

opción

Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Lingüística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 35, diciembre 2019 N°

24

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNc: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

Systematic Mapping Study: Political Attitudes in Elections

M.A SURYADILAGA¹

muhammad18440@mail.unpad.ac.id

¹Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

MURADI²

Muradi5859@mail.unpad.ac.id

²Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

W.S SUMANDINATA³

Sumadinata.W@mail.unpad.ac.id

³Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

N.A DELIARNOOR⁴

Deliarnoor125@mail.unpad.ac.id

⁴Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

B RUSLAN⁵

Ruslan.budiana@mail.unpad.ac.id

⁵Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

D NUGROHO⁶

Nurgoho.D@mail.unpad.ac.id

⁶Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Abstract

This research is to find out what is the impact of political attitudes as a step to conduct a literature review to understand new developments and findings that have emerged in previous studies. A

Recibido: 10-11-2018 •Aceptado: 10-03-2019

systematic literature review is used in the methodology of this study. As a result, the relationship between competition and efficacy is strongest among citizens with lower levels of education and income. In conclusion, using samples for students that are intended to provide greater heterogeneity and importance in higher education is a great potential for becoming promising candidates for social entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Political attitudes, Elections, Systematic, Literature Review, Attitudes.

Estudio de Mapeo Sistemático: Actitudes Políticas en las Elecciones

Resumen

Esta investigación es para descubrir cuál es el impacto de las actitudes políticas como un paso para realizar una revisión de la literatura para comprender los nuevos desarrollos y hallazgos que han surgido en estudios anteriores. Se utiliza una revisión sistemática de la literatura en la metodología de este estudio. Como resultado, la relación entre competencia y eficacia es más fuerte entre los ciudadanos con niveles más bajos de educación e ingresos. En conclusión, el uso de muestras para estudiantes que pretenden proporcionar una mayor heterogeneidad e importancia en la educación superior es un gran potencial para convertirse en candidatos prometedores para el emprendimiento social.

Palabras clave: política, actitudes, elecciones, sistemática, revisión de literatura.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many research concepts from politics are currently being studied by academics as an area that has caught their attention in recent years. The concept of political attitude is also seen by the government because the impact of this political process is proven to be able to increase public sympathy and also support the democratic system in a country. This supporting research from FILETTI (2014) states the relationship between religion and democratic values is a hot topic in political science, then research from Malka, Lelkes, Srivastava, Cohen, & Miller (2012) which states that religion is often assumed to have a relationship that is attached to politics.

The role of political attitudes can be evidence in increasing effective instruments for the creation of democratic values in a country (COLOMER, 2002). That the concept of political attitudes towards religion can play diverse roles in different contexts depending on how people see it in more modern conceptualizations (FILETTI, 2014).

The current concept of political attitude in principle is the extent to which the public has views about political parties that can be useful (Wolak & Mcatee, 2013). That religion can play diverse roles in different democratic contexts depending on how one sees it in the broad conceptualization of modernity (FILETTI, 2014). In addition to gaining public sympathy, religious power has received important attention in terms of influence on the dominant mass in the country (Spuler-Stegemann, 2010). This is what distinguishes political attitudes from other political attitudes.

In this study, researchers will use an analytic approach to find research that has been done on political attitudes (LEMPERT, GROVES, POPPER & BANKES, 2006). This analysis is carried out to study how to apply theories that have been used in the intentions of political attitudes (DECUIR & DIXSON, 2004). The purpose of this research is to discuss political attitudes by discussing systematic literature and offering some suggestions or references for related research in the future. The method of the systematic literature review will provide information obtained from previous studies, therefore research can provide advice based on research and empirical research (KITCHENHAM, BRERETON, BUDGEN, TURNER, BAILEY, & LINKMAN, 2009). Furthermore, all of these articles will discuss the concept of political attitudes, explanations about research, and the results of the analysis of the literature, information obtained and suggestions for use from a theoretical perspective.

