰ put forward several aspects of candidate attractiveness from the aspects 1) Candidate attractiveness from the social psychology aspect, 2) Candidate attractiveness in the political realm, 3) Candidate attractiveness from the empirical aspect . Based on the complexity of preferences and attractiveness which form the basis of

reasons or arguments for voting behavior, we can construct voter categories. According to Fatah in (Efriza, 2012:487), the categorization of voters can consist of types: 1) Calculative Rational Voters, 2) Primordial Voters, 3) Pragmatic Voters, and type 4) Emotional Voters.²¹

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach with survey methods,²² and descriptive-quantitative analysis techniques. This means that the information that is explored and described - in line with the aspect categories or research objectives - is information or data on the quantity of typical voting behavior through a quantification process.²³ The aspects used to determine the type of voting behavior of respondents are: 1) Rational Voter, 2) Primordial Voters, 3) Pragmatic Voters, 4) Emotional Voters. And the statements in the questionnaire used totaled 40 items. For this purpose, by referring to the determination of the results of the recapitulation of the Permanent Voter List (DPT) contained in the Decree of the Padang City General Election Commission (KPU) Number 215 of 2023, where the voters are spread across 11 sub-districts, 104 sub-districts, and 2,681 TPS, the population is This research covers all 2024 Presidential Election (Pilpres) voters in Padang City, namely 666,178 people, consisting of 325,912 men and 340,266 women spread across 2681 Voting Places (TPS). The

sample was set at 5,362 people (1%) with a rationale of 2 people (men and women) multiplied by the number of TPS. Data collection used a random sampling technique with a questionnaire/questionnaire instrument assisted by Google Form which was arranged in a structured, closed manner and with a Likert Scale formula. Meanwhile, data analysis uses percentage descriptive statistical techniques assisted by Excel 2013 and supported by correlational analysis assisted by SPSS version 20, to see the direction and strength of the relationship based on considerations or preferences or tendencies.²⁴

The frequency and correlation categories are: SS= very strong (80 - 100%), S= strong (60 - <80%), KS= not strong (40 - <60%), TS= weak (20 - <40%), and STS= very weak (0 - 20%) (Riduwan, 2015) by adjusting the terms in the "type/aspect category" column in the table with the context of the indicators. These five categories are parallel to the answer categories in the questionnaire: strongly agree (SS), agree (S), disagree (KS), disagree (TS), and strongly disagree (STS).

For this reason, before this research was carried out, a trial of the instrument was carried out to determine the quality of its validity and reliability, then verification of the instrument was carried out to ensure the validity of the instrument. Specifically, to determine the

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degree of sharpness of polarization, the principle of Brewster's Law with meaning conversion is used: the more balanced the strength (symbolized by %) between the pros and cons, the sharper the polarization. On the other hand, the more unbalanced the pros and cons are, the weaker the polarization, with the modification of the formula: F_n (% small): F_n (% large) $\times (100) = P(\text{degree of polarization sharpness})$.

Correlation coefficient statistics use a 95% confidence interval with $\alpha=0.05$ (5%), with the rule: if $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ then there is a significant relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y), aka H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted. On the other hand, if $r_{\text{count}} < r_{\text{table}}$ then it means that there is no significant relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y), aka H_0 is accepted (H_a is rejected). Then with $\alpha=0.05$ (5%), if the Sig value is smaller (<) than 0.05 then there is a significant relationship between variables X and Y.

