Fragmentation of 2019 Post-Election Political Discussions in Urban Minangkabau Society

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Abstract. This article explains the issue that the urban Minangkabau ethnic group discussed in the political conversation in the coffee shop after Jokowi is defeat. Although defeated in West Sumatra, but Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin won at the national level. In the 2014 elections, Jokowi received 23.18 percent in West Sumatra. While in the 2019 elections, the vote fell to 14.1 percent. Many strategic development programs have been carried out by the Jokowi Government for the people of West Sumatra. However, his vote acquisition in the elections contrasted with his efforts to get ethnic Minangkabau support. This article is the result of field research. Quantitative data was collected through a survey of 100 respondents and followed by a semi-structured interview of 30 of those surveyed. This interview aims to get more in-depth information related to the political discussion they are doing. The results of this study found that political discussion is the basis for the urban Minangkabau community to obtain information before making political decisions as well as being the basis for comparing political choices made with their discussion partners.

Keywords: Political Discussion, Minangkabau Ethnic, Election and Democracy.

1 Introduction

The defeat of incumbent President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) in the 2019 elections in West Sumatra Province, Indonesia, became the topic of political discussion in the urban Minangkabau community. Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno's victory in the 2019 Election supported by the people of West Sumatra by getting 85.9 percent of the vote is the most in Indonesia. Even the increase in Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno's vote is comparable to the increase in the participation rate of West Sumatra voters in the 2019 elections, which reached 79.6 percent. Whereas before, in the 2014 elections, the West Sumatra voter turnout only reached 71 percent with the vote acquisition of Prabowo-Hatta Rajasa at the time of 76.82 percent. Interestingly, the increase in Prabowo's votes in the 2019 election was related to the desire of some ethnic Minangkabau to defeat President Jokowi as an incumbent in the election.

However, the General Election Commission officially determined that Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin won the 2019 presidential election with the acquisition of 55.5 percent or 85,607,362 votes. Whereas Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno only got 44.5 percent of the votes or 68,650,239 votes. The lack of Jokowi is support in West Sumatra after his defeat in the 2014 elections for Prabowo Subianto, who was also his opponent, contrasted with what he had been trying to do two years before the 2019 elections. As the elected president in the first period, Jokowi gave "special attention" to the public West Sumatra. After the inauguration as president on October 20, 2014, Jokowi arranged a way to be able to approach the ethnic Minangkabau. In addition to carrying

out development programs such as opening access to the Mandeh tourist center from Padang to Pesisir Selatan, Jokowi also conducted a groundbreaking Padang-Pekanbaru toll road. Not only that, but President Jokowi also ordered the minister of transportation to provide train transportation from Minangkabau Airport to the city of Padang.

President Jokowi also built emotional closeness with the Minangkabau ethnic group through a joint celebration of Eid al-Fitr by conducting congregational prayers with the people of Padang City at the West Sumatra Grand Mosque in 2016. Besides, President Jokowi also paid attention to the rebuilding of Pasar Atas in Bukittinggi City on fire. Meanwhile, in South Solok district, President Jokowi also ordered the ministers in his cabinet to revitalize the Gadang house, which is one of the tourist destinations in West Sumatra. What President Jokowi has done cannot be separated from his desire to invite the people of West Sumatra to think positively and support his leadership as president. However, if it is associated with the 2019 election results obtained by President Jokowi, this is contrary to the political choices of the people of West Sumatra in the 2019 elections.

After the 2019 election results were determined, the reality of Jokowi's defeat was still a public conversation in West Sumatra, especially in urban areas. There is anxiety that President Jokowi's defeat will affect his policies for West Sumatra. However, some also realize that democratic contestation also results in winners and losers as a political reality. The public discussion about the political dynamics of the post-election also took place informally as in the coffee shop. Moreover, the Minangkabau people have a daily habit of Maota Lapau (casual discussion at the store) discussing many things, including political issues [1].

This article explains the perceptions of urban Minangkabau ethnicity in political discussions in the coffee shop after the defeat of President Jokowi in the 2019 Elections in West Sumatra Province. The political discussion that took place in the Minangkabau community almost took place in all segments of society, such as the lower, middle, and upper classes. It happened because of the culture of the Minangkabau ethnic Maota Lapau so that the informal political discussion related to political dynamics, including the results of the 2019 presidential election.

2 Literature Review

This section explains the relationship between political discussions carried out by individuals and the emergence of their motivation to engage in political activities. Political knowledge comes from information obtained by individuals from the political discussions they conduct. This information influences the strengthening of the political efficacy of individuals.