2. METHODOLOGY

The concept of political attitudes dwells on ideas about the past which are encompassed by the influence of sociology, social psychology, political sociology, propaganda, studies of leadership or conflict, political psychology has succeeded in becoming a science of political attitudes in the true meaning of the word (KUKLINSKI, 2002). In the Principles of Sociology, views attitude as an expression of the conscious state (GIDDINGS, 1896). Thus, attitude is associated

with effects, open behavior, and kinship relations, group membership or social activities. In the Principles of Sociology, view attitude as an expression of the conscious state. Thus, political attitudes can be linked to domination and social activity (Pratto, Sidanius, Stallworth, & Malle, 1994).

Political attitude is related to the analysis of political thought and behavior of individuals in politically organized communities, this is related to political beliefs and values, political decision making, political communication, media effects, political rhetoric, international conflict, racism and prejudice, ethnic identity, and collective action (Staerklé, 2015). This is the political culture of democracy and the social structure and processes that sustain it, the Enlightenment's belief in the inevitable victory of human reason and freedom has been rocked twice in the last few decades. The development of Fascism and Communism after World War I raised serious doubts about the inevitability of democracy and we still cannot be certain that continental European countries will find a stable form of democratic process that suits their particular interests and social institutions, nor can we more than just hoping that together they will find European democracy (Almond & Verba, 2015).

Social psychology has gathered various research interests in concentrating on attitude studies (Camelia Florela voinea, 2016). As previously spread in various scientific fields, from experimental psychology and psychophysics to sociology or philosophy of mind, this multidimensionality overflowed with strong and deep interdisciplinary characters (Allport, 1929). At the beginning of the

twentieth century, when fundamental research on attitudes began to be developed systematically, it focused on definitions and measurements (Thurstone, 1928).

Political attitudes are included in early experimental developments in social psychology research as certain types of attitudes that have traditionally been associated with political space, and especially with electoral fields of study. However, studies of election campaigns, candidates, and voting behavior prove that along with social contextual variability, political attitudes underlie variability arising from individual cognitive characteristics and the way they relate to social and political life problems (Camelia Florela voinea, 2016). So from here, we can see that knowledge about political attitudes is still very much developed so that full study cannot yet be conducted. This research looks at several types in looking at the process of previous studies on political attitudes.

This study will be carried out using a systematic literature review. This method will help identify and make it easier for researchers to review the previous research literature. This systematic literature review was adopted from (Tranfield, Denyer, & Smart, 2003) which made it easier for researchers to determine inclusions in accordance with the research theme and carry out an exclusion process that was not in accordance with the research recommendations. The use of this methodology will make it easier for researchers to get a comprehensive scope of

literature. The methodology of (Tranfield et al., 2003) uses 5 phases to facilitate the literature review process, namely planning, searching, screening, extraction, and synthesis, including reporting. Planning Researchers try to make plans in research to be able to define research questions. The research question in this study is «What is the political attitude in the election?» The answers to the research questions will facilitate the content and see the theory and practice that occur. The next step here is to identify the research database and use key strings to find the appropriate electronic database for the research question.

Searching The search process for related articles for this research question was carried out using 1 electronic database: Scopus. The selection of this article is based on articles that give a good presentation about the intentions of political attitudes, and related empirical research. The keyword used in this research is a political attitude. Researchers use these keywords so they can see broadly about the intentions of political attitudes so that they can answer research questions from general to specific.

Search results from 1 electronic database: Scopus produced 30 articles listed in the abstract. After that, the researcher examined the results of the study using the research question, what is the political attitude in democracy in Indonesia? Then the researchers conducted certain inclusion and exclusion techniques to simplify the review of articles. The inclusion criteria that researchers did were:

- 1. Only select articles in English;
- 2. Only articles in research papers;
- 3. No Duplication;
- 4. Read the Abstract which contains an explanation of the research question;
- 5. Articles that show empirical research methods.

And, the exclusion criteria that researchers do are:

- 1. Articles do not use English;
- 2. Excludes articles other than research papers (such as magazines, books, conference papers, processing papers, audio/video, Thesis/dissertation);
- 3. Articles that are not by the research question;
- 4. Has duplication.