For this reason, $r_{\text{table}} = df(95-2, 0.05) = 0.202$. Furthermore, before the research is carried out, the instrument is first tested to determine the quality of its validity and reliability, then instrument verification is carried out to ensure the validity of the instrument. The frequency and correlation categories are: SS= very strong (80 - 100%), S= strong (60 - <80%), KS= not strong (40 - <60%), TS= weak (20

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C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Here the research results and discussion are carried out in an integrated manner, to obtain a complete and integrated understanding for each of the following discussion points: 1. People's Calculative Rationality in Political Choices in the 2024 Presidential Election

Table 1: Rationality of People's Political Choices in the 2024 Presidential Election

Specifically, to determine the degree of sharpness of polarization, the principle of Brewster's Law with meaning conversion is used: the more balanced the strength (symbolized by %) between the pros and cons, the sharper the polarization. On the other hand, the more unbalanced the pros and cons are, the weaker the polarization, with the modification of the formula: F_n (% small): F_N (% large) $\cdot (100) = P$ (degree of polarization sharpness). Correlation coefficient statistics use a 95% confidence interval with $\alpha=0.05$ (5%), with the rule: if $r_{count} > r_{table}$ then there is a significant relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable

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small): FN (% large) *(100) =P (degree of polarization sharpness).

People's Calculative Rationality in Political Choices in the 2024 Presidential Election

Table 1: Rationality of People's Political Choices in the 2024 Presidential Election

Category/Type/ Pattern	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	Combination of the same type (ℓ: riel)	Combination of the same (%: potential)
Very Rational	912	17.0	55.4	
Rational	2059	38.4		70% (55,4+(29,3/2)
Less Rational	1571	29.3	29,3 (latent/potential)	
Irrational	745	13.9	15.3	30% (15,3+(29,3/2)
Very Irratiasional	75	1.4		
Amount	5362	100%	100%	100%

Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS 20

In Table 1 above, the percentage of the strongest tendency is in the "rational" political attitude category, namely 38.4(%), and if combined with the same pattern of attitudes (same rational), namely 17.0%, the political attitude pattern is basically in the rational (positive) category is 55.4% (less strong). This combined percentage number is a "real picture" of the rational political attitudes of society in determining political choices in the 2024 presidential election. If this number of 55.4% is added to the 50% (fifty-fifty) of the percentage of attitude patterns in the "less rational" category (29.3%) are latent or "potential", then the number has the potential to be 70% (strong). The remaining 30% -- after adding the 50% share (14.65%) of the latent/potential attitude patterns in the "less strong"

category, the group of people whose rational political attitude patterns basically tend to be in the "irrational" category is 30% (weak/ low).

Based on the description in Table 1 above, the sharpness of the polarization of people's political attitudes in determining their political choices, effectively/real is $15.3\%:55.4\% \times 100=27.8\%$ (weak), while potentially it is $30\% :70\% \times 100$ which is 42.9% (less strong).

The weak "polarization of the rationality of political attitudes" in society indicates that society's political attitudes are still on track with moral values and political ethics and have not been biased or contaminated by negative machinations either as practical political interests, political ideology or "political

hatred", including by the distortion of information and communication via social media. This condition is as per the research findings of Triyanto, et al. (2021)²⁵ that the public still believes that a country, through its government, can handle various state problems well, even though the public also sees that there are several problems or government capabilities that are unsatisfactory, such as issues of economic sluggishness, poverty, employment, the influx of Chinese foreign workers and so on. Triyanto's research results confirm that the public has sufficient good knowledge and is in line with the information provided by the government.

This is of course inseparable from the "sufficient" condition of people's political knowledge, understanding and awareness regarding their political rights and obligations, including maintaining democracy in general and safeguarding presidential election contests and legislative elections in particular. Such political psychological conditions certainly cannot be separated from the contribution of practical political knowledge which is socialized through general mass media and social media in particular. Even further than that, it also shows that there is "political intelligence" as explained by Yustisia, Whinda in her work Political Psychology (2021). With the capital of political intelligence, "misleading" information, including its sharing among various groups, is seen by

the majority of society as a distortive, non-realistic phenomenon, and more as an outlet for narrow interests and political confrontation. Society is also not free on the one hand from thoughts and feelings and considerations as well as predicting what and how the impact will be of political chaos or anarchy, and on the other hand determining attitudes when carrying out its role as a society and citizen. /politics (Mujtahidin, A.N., 2013).²⁶

Primordialism of Community Political Attitudes and Behavior in Determining Political Choices in the 2024 Presidential Election