2.1 Political Discussion and Political Efficacy

Many scientists agree that the involvement of individuals in political activities begins with the formation of political values obtained from various sources. One of them is through political discussions that can encourage individual citizens to engage in political activities [2][3][4]. This political discussion also indirectly helped shape the political knowledge of those involved and encouraged them to participate [5][6]. Understandably, political discussion has a reciprocal relationship with internal political efficacy. This relationship impacts on the emergence of the desire of individuals to influence political activities in the political system, such as adhering to government policies, expressing aspirations to legislators, and conducting advocacy with

interest groups. Therefore, understanding how political efficacy usually comes from a political discussion that is often followed by individuals is essential to understand.

Individuals tend to be interested in engaging in political activities because they are aware or not in the political environment. Unconsciously they are certainly accustomed to political activities, so they try to understand the political phenomena that are happening. Usually, this attraction starts with the simplest things, such as discussing what he thought when dealing with an event. This political discussion raises the political understanding of individuals that can encourage them to participate in political activities. Also, a political discussion looks in the cognitive form of public involvement, such as following the news in the media [7]. From this reality, that a person's political interest arises due to an internal motivation to participate in political discussion activities. Political discussion is part of the rational actions of individuals who interact through conversations about the issues they are interested in to give birth to individual attitudes to respond to the issues that develop. In the discussion, there is a process of exchanging information to reinforce each other's assumptions or vice versa, correcting the assumptions that built [8].

In some studies, political discussion forms the basis of the ongoing democratic process. Because in every discussion, there are principles that should be a concern, for example, the principle of equality which means that the public can attend discussion room, and there is no tyrannical attitude or domination over the others in the discussion carried out [9]. In another sense that political discussion illustrates the active interaction of individuals to give opinions to each other related to the political issues, they discuss by their interests. The existence of the same position in the discussion held is one crucial aspect of the emergence of the debate before they come to conclusions [10]. Of course, the discussion is not only limited to formal discussions in government and private buildings in making decisions. However, also discussions involving public informally such as coffee shops, cafes, lounges, and others.

In theory, this political discussion in the public sphere is an essential factor in the growth of the political efficacy of the individuals involved. Zùñiga, Diehl & Ardévol-Abreu [11] explain, "Efficacy has been thought to increase the importance of politics in everyday life, leading to behavior that closely aligns with democratic norms". The effectiveness of internal politics is not only in the form of linear relationships. With political participation, but also built in the form of a reciprocal relationship. Because when individuals discuss political issues, their knowledge will also increase. In political discussion, there is an experience that forms the basis of individuals to share and evaluate what is happening. The evaluation process carried out by individuals gives birth to the attitudes and behavior of individuals and encourages them to participate in the context of democracy [12].

Campbell, Gurin, & Miller [13] also explain, "Political efficacy is the feeling that individual political action does have an impact on the political process..." This understanding illustrates two things; first, there is an awareness of individuals about the political process that goes on around it. This political process can have an impact on their attitudes and behavior in the political system. Thus, the first orientation that emerges in the political efficacy of this individual is his orientation, especially understanding his political capacity. Second, the influence of the political system environment on individuals who have an impact on themselves to respond to their benefits and not vice versa. Therefore, individuals try to be involved and change what happens in the political system to work in their interests. In a simple sense, this political system, for example, can be reflected in the dynamics of governance that illustrate the process of making decisions and implementing them in society. Not always what the government does and can satisfy the community. The public always responses to what the

government does base on its political efficacy. In this case, the orientation is on the political system, where the individual domiciled [14].

Information obtained through the mass media as well as from observations made, then the individual will conclude what is happening. Sometimes the conclusions drawn are discussed with colleagues to reinforce their opinions or simply influence colleagues who participated in the discussion in order to agree with what he thinks. What becomes an individual's belief is the basis of their attitude in responding to the political system they face. What individual response is among the processes that occur in the formation of internal political efficacy in a person.

The efficacy of internal politics is the basis for individuals to engage in political activities. They will try to use their knowledge to respond to the phenomena in their environment. Political knowledge was gained, one of them, through the political discussions they conducted. Talking about political issues will affect the attitude of individuals in understanding the political system they face. This understanding is a form of the response they provide. The response, of course, can be positive or negative. There needs to be another stimulus so that the individual can act directly to influence the political system in line with his wishes. For example, demands on how legislative bodies respond to their political interests deliver to the government. Indirectly, individuals demand the people's representatives in the legislature to fight for their aspirations.

