

## **The Influence of Private Conformity, Group Self-Esteem, Fanaticism and Obedience toward the Aggressiveness of Political Party Partisan**

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**ABSTRACT:** *During the 2004 to 2014 general election, the partisan of political party showed their aggressiveness in almost all of Indonesian regions. The direct general elections were hoped to be undergone quietly. But, the opposites happened. The aggressiveness of political party partisans inflicted damage to public facilities and the loss of life. Based on this phenomenon, this research aimed to analyze the factors assumed to influence the aggressiveness of political party partisans. Fanaticisms, private conformity, and group self esteem were allegedly influence the aggressiveness of political party partisans with obedience as a mediator. The subject of the study was 489 political party partisans in East Java. The data was analyzed by using SEM. The results showed that there was a negative effect of the group self esteem toward aggressiveness ( $t = -2.57$ ). There was a positive influence of fanaticism toward aggressiveness ( $t = 5.28$ ). Another result showed that there was a positive influence of private conformity toward obedience ( $t = 8.51$ ). While there was no influence between fanaticism with obedience ( $t = -1.38$ ), it also showed that fanaticism had no influence on obedience ( $t = 1.38$ ,  $t < 1.96$ ). Obedience itself had a negative influence toward the aggressiveness of political party partisan ( $t = -2.06$ ). There was also an influence of private conformity toward obedience ( $t = 8.51$ ) and obedience, in the other hand, had a negative influence toward aggressiveness ( $t = -2.06$ ). It could be concluded that, fanaticism, obedience, and group self esteem had an influence toward aggressiveness. Private conformity, meanwhile, had an influence toward obedience and negative influence toward aggressiveness. This research showed the prevention of the emergence of aggression, in which private conformity played an important role.*

**Keyword:** *Aggressiveness, Private Conformity, Group Self Esteem, Fanaticism and Obedience*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The year 2004 was recorded as the awakening of Indonesian democracy. It begins with a general election conducted directly by people, both presidential election, local election (covering governor and district head election) and legislative election. People can directly choose their desired leader. This is of course in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian people, whom, for the last 32 years or during the new order, cannot choose their leaders in every stage, state, provincial, municipal, and city, directly.

The government head direct election is expected to make Indonesia better. Society will become more responsible for their elected leaders and, later on, will create more prosperity and harmony. However, the unexpected things happened. Since direct elections conducted, the aggressiveness rose in almost all regions in Indonesia. These happened to almost all election events by political party partisans.

The defeated political parties attacked whoever deemed to obstruct the candidates promoted by them. Their partisans will easily attack the political opponents physically, damage and burn public and state facilities and, even caused casualties. These unnecessary events undermine the good purposes of direct election. The partisans will mutually attack, hit, slam, and abuse to hurt other political party partisans. The characteristics of such behavior are alike with aggressiveness. Goldstain (2002) explains that aggressiveness is an act intended to hurt another person either physically or psychologically. Aggressiveness is not only the behavior of beating, kicking, slamming, but berate, insinuating also part of aggressive behavior. Victims of this aggression will feel the pain physically or psychologically.

Some theory discusses group development and behavior to the occurrence of aggressiveness. Social identity theory stated by Tajfel (in Goldstain, 2002) explains that social identity is a part of an individual self concept originated from the knowledge of membership in a social group together with the value and emotional significance of such membership. Social identity deals with engagement, a sense of caring and also pride of membership in a particular group. If individual is in a certain group, then there is a biased view toward other group or out group (Tajfel in Goldstain, 2002). This in-group feeling will create bad assessment for the out-group. The conflict will occur between in-group and out group. The pride feeling to become a part of the group will make each member of the group fight and assault if the out group failed their expectations and make them disappointed.

Tajfel (1978) explains the three components of social identity theory namely cognitive component (self categorization), evaluative component (group self esteem), and emotional component (affective component).