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Table 2: The Relationship between People's Political Primordialist Attitudes in Determining Political Choices in the 2024 Presidential Election

Correlations		
	Primordialist Attitude towards Presidential Candidates (X1)	Attitudes Toward Political Choices (Y)
Primordialist Attitude towards Presidential Candidates (X1)	Pearson Correlation	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,275 ^{**}
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	6040,589
	Covariance	64,262
Primordialist Attitude towards Presidential Candidates (Y)	Pearson Correlation	,275 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,007
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	1115.368
	Covariance	11,866
		28,916

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), Listwise N=5362
 Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS 20

From the SPSS analysis it was obtained: $r_{table} = df(95-2, 0.05) = 0.202$, calculated $r = 0.275$ and $r_{table} = 0.202$. Because $0.275 > 0.202$, there is a positive relationship between variables X1 and Y. With a significance value (2-tailed) of 0.007. $0.007 < 0.05$, meaning that between variables X1 and Y there is a significant relationship. So it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between the Primordialist Attitude of the community towards the figure and/or Presidential Candidate (Capres) and Vice Presidential Candidate (Cawapres) (X1) with the attitude or voting behavior of the community in the 2024 Presidential Election (Y). Meanwhile, the Correlations value of 0.275 is included in the weak relationship category.

The data description in Table 2 above confirms that the community's primordial attitude towards the Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates in the 2024 Presidential Election (X1) has a positive and significant relationship with the community's attitude in determining political choices in the 2024 Presidential Election (Y). Meanwhile, the Correlations value of 0.275 is included in the weak relationship category.

The existence of a relationship between society's "primordialism" and its political policy choices is a logical sequence. This means that the stronger the public's primordialism towards the presidential candidate, the stronger the public's support for their political choice in the 2024 presidential election.

The existence of a linear relationship means that it cannot be separated from logic that Jokowi's defeat in the 2014 and 2019 presidential elections is parallel to the strong public support for the Anis-Amin (01) pair in the cities of Padang and West Sumatra.

Contextually, this is caused by an attitude of primordialism which is an indicator and parameter of a political attitude that is not strong enough to accept or recognize the legitimacy of the president factually and constitutionally, as a result of defeats in the city of Padang in

the previous two presidential elections. This means that there is a kind of political compensation for dissatisfaction or strong negative assessments of the past in the context of the 2014 and 2019 presidential elections, as is evident from the absolute defeat of the Jokowi-Ma'ruf pair in West Sumatra in general and in the city of Padang in particular.

The Relationship between People's Political Pragmatism Attitudes and Political Choices in the 2024 Presidential Election

Table 3: Relationship between people's political pragmatic attitudes and political choices in the 2024 presidential election Correlations

		pragmatic political attitude towards presidential candidates (Pilpres 2024) (X2)	pragmatic political attitude towards political choices (Y)
pragmatic political attitude towards presidential candidates 2024 (X2)	Pearson Correlation	1	,139
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,180
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	824,484	207,579
	Covariance	8,771	2,208
pragmatic political attitude towards political choices (Y)	Pearson Correlation	,139	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,180	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	207,579	2718,105
	Covariance	2,208	28,916

Listwise N=5362

Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS 20

From the SPSS analysis it was obtained: $r_{table} = df (95-2, 0.05) = 0.202$, calculated $r = 0.139$, and $r_{table} = 0.202$.

Because $0.139 < 0.202$. This means that there is no relationship between variables X2 and Y. Then the significance value

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obtained (2-tailed) is 0.180, so $0.180 > 0.05$, meaning that there is no significant relationship between variables X2 and Y.

On this basis, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the pragmatic political attitude of the community (X2) and the political attitudes/behavior or political choices of the people of Padang City in the 2024 presidential election (Y).

The analysis in Table 3 above which shows "no relationship" also strengthens the indication that the political attitude of the people of Padang City in determining their political choices in the 2024 presidential election, namely the tendency to win Anis-Amin (Nu. 01).