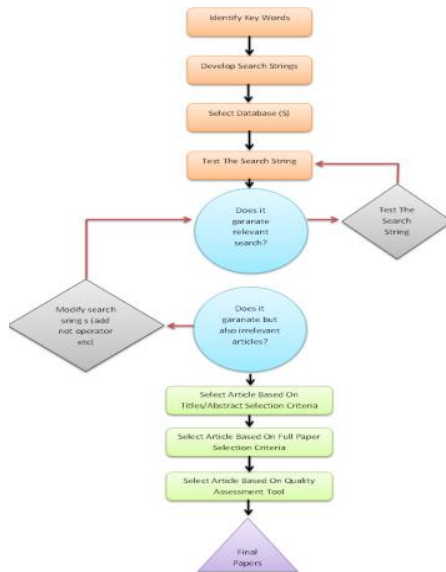


Figure 1: The process of finding literature, Source : Mande, Chandorkar, & Iwai,(2013)

Extraction Based on the results of the screening criteria above, researchers obtained 30 articles from the results of inclusion to search for political attitudes as a general search technique, then the inclusion of researchers by research questions that only sought themes for pesantren political attitudes. So the researchers only got 6 articles that specifically answered the research questions. This shows that research on election political attitudes is still rarely conducted. Researchers deliberately choose keywords from this research in general to see all the methods and also the theoretical basis used in research in general. From these results, the researchers conducted an in-depth review as described in Excel as an inclusion database. This database uses Excel to be able to know and dissect articles in structural dissection and review in the form of columns available in Excel (Tranfield et al., 2003).

Using the Excel column, researchers can group information about aspects of the article. The information that researchers do is grouping articles in the form of Title, Author, Publisher, and year of publication. After doing this, the researcher also creates groups for paper types, Research designs, Research Methods, and loci from previous studies. In the next step, the main elements in making this article such as research objectives, research definitions, keywords used in the research, aspects, and units analyzed will be carried out. The focus of this research is to look at the unit of analysis from previous

studies on political attitudes.

3. RESULTS

In this section, the researcher will explain the findings of systematic reviews that have been identified based on group criteria in the excel database. The researcher will explain the findings of the article from that year and the publication, as many as 6 previous articles that specifically address the research question.

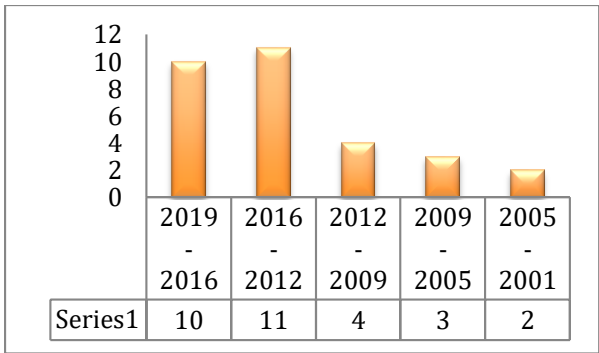


Figure 2: Year of Article Publication

Classification based on Year and Publication. The researchers found that the beginning of research on election political attitudes began in 2001. This shows that this research is still relatively fresh and able to enhance new research on the political attitudes of pesantren. Of the 30 articles found by researchers, 2 articles were published in 2001-2005, 3 articles were published in 2005-2009, 4 articles were in 2009-

2012, 11 articles were in 2012-2016 and 10 articles were published in 2016-2019.

Classification Based on paper type. Based on the classification of systematic literature reviews, researchers classify paper types from Petersen, there are 6 types of categories in terms of research papers:

1. Validation Research: These techniques investigated are new and have not been applied in practice. Techniques used are for example experiments, e.g., Work done in the lab.

2. Research Evaluation: These techniques are applied in practice and evaluation techniques are carried out. That means, it is shown how the technique is implemented in practice (solution implementation) and what are the consequences of implementation in terms of advantages and disadvantages (evaluation of implementation). This also includes identifying problems in the industry.

3. Proposal Solution: A solution to a problem is proposed, the solution can be a novel or a significant extension of existing techniques. The potential benefits and implementation of the solution are shown by small examples or good arguments.

4. Philosophical Papers: Papers sketch a new way of looking at things that exist by arranging fields in the form of taxonomies or conceptual frameworks.

5. Opinion Papers: This paper expresses a person's personal opinion on whether certain techniques are good or bad, or how things should be done. They do not depend on related work and research methodology.

6. Experience Paper: The experienced paper explains

what and how something has been done in practice. That must be the author's personal experience.

The findings from this previous study found that there were groupings based on the type of paper according to Table 2.1 known that the validation study had a percentage of 57%, a 40% evaluation study, a 0% Solution proposal, a 3% philosophical paper and 0% experience paper. The research method used in the theme is 97% quantitative. Previous research with quantitative methods used the design of the American National Election Study, Social Survey and Meta-Analysis with Experimental Methods. There are still many opportunities to conduct this research in the field of political attitudes in elections because this research is still very little.

Focus on alternative conceptions of modernity, with general theories (Habermas 2007). With the title Religiosity in the South Caucasus: Look for logic that underlies the impact of religion on political attitudes (FILETTI, 2014).

The younger generation is slightly less religious than the average in Azerbaijan, while 22% of respondents between 18 and 35 consider religion to be very important, this percentage rises to 32% among people over 56 years. On the other hand, in Georgia, where 45% of young people consider religion to be very important, it is different from 37% of parents and If there is no significant difference in the intensity of religion arises between uneducated and better educated Azerbaijanis. (the percentage of religious people varies between 26 and 28%), education and diversity go hand in hand. in Georgia, where 47% of people with tertiary education from secondary

thought religion are very important compared to 36% of people with the lowest level of education. The researchers used the 2011 Caucasus Barometer (CB) baseline data.

First, researchers can focus on a single dimension where religiosity shows a unique impact. In both Georgia and Azerbaijan, religious people tend to avoid participating in protests. Second, researchers can focus on various religious traditions in one country. Most importantly, the main findings of the article must be confirmed at the international level. Inspired by the New Institutional approach, the research agenda can analyze the effects of various models of state-religious relations, working from the assumption that political institutions autonomously and systematically develop individual political preferences (March & Olsen, 1983).

This study examines the influence of sexual prejudice, religious fundamentalism, the orientation of social domination, and support for civil unions regarding voter choices for governors in subsequent elections. Quantitative. Three hundred thirty-eight people agreed to participate in this study. They participated voluntarily and did not receive compensation. One hundred and eighteen participants reported that they were male and 220 reported that they were female. SDO, HATH, and RF. The results show that support for civil unions is the main motivator for many voters in elections and that sexual prejudice, religious fundamentalism, and orientation to social domination are unique predictors of voter choice (Donald A. Saucier, 2004).

This study uses data from the 2012 National Election Study to explore how parenting shapes public opinion about women and men.

Quantitative. We run four different sets of analyzes for each problem attitude: one for women, one for men, one for all respondents, and finally for all respondents that include parent-gender interaction variables. socialization theory. This study uses data from the 2012 National Election Study. The analysis shows that parenting shapes attitudes towards issues that are directly related to children, such as government funding for education and childcare, but also on issues that are less related to parenting activities. child. every day, including the proper role of government and abortion. This article discusses the implications of our findings regarding maternal politics and fatherhood in light of the changing structure of the American family. Another interesting avenue for future research is learning to examine the sex of children (Banducci, Elder, Greene, & Stevens, 2016)

This section presents a three-step methodological approach to the analysis of the political attitudes and loyalty of Israeli voters. Ethnicity and Political Mobilization. Data transfer matrix European Social Survey (ESS) and mobility analysis. The results show that the percentage of right-hand voters in all classes is higher than left-hand voters. Finally, logit estimates show that right-wing and ultra-orthodox voters are more likely to remain loyal to the party (Nissanov, 2019).

We examine the effects of competition on citizens' political attitudes from 1952 to 2008 Modeling certainty with data clusters: a comparison of methods. This mixed finding echoes recent changes in the literature that identify the virtues and possibilities of the dark side of competition (FLAVIN & SHUFELDT, 2016). Even those who generally praise the nature of political competition have recognized the

potential for reciprocity. This theoretical position is most debated by (BRUNELL & BUCHLER, 2009) and argues that greater electoral competition naturally increases the number of voters to lose in each election, thereby increasing feelings of dissatisfaction and alienation. For example, competition can lead to more consideration about political issues, but can also reduce the level of participation (Mutz, 2006).