In a representative democracy system, the public only elects legislative members in representative institutions. It is through their representatives that this change can take place. Indeed, within the limits of individual involvement in politics, namely involvement in choosing their representative candidates in representative institutions or electing mayors, regents, and electing presidents. Next is their involvement in discussing their choices with colleagues on various occasions. It was this discussion that influenced their involvement in the public sphere in political activities.

Interestingly, it is this political discussion that raises public knowledge, such as political education, as the principle of joint political activity. For some scientists, this knowledge of public politics is used as an indicator to see how public involvement in political activities [15]. Furthermore, political knowledge is an essential variable in determining the process of democracy.

2.2 Public Participation in Political Activities

Political discussion is an activity that is commonly done by the public of all classes. However, the decision to discuss politics is very dependent on the political knowledge they have. Because through political knowledge, this drives the process of forming individual political value systems. In addition, this political value system generates individual interest in political activities. Political discussion is one form of individual interest in politics in the form of talks, debates and even making decisions. There are no restrictions regarding the definition of public involvement in this political activity because almost all public activities that come in contact with power, the state, and the government. Besides, the public activities also related to decision making, and formulation of public policies and the distribution of values are included in the political sense [16]. Therefore, political discussion is also a form of community political involvement even in the form of ideas and thoughts. Indeed conventionally, political participation is characterized by a physical presence in the political activities that are followed. For example, voting in elections, attending election campaigns, lobbying political elites, and making demands on public policies.

In a modern sense, political activities that are participated in by the public are not just physical and meet each other. Political discussion in the present context also appears in indirect

forms such as through social media. Therefore, discussions about existing political issues are also part of political participation that gets public attention. Even today, with the advancement of information technology, political discussion has developed rapidly using WhatsApp, Facebook and so on. Related to this social media, history notes, the public discussion that comes through social media in the public has an impact on the emergence of a wave of democratization in the Arab world (Arab spring) [17]. So, it is clear, from the discussion in this public space produces ideas or ideas that can be agreed upon so that it raises the desire of the public to change the political system. For the agreed ideas or ideas lead to the formation of their attitudes and behavior as the basis for their involvement in politics.

Indeed, all this time, political scientists explain the involvement of individuals in this political activity as a form of political participation. Therefore, involvement in this form of political participation must be able to be identified both physically and non-physically, which affect the operation of the political system. These individuals are not part of the political elite or state apparatus, but they are ordinary citizens who freely influence those in power. Through public political participation can influence and even change public policies made by the government [18]. Although, in a certain sense, some scientists explain this participation into various forms of political activity, namely participating in elections, participating in campaigns, establishing contact with public officials, and establishing cooperation with communal activities [19]. Whereas Torell *et al* [18] describe this more general form of political participation in five dimensions, namely electoral participation, for example in selecting political parties or candidates, consumer participation such as contributing to parties or candidates in a political activity or boycotting political activities, participating in party activities both as an member and as a volunteer, protesting and conducting political contact activities with existing elites.

3 Method

Ethnic Minangkabau is the majority population in West Sumatra which reaches 5.5 million people or 1.9 percent of Indonesia's population. Although not significant in terms of numbers in the election, the existence of ethnic Minangkabau in establishing a nation is recognized. Therefore, getting political support from the Minangkabau ethnic group in every election is very meaningful for every presidential candidate. Research on public discussion in the coffee shop after the 2019 Election in Padang City uses a quantitative and qualitative approach, which is by conducting a survey of 100 informants and interviewing 30 informants who answer the questionnaire. Both respondents and informants were selected using quota sampling. For more details, the stages in this research method can be understood.

3.1 Area Selection

This research located in Padang City in West Sumatra Province. Padang City is the capital of West Sumatra Province, which is the most populous area in the Province of West Sumatra. At present, the population of Padang City reaches 883,676 people. As the provincial capital, Padang City is the center of government, politics, and information resources that can be accessed by all parties. The city of Padang as location this research because its people get much information from various sources both through conventional media, as well as media with communication and information technology facilities. This research sees that the people of Padang City get quite a lot of information about the political phenomena after the 2019 Election from various mainstream media sources and social media. The information obtained helps them get material or issues in discussing political issues.

3.2 Informant

The informants chosen were those who were categorized as urban Minangkabau people and settled in Padang City. Those who became informants based on three categories, such as those from the upper class, middle class, and lower class. Respondents and informants in this research come to the coffee shop and discussed political issues with their colleagues, especially before and after the 2019 election. One hundred people selected respondents by determining their quota from each category, which is 20 percent of those from the upper classes. