

Democracy satisfaction and political engagement: understanding student interest in political involvement

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ABSTRACT

Trust will influence a person's choices, including selecting leaders. Therefore, this study wanted to see the influence of student democracy satisfaction on the interest in political involvement. This research utilizes a quantitative approach with a correlational design. The population of this research is all students from public and private universities since 2014/2015 who are in all areas of Java, using a proportional random sampling technique. The data analysis technique used is directed at testing the hypotheses that have been formulated. The research results from 272 re-spondents among students on the island of Java, and the first hypothesis shows that the t-value is $1.001 < 1.969$ and the significance value is $0.318 > 0.05$. The second hypothesis shows a t-value of $2.744 > 1.969$ and a significance value of $0.006 < 0.05$. The third hypothesis shows an F-count value of $4.212 > 3.049$ and a significance value of $0.016 < 0.05$. It can be concluded that there is no significant influence on the variable of student trust in government and interest in political involvement. In contrast, the variable satisfaction with democracy on interest in political involvement has a significant influence. The influence that satisfaction with democracy has on interest in political involvement is positive. However, student trust in government and satisfaction with democracy influence interest in political involvement. The research results imply that satisfaction with democracy is an essential factor in efforts to increase interest in political involvement. The suggestion that is expected to provide material for consideration is that further research is needed on student satisfaction with democracy to determine student satisfaction with democracy.

Keywords: democracy satisfaction, political interest, political involvement

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Introduction

Nowadays, humans need trust as capital to build good relationships, including when they want to hold a specific position in an institution. Trust will influence someone to choose, including selecting a leader (Legood et al., 2020). Trust is an overall assessment of a person, indicating that the person can be honest, fulfill his promises, and not harm anyone (Reiersen et al., 2022). It can be concluded that trust means recognizing honest behavior and truly meeting expectations. It makes public trust an essential capital for someone to occupy a particular position because it is recognized that he has the ability and honesty to fulfill the position and meet expectations genuinely. There have been several studies that have examined matters related to the level of public trust in the government, one of which is a study that examines the level of public confidence in the COVID-19 vaccination policy in the city of Surabaya, which states that Surabaya residents believe in the policy as an effort to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 by the government. It can be understood that the level of public trust in the government is quite good (Beshi & Kaur, 2020). It also happens in other countries, such as Brazil (Cohen et al., 2023). Similar research says that the level of public trust in the government in Indonesia is caused by the rampant corruption cases carried out by certain officials. They should run the government well (Carrión-Barco et al., 2024).

Based on the research above, it can be understood that officials' performance in running the government dramatically affects the level of public trust in the government in various government sectors. A national survey by the Institute for Democracy and Strategic Affairs (Indostrategic) found the results of public trust institutions in 2021. The first rank as a public trust institution was the Indonesian National Army with 84.9%, the Presidential Institution at 79.8 %, local governments at 76.3%, and finally, the Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission at 73.4%. By looking at one of the survey results, researchers will research the influence of public trust and satisfaction with democracy on interest in political involvement, in this case, students. Currently, Indonesia is in a somewhat difficult time, namely the COVID-19 pandemic, which has significantly impacted various aspects of Indonesian society. The problem arises regarding acts of corruption, which, of course, affects public trust. One of the criminal acts of corruption committed was bribery by several parties to a government official, reaching 17 billion rupiah. The funds should have been used to assist people affected by the pandemic but were instead used for personal needs (Cacciatore et al., 2022). The vaccine problem has not yet ended. The challenge is the uneven procurement of vaccines in Indonesia. As quoted from detik.com, the uneven distribution of vaccines in Indonesia is the beginning of the vaccine problem.

According to a survey by the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI), there has been a decline in public trust in President Joko Widodo's performance in handling the COVID-19 outbreak from February - June 2021. Various assessments also occurred regarding President Joko Widodo's work term plan, reportedly for 3 terms. Most Indonesians, namely 53.5% of the public, know this issue. In contrast, the rest admitted that they did not know about this issue. Still, according to this survey, as many as 52.7% of the public do not agree with the idea that Joko Widodo will serve as president for 3 terms because this is not by the constitution, which mandates the presidency for only 2 terms and 3 terms are considered too long, Jokowi's performance is not good, there is discrimination and the like, there is an impression of selective law. And other reasons (Baker, 2023).