Also, competition can lead to greater levels of awareness and mobilization, but also exacerbates partisan differences and decreases the overall approval rating of Members of Congress (Augenblick & Nicholson, 2016). These results indicate that strong competition to control state governments can have important implications for the political attitudes of citizens. However, this relationship is only limited to citizens who identify with the party that controls the government in their country. We also find that the relationship between competition and efficacy is strongest among citizens with lower levels of education and income. Our analysis shows that citizens feel the government is more responsive to them when there is greater competition between the two parties to control the government in their country.

This study only detected quantitative methods and conceptual models from previous studies. This quantitative method is used by using surveys to collect large amounts of data that influence behavior in political attitudes.

4. CONCLUSION

This research was conducted using a systematic literature review to answer research questions in the form of what is the political attitude in the election? The researcher collected various articles and included inclusions to answer the research question criteria. The result is that 6 articles found from an electronic database are Scopus. The first study of political attitudes began in 2001 and began to develop the following year.

There are 2 types of research methods found in reviewing this research, namely in the form of quantitative data with surveys and conceptual papers. This shows that research from this field is still relatively new and interesting because researchers who want to examine empirical research can understand the situation about political attitudes in elections. In this study, there are research findings to facilitate researchers and practitioners in the future.

Researchers hope to use empirical research that can be done in the future by using theory from Planned Behavior (TPB) or using TPB theory supported by (MAIR & NOBOA, 2006) which is adapted and used by (HOCKERTS, 2017) and (Lacap, Mulyaningsih, & Ramadani, 2018). Researchers look at research that can be done to adjust to the current situation to resolve some of the discussions that occur.

Future empirical research can use a framework (Urban & Kujinga, 2017) by looking at the variables of Desirability and Feasibility in the institutional environment. Using samples for students that are intended to provide greater heterogeneity and importance in higher education is a great potential for becoming promising

candidates for social entrepreneurship. In the future, research that can be done is to include factors such as moral judgment and empathy (Mair & Noboa, 2006), and it can also include other factors such as environmental factors such as cultural values, and influential factors that can be observed like traditional culture, or social norms and values.

REFERENCES

- Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978\(91\)90020-T](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T)
- Allport, G. . (1929). The composition of political attitudes. *American Journal of Sociology*.
- Almond, G. A., & Verba, S. (2015). The civic culture: Political attitudes and democracy in five nations. In *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. Retrieved from <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84954200344&partnerID=40&md5=5b8ab33997554b41e413fc05a32e7986>
- Augenblick, N., & Nicholson, S. (2016). Ballot position, choice fatigue, and voter behaviour. *Review of Economic Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/restud/rdv047>
- BANDUCCI, S. (2016). "Parenthood and the polarisation of political attitudes in Europe". **European Journal of Political Research**. Vol. 55, N° 4: 745-766. UK.
- BRUNELL, L., & BUCHLER, J. (2009). "Ideological representation and competitive congressional elections". **Electoral Studies**. Vol. 28, N° 3: 448-457. Netherlands.
- Camelia Florela voinea. (2016). *Political Attitudes Computational and Simulation Modelling* (first). united kingdom: John Wiley & Sons,

Ltd.

COLOMER, J. (2002). "11 How political parties, rather than member states, are building the European Union". **Widening the European Union: the politics of institutional change and reform**. p. 202. USA.

DECUIR, J., & DIXSON, A. (2004). "So when it comes out, they aren't that surprised that it is there": **Using critical race theory as a tool of analysis of race and racism in education. Educational researcher**. Vol. 33, N° 5: 26-31. USA.

Donald A. Saucier. (2004). Civil Unions in Vermont Civil Unions in Vermont : Political Attitudes , Religious Fundamentalism , and Sexual Prejudice. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 48(911724993), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1300/J082v48n01>

FILETTI, A (2014). "Religiosity in the South Caucasus: searching for an underlying logic of religion's impact on political attitudes". **Southeast European and Black Sea Studies**. Vol. 14, N° 2: 219-238. UK.