Simultaneously, there is no relationship between the political pragmatism attitude of society towards the presidential candidate who is chosen or won. This also means that the strong consistency of perception and attitude dominates the information and reporting in the mass media or social media which puts the government and/or President Jokowi in a bad light.

The Relationship between People's Emotional Attitudes and Political Choices in the 2024 Presidential Election

Table 4: Relationship between people's emotional attitudes and political choices in the 2024 presidential election
Correlations

	Emotional political toward political choices(X3)	Political choices 2024 (Y)
	Pearson Correlation	1
emotional political attitudes towards political choices Pilpres 2024 (X3)	Sig. (2-tailed)	,290
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	3737,200
	Covariance	39,757
	Pearson Correlation	,290
Political choiese (Pilpres 2024) (Y)	Sig. (2-tailed)	,004
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	923,000
		2718,105

Listwise N=5362

Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS 20

From the SPSS analysis, it is obtained: $r_{table} = df(95-2, 0.05) = 0.202$, and calculated $r = 0.290$ with $r_{table} = 0.202$, so $0.290 > 0.202$, meaning that there is a significant relationship between variables X3 and Y. And with a significance value (2-tailed) of 0.004, so that $0.004 < 0.05$, it means that there is a significant relationship between variables X4 and Y. It can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between the emotional political attitudes of the people of Padang City in the 2024 Presidential Election (X3) and their attitudes or behavior in determining their political choices in the 2024 Presidential Election (Y). Meanwhile, the Correlations value of 0.290 is included in the weak relationship

category. Based on the description and analysis of data in Table 4 above, it can be seen that the pattern or type of emotional political attitude of the people of Padang City towards the figure of the Presidential/Vice Presidential Candidate in the 2024 Presidential Election has a positive and significant relationship (but weak: 0.290) with voting behavior in the 2024 Presidential Election. This indication shows that there is a network of relationships that is in harmony or parallel with the two political attitudes of society; first stance with the second on top. Again, this strengthens the alignment of the characteristics of people's political attitudes with the figure of the presidential candidate who tends to be dominantly

chosen/supported in the 2024 presidential election.

It can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between the emotionality of people's political attitudes in the 2024 Presidential Election (X3) and their political choice-making attitudes in the 2024 Presidential Election (Y). Meanwhile, the Correlations value of 0.290 is included in the weak relationship category. Based on the description and analysis of data in Table 4 above, it can be seen that the attitude pattern or type of political attitude of the people of Padang City in the 2024 Presidential Election has a positive and significant relationship (but weak: 0.290) with their voting behavior or political choices in the 2024 Presidential Election.

A network of unidirectional psychological relationships between the two political attitudes of society; namely with the first attitude with the second. Once again, this strengthens the synchronization of preferred attitudes and/or political support in the 2024 presidential election with the basis of political considerations or preferences used in the 2024 presidential election. The formation of a positive relationship between these two political attitudes, namely between the four political considerations or preferences of society and political choices in the 2024 presidential election, is a very logical consequence. In the sense that it is impossible between the two there is

absolutely no connection between cognitive and psychological memorials, primordialism and personal sentiment. So, according to the level of memorials stored, that is also the magnitude or degree of relationship between people's political attitudes towards the figure of the presidential/cawapres candidate they choose.²⁷

CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, the results of this research can be partially concluded as follows: 1. The rational political attitude of the people of Padang City in determining their political choices in the 2024 presidential election is in the not very strong category is 55.4%, and those in the irrational category are very weak, namely 15.3%. However, latent/potentially rational is strong (70%), and irrational is weak (30%). 2. There is a positive relationship between the primordial political attitudes of the people of Padang City in determining their political choices in the 2024 presidential election, but the relationship is weak, namely 0.275. 3. There is no significant relationship between the pragmatic political attitudes of the people of Padang City in determining political choices in the 2024 presidential election. 4. The emotional political attitude of the people of Padang City in determining their political choice or the presidential candidate they support in the 2024 presidential election has a significant

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relationship with their attitude/behavior or political choice in the 2024 presidential

election, namely with a relationship coefficient of 0.290 (weak).

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