The level of student satisfaction with the government in handling COVID-19 in Indonesia has become one indicator that determines their interest in involvement in politics in Indonesia (Abdillah et al., 2024). According to students, the current pandemic conditions should be handled well by the government without being ridden by any political interests. Indonesian society feels dissatisfied with the democracy implemented in Indonesia. Researchers have found that as many as 44.1% of the public are dissatisfied with democracy. The decline in democratic performance results from the emergence of discriminatory actions against minorities, a decrease in the index of freedom levels, and a decline in the fulfillment of civil rights needs of

the community. This is known based on the results of a survey in April 2021. Satisfaction with the performance of the Joko Widodo government reached 57.8%. Then, in August 2021, the figure decreased to 52.8%. This decline occurred because the public was still unsure about the government's performance in the economic sector (Beckles & Jackman, 2024). Furthermore, the existence of political parties that ideally act as a forum or channel for people's aspirations to the government, 58.6% of the public considers the performance of political parties to be poor.

The people's political participation level in Indonesia is still relatively low. 32% of 428 respondents admitted that they were not sure that their participation in politics could change the situation, 19% of respondents admitted that participating in political activities was not an obligation, then 11% of respondents admitted that they did not trust leaders, and 16% of respondents said that they did not know how to join or participate in political activities. Various factors cause a lack of political involvement in society, namely a lack of political trust, socio-economic background, and a lack of political education, which in this case is socialization to the community regarding various political activities, as well as administrative problems which are often the cause of someone not participating in political activities (Zheltnina, 2020). Administrative activities are usually related to government and political systems, as in the government systems of developed countries (Peters et al., 2022).

The influence of student trust in the government is one of the supporting factors in increasing awareness of student political involvement. The cause of low interest also occurs because they are more interested in finding a job after graduating than in pursuing a career in politics. Then, students have less interest in entering the world of politics because they do not feel the benefits of being in the world of politics, and their political experience and lack of understanding of politics are the reasons. For students interested in being in the world of politics, one of the reasons they decide to be in the world of politics is to apply the knowledge they have learned during college and prove that politics is not as reported (Abrahams & Brooks, 2019). The influence of student democratic satisfaction is a supporting factor in increasing awareness of student political involvement. Democratic satisfaction with student political involvement is critical in the democratic process. Increasing political involvement will improve the quality of government policies. Increasing political participation can be achieved through increasing public trust and democratic satisfaction. However, democratic satisfaction does not have a direct relationship with political involvement, but through political trust, democratic satisfaction can increase political trust and, in turn, political involvement.

Democratic satisfaction with student political involvement is essential in the democratic process. By increasing political involvement, the quality of government policies will be improved. Increased political participation can be achieved by increasing public trust and democratic satisfaction (Kiess, 2024). Based on the explanation above, the following hypothesis can be formulated.

H1: Students' trust in government is influenced by their interest in political involvement.

H2: There is an influence between satisfaction with democracy and interest in political involvement.

H3: There is a joint influence between students' trust in government and interest in political involvement

Methods

This study uses a quantitative approach method with a correlational design. The use of quantitative methods is intended because the data used is in the form of numbers, and the process will be analyzed with the help of statistics, then interpreted with the correct relationship between student trust in the government and satisfaction with democracy with interest in student political involvement.

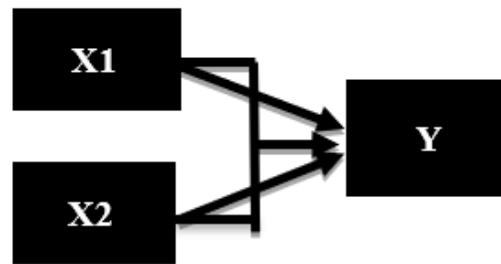


Figure 1. Quantitative Correlational Design Method
Source: Primary data processed by the author

Information:

X₁: Student Trust in Government

X₂: Democracy Satisfaction

Y: Interest in Student Political Involvement

This research will be conducted in all state and private universities in the Java region. The research will be conducted for approximately three months. I am starting from January 2022 to March 2022. This study's population (N) is all students from state and private universities since 2014/2015 located throughout Java. The determination of the quantity sample is based on the theory developed by Isaac and Michael with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Jumlah populasi tiap wilayah}}{\text{Jumlah semua populasi}} \times D$$

Based on the sample formula, the number of students in this study with a 10% error rate was obtained, namely 272 students from all state and private universities in the Java region. This study uses a proportional random sampling technique. The data collection technique used was a questionnaire with 3 variables: student trust in the government or X₁, satisfaction with democracy as an independent variable, or X₂ towards interest in involvement in politics as a dependent variable (Y). The instrument used to measure trust in government and law there are three indicators: (1) trusting that the government's work methods will not abuse authority, (2) managing finances efficiently and transparently, and (3) the government being fair to people who behave in violation. Satisfaction with democracy is measured by how satisfied students are with the implementation of democracy, clear understanding, effective forums for discussion and participation, final control, and impersonal public power. Students' interest in political involvement is measured by indicators of voting, campaigns, political talks, interest groups, and contributions. The data analysis techniques used are directed at testing the formulated hypothesis. The analysis tests are simple regression tests, multiple regression tests, normality tests, multicollinearity tests, and heteroscedasticity tests.

Results and Discussion

General Data Description

This study was conducted in state and private universities in the Java Island region, with 272 respondents. The description of the research results begins with the variables of Democracy Satisfaction (X₁) and Student Political Involvement Interest (Y). The characteristics of the respondents in this study were students who were distinguished according to trust in the government, satisfaction with democracy,

and interest in student political involvement. The profile of the 272 respondents in the study, based on age, gender, and religion, can be seen in Figure 2.

No.	Keterangan	Jumlah	Presentase
1.	Age (years old)		
	18-20	23	8.4%
	21-23	225	92.5%
	23	24	9.1 %
	Total	272	100%
2.	Gender		
	Man	109	39.8%
	Woman	163	60.2%
	Total	272	100%
3.	Religion		
	Islam	261	96%
	Christian	11	4%
	Catholic	0	0%
	Hindu	0	0%
	Budhha	0	0%1
	Total	272	00%

Figure 2. Respondent Characteristics

Source: Primary data processed by the author

Respondent characteristics can be described as follows. The majority of respondents are aged 18-20 years or above, which is 23 people (8.4%), 21-23 years old, which is 225 people (82.5%), and 23 years old, which is 24 people (9.1%). The majority of respondents are female, which is 163 people (60.2%), while male respondents are 109 people (39.8%). Based on religious characteristics, the majority of respondents are Muslim, which is 261 people (96%), while Christian respondents are 11 people (4%).

Influencestudents' trust in government towards interest in political involvement

This first hypothesis states, "There is an influence of student trust in the government on the interest in political involvement." The first hypothesis was tested using a simple linear regression analysis assisted by the IBM SPSS Statistic version 25 program. The results of the simple regression analysis on the first hypothesis can be seen in the table below:

Variables	Regression Coefficient (B)	T-count	Sig. t	Information
Constants	69,109	49,438	0,000	
Student Trust in Government (X ₁)	0.071	1,001	0.318	Not Significant
R Square	0.004			

Figure 3. Results of Simple Linear Regression Analysis of Student Trust in Government
Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2022.

The constant value is 69.109, meaning that if student trust in the government is zero, then the interest in political involvement is at 69.109. The regression coefficient of the student trust in the government variable is 0.071. If student trust in the government increases by one point, the interest in political involvement will also increase by 0.071. The significance value in the simple regression analysis test of the student trust in the government variable is 0.318, where this value is more significant than alpha (0.318 > 0.05). This means that student trust in the government does not significantly affect interest in political involvement.

The t-test was conducted to determine the effect of the independent variable, namely student trust in the government, on the dependent variable, namely interest in political involvement. Based on the analysis that has been done, it is known that the t-value is 1.001 at a significance level of 0.318. With the help of the Microsoft Excel application, a t-table was obtained at a probability of 0.05 and df (nk) = 270 of 1.969. The results of this t-test are associated with the first hypothesis proposed in the study as follows:

H₀: There is an influence of student trust in the government on interest in political involvement.