FLAVIN, P., & SHUFELDT, G. (2016). "Party Competition and citizens' political attitudes in the American states". **Electoral Studies**. Vol. 44, pp. 235–244. USA.

GIDDINGS, F. (1896). "The principles of sociology: An analysis of the phenomena of association and social organization". **Macmillan**. UK.

HOCKERTS, K. (2017). "Determinants of social entrepreneurial intentions". **Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice**. Vol. 41, N° 1: 105-130. USA.

KITCHENHAM, B., BRERETON, O., BUDGEN, D., TURNER, M., BAILEY, J., & LINKMAN, S. (2009). "Systematic literature reviews in software engineering—a systematic literature review". **Information and software technology**. Vol. 51, N° 1: 7-15. Netherlands.

KUKLINSKI, J. (2002). "Thinking about Political Psychology". **Cambridge University Press**. UK.

Lacap, J. P. G., Mulyaningsih, H. D., & Ramadani, V. (2018). The mediating effects of social entrepreneurial antecedents on the relationship between prior experience and social entrepreneurial intent:

The case of Filipino and Indonesian university students. *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/JSTPM-03-2018-0028>

LEMPERT, R., GROVES, D., POPPER, S., & BANKES, S. (2006). "A general, analytic method for generating robust strategies and narrative scenarios". *Management Science*. Vol. 52, N° 4: 514-528. Netherlands.

MAIR, J., & NOBOA, E. (2006). "Social entrepreneurship: How intentions to create a social venture are formed". In **Social entrepreneurship**. pp. 121-135. London. UK.

Malka, A., Lelkes, Y., Srivastava, S., Cohen, A. B., & Miller, D. T. (2012). The association of religiosity and political conservatism: The role of political engagement. *Political Psychology*.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9221.2012.00875.x>

Mande, S. S., Chandorkar, A. N., & Iwai, H. (2013). Computationally efficient methodology for statistical characterization and yield estimation due to inter- and intra-die process variations. *Proceedings of the 5th Asia Symposium on Quality Electronic Design, ASQED 2013*.

<https://doi.org/10.1109/ASQED.2013.6643602>

March, J. G., & Olsen, J. P. (1983). The New Institutionalism: Organizational Factors in Political Life. *American Political Science Review*. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1961840>

Mutz, D. C. (2006). Hearing the other side: Deliberative versus participatory democracy. In *Hearing the Other Side: Deliberative Versus Participatory Democracy*.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511617201>

Nissanov, Z. (2019). Israeli political attitudes and income in the 2006–2015 elections. *Israel Affairs*, 00(00), 1–14.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13537121.2019.1626100>

Petersen, K., Feldt, R., Mujtaba, S., & Mattsson, M. (2008). Systematic Mapping Studies in Software Engineering. *EASE*, 8, 68–77.

Pratto, F., Sidanius, J., Stallworth, L. M., & Malle, B. F. (1994). Social Dominance Orientation: A Personality Variable Predicting Social and

- Political Attitudes. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.67.4.741>
- Spuler-Stegemann, U. (2010). The Status of Islam and Islamic Law in Selected Countries: Turkey. In *Islam in the World Today: A Handbook of Politics, Religion, Culture, and Society*.
- Staerklé, C. (2015). Political Psychology. In *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences: Second Edition*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.24079-8>
- Thurstone, L. L. (1928). Attitudes can Be Measured. *American Journal of Sociology*, 33.
- Tranfield, D., Denyer, D., & Smart, P. (2003). Towards a Methodology for Developing Evidence-Informed Management Knowledge by Means of Systematic Review. *British Journal of Management*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8551.00375>
- Urban, B., & Kujinga, L. (2017). The institutional environment and social entrepreneurship intentions. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBR-07-2016-0218>
- Wolak, J., & Mcatee, A. (2013). Parties in the public eye. *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1532440013498878>



DEL ZULIA

opción

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales
Año 35, N° 24, (2019)

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.

Maracaibo - Venezuela

www.luz.edu.ve

www.serbi.luz.edu.ve

produccioncientifica.luz.edu.ve