H_a: There is no influence between students' trust in the government and their interest in political involvement. The t-test will accept the hypothesis if the t-count value > t-table and the significance is more

minor than alpha ($\text{sig} < 0.05$). From the results of the calculations that have been done, it is known that the t-count value is $1.001 < 1.969$, and the significance value is $0.318 > 0.05$. This means that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

From the determination coefficient test, the R Square value is known to be 0.004, which means that the ability of the student trust variable in the government to explain the political involvement interest variable is 0.4%. In comparison, the remaining 99.6% is explained by other variables not included in the model. Thus, the first hypothesis, "There is an influence of student trust in the government on interest in political involvement," is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis, "There is no influence between student trust in the government on interest in political involvement," is accepted.

This study's results align with the research of Häggblom (2024) where trust in the government does not significantly affect interest in political involvement. This could be the cause of the absence of an effect of trust on interest in political involvement. The behavior of novice voters has characteristics that are usually unstable and apathetic, lack political knowledge, and tend to follow peer groups. They are just learning politics, especially in general elections.

According to Thomson and Brandenburg (2019), there are aspects of discussion related to trust in the government, namely the assessment of whether the government can be trusted and the evaluation of whether the government can be influenced. This creates an attitude of cynicism in society, and people choose not to use their voting rights during the general election. Some people who vote in the general election by selecting one candidate are only for formality, not because they trust the candidate they prefer. Therefore, the level of student trust in the government affects the level of student interest in getting involved in politics.

According to Sabbi et al. (2024), positive experiences will increase political trust and impact political participation. Two factors can influence political trust, namely institutional factors and cultural factors. Institutional factors consist of things related to the economy and government institutions' performance. Cultural factors are also associated with sociological and psychological factors. In addition, population demographics such as age, education, and occupation can influence a person's political trust. A study by Michalski et al. (2023) revealed that if an individual's political awareness is high and their trust in the political system is also high, society will actively participate in political activities. When someone already trusts a political system, they will try to attend every political activity. This is related to personal motivation that comes from within a person to participate in every political activity

The Influence of Democratic Satisfaction on Political Involvement Interest.

This study's second hypothesis states, "There is an influence between satisfaction with democracy and interest in political involvement." This hypothesis was tested using simple linear regression analysis with the help of the IBM SPSS Statistics program version 25. The following are the results of the simple linear regression analysis on the second hypothesis.

Variable	Koefisien Regresi (B)	T-hitung	Sig. t	Information
Constant	63,997	26, 802	0,000	
Satisfaction Democracy	0,180	2,744	0,006	Significant
R ^{square}	0,027			

Figure 4. Results of Simple Linear Regression Analysis of Democracy Satisfaction

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2022.

The constant value is 63.997, meaning that if there is no democracy satisfaction or zero value, the interest in political involvement is at 63.997. The regression coefficient of the student trust variable in the government is 0.180. If democracy satisfaction increases by one point, the interest in political involvement will also increase by 0.180 times. The significance value in the simple regression analysis test of the student trust variable in the government is 0.006, where this value is smaller than alpha ($0.006 < 0.05$). This means that democracy satisfaction significantly influences the interest in political involvement.

The t-test was conducted to determine the effect of the independent variable, namely satisfaction with democracy, on the dependent variable, namely interest in political involvement. Based on the analysis that has been done, it is known that the t-value is 2.744 at a significance level of 0.006. With the help of the

Microsoft Excel application, a t-table was obtained at a probability of 0.05 and $df(nk) = 270$ of 1.969. The results of this t-test are associated with the first hypothesis proposed in the study as follows:

H_0 : There is an influence of satisfaction with democracy on interest in political involvement.

H_a : There is no influence between satisfaction with democracy and interest in political involvement.

The t-test will accept the hypothesis if the t-count value $>$ t-table and the significance is more minor than alpha ($sig < 0.05$). From the results of the calculations that have been done, it is known that the t-count value is $2.744 > 1.969$, and the significance value is $0.006 < 0.05$. This means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. The results of the determination coefficient test show that the R Square value is 0.027, which means that the ability of the democracy satisfaction variable to explain the political involvement interest variable is 2.7%. In comparison, the remaining 97.3% is explained by other variables not included in the model. Student democracy satisfaction will affect the level of interest in political involvement. When students can freely voice their aspirations, and the government receives them well, students will also be interested in being involved in the political process. This political involvement can be shown from participation in general elections. Democratic satisfaction will create a sense of confidence in students that the choices made during general elections can impact the country, so enthusiasm for involvement in politics will also increase. Individuals with positive experiences or perceptions of democracy tend to be involved in the democratic process.

This research is in line with Barton Hobolt et al. (2020), which states that there is a relationship between democratic satisfaction and increasing student political participation. Individuals who are satisfied with the democratic process tend to be involved in activities related to policies both at the national and campus levels. Democratic satisfaction is a positive experience that is felt by the democratic process. Individuals who are satisfied with democracy tend to have political trust.

Basri and Hill (2020) argue that the political democratization process in Indonesia has gone well and is quite promising, but several problems must be considered. In the language of the wider community, democracy and pluralism are essential, and economic development and public services are increasingly better, more equitable, and fair. The community demands effective and efficient government performance in economic growth and public services that go hand in hand with the development of democracy. This means that the development of democracy and the increase in government effectiveness and efficiency must be built simultaneously.

Research conducted by Boese et al. (2022) revealed several views on the dimensions of democracy. In the dimension of military democracy, the more democratic a country is, the more specialized the military function will be, namely the defense and security functions. Civilians will control the bureaucracy and public policymakers. From the perspective of media and communication democracy, communication media, as the vanguard in democracy, must be more independent in carrying out its duties as a liaison between the ruler and its people. With communication media that issue information or events that are appropriate and good for the life of the nation and state, the Indonesian nation will indeed become an effective, intelligent, and advanced nation. According to Acheampong and Taden (2024), social media can be a factor in creating increased democracy. The government supports internet use for the wider community throughout Indonesia by making an Internet program to enter the village. With government support like this, democracy in Indonesia could increase, and the wider community would not be blind to information and politics. Political information can be easily accessed by everyone through social media. In addition, social media allows interaction and exchange of ideas in the public sphere.

The Joint Influence Of Students' Trust In Government and Satisfaction with Democracy on Political Engagement Intentions

This study's third hypothesis states, "There is a joint influence between student trust in government and satisfaction with democracy on political engagement interest." This hypothesis is tested using multiple linear regression analysis. The results of multiple regression analysis on the variables of student trust in government (X_1) and satisfaction with democracy (X_2), which affect political engagement interest (X_3), are presented in the table below:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	62,816	2,695		23,311	0
X ₁	0,066	0,07	0,057	0,946	0,345
X ₂	0,179	0,066	0,163	2,72	0,007

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Figure 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results
Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2022.

The constant of 62.816 means that if the variables of student trust in government and satisfaction with democracy do not exist or have a value of zero (X_1 and $X_2 = 0$), then the level of interest in political involvement is at 62.816. The regression coefficient of student trust in government is 0.066, meaning that when student trust in government increases by one level, interest in political involvement will also increase by 0.066. The regression coefficient of satisfaction with democracy is 0.179, meaning that when satisfaction with democracy increases by one level, interest in political involvement will also increase by 0.179.

If there is a one-point increase in student trust in government and satisfaction with democracy, then interest in political involvement will also increase by 0.245 ($0.066 + 0.179$). After the multiple linear regression analysis, the next step is to conduct an F test. The F test measures the actual level of influence of the variables of student trust in government and satisfaction with democracy on interest in political involvement. The following are the results of the F test that has been conducted:

ANOVA

Model	Sum of	Mean		F	Sig.
	Squares	df	Square		
1 Regression	472,946	2	236,473	4,212	,016b
Residual	15103,727	269	56,148		
Total	15576,673	271			

a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), X₂, X₁

Figure 6. F Test Results

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2022

Based on the F-test result table above, it is known that the F-count value is 4.212 with a significance level of 0.016. F table at $\alpha = 0.05$, df 1 (number of independent variables) = 2, and df 2 ($nk-1 = 272-2-1$) = 269, with the help of the Microsoft Excel application, the F-table value is 3.049. The results of this F test are related to the third hypothesis, namely:

1. H_0 : There is a joint influence between students' trust in government and satisfaction with democracy on their interest in political involvement.
2. H_a : There is no joint influence between students' trust in government and satisfaction with democracy on interest in political involvement.

If the value of F-count > F-table and the significance value is smaller than alpha ($sig. < 0.05$) then H_0 is accepted, and H_a is rejected. Conversely, if the value of F-count < F-table and the significance value is more significant than alpha ($sig. > 0.05$), then H_a is accepted, and H_0 is rejected. From the results of the F test that has been carried out, it is known that the value of the F-count is $4.212 > 3.049$, and the significance value is $0.016 < 0.05$, then H_0 is accepted, and H_a is rejected. This means that the variables of student trust in the government and satisfaction with democracy affect the interest in political involvement together. To find out how much influence students' trust in the government and satisfaction with democracy have on their interest in political involvement, it is necessary to conduct a determination coefficient test (R^2 test). The results of the determination coefficient test can be seen in the following table:

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,174a	0.030	0.023	7,49318

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Figure 7. Table of Determination Coefficient Test Results

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2022.

Based on the determination coefficient test results, the R Square value is 0.030. This means that the ability of the variables of student trust in government and satisfaction with democracy to explain the variable of interest in political involvement is only 3%. In comparison, the remaining 97% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study. Thus, the third hypothesis, "There is a joint influence between student trust in government and satisfaction with democracy on interest in political involvement," is accepted.

To determine the magnitude of the influence contribution given by each independent variable to the dependent variable, it is necessary to calculate the magnitude of the practical contribution (SE) and relative contribution (SR). SE is calculated by multiplying the regression coefficient by the correlation coefficient and then multiplying it by 100%. Meanwhile, SR is obtained from the division between SE and R Square. The calculation of SE and SR is presented in the following table.

Variables	Regression Coefficient (Beta)	Correlation Coefficient (r)	R Square	SE	SR
Student trust in government	0.057	0.061	0.030	0.35	0.12
Satisfaction of democracy	0.163	0.165		2.69	0.90

Figure 8. Table of Results of Calculation of Effective Contribution and Relative Contribution

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on the calculation results presented in the previous table, it is known that the practical contribution value of the student trust variable in the government is 0.34%. This means that the contribution amount of the student trust variable in the government is 0.35%, and the relative contribution is 0.12%. The practical contribution value of the student trust variable in the government is 2.69%. This means that the contribution amount of the student trust variable in the government is 2.69%, and the relative contribution is 0.90%.

Fung et al. (2021) research shows a significant influence between political trust and political participation. According to Alvarez et al. (2021), if individuals have direct experience of general elections or other democratic activities, most of which are perceived well, then these individuals will tend to have more confidence in political activities. Internal and external factors, including cognitive psychology and social and political factors, influence political participation by new voters. These factors are closely related to political trust, thus giving rise to a relationship between political trust and political participation variables. In addition, these results also follow research conducted by Larreguy and Liu (2023) [Click or tap here to enter text.](#), which proves the relationship between democratic satisfaction and increasing student political participation. This study found a synergistic relationship between the formation of political parties and citizen interests in politics in the early stages of democratic development. Students who have democratic satisfaction tend to be actively involved in political activities both at the national and campus levels. According to Erhardt (2023), if a country adopts a democratic system and is run according to democratic rules, then citizen rights are fulfilled through a series of points a democratic country, it is challenging to implement direct democracy, but representative system is pres that Public trust or distrust is often used to

explain different phenomena, has a broad scope, and refers to various forms of public dissatisfaction or disappointment with the government, which is considered to have failed to meet public expectations. When individuals have a good experience in democracy, this will trigger trust in the government, increasing interest in participating in political activities. According to Sakhiyya (2022), as agents of change, students have a significant role in the Indonesian political arena. The existence of discussions, debates, and discussions on political issues and government policies shows the political role of students. Suppose there are government policies that do not side with the people. In that case, students will directly voice their actions, meet directly with relevant officials, and provide suggestions so that the policy can follow the needs of the people.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the discussion above is that it can be explained that the variable of democratic satisfaction on political involvement interest has a significant influence. This result shows that the impact of student democratic satisfaction on political involvement interests is relatively positive among students, especially in Java. The implications of the research results can be recommended, and democratic satisfaction is an important factor in efforts to increase interest in political involvement. When students have the right to determine how a system in government runs, the interest in student involvement in politics will increase. One part of democracy is the delivery of criticism and suggestions to government performance, delivered well received and used as a reference for performance assessment. So, democratic satisfaction will also increase, impacting student interest in getting involved in politics.

The suggestions that are expected to be considered are as follows: General students and PPKn can increase interest in political involvement so that satisfaction with democracy and trust in the government can be achieved. Lecturers are expected to be able to integrate with students when learning in class or outside the classroom. Further research needs to be done on student satisfaction with democracy to determine student satisfaction with democracy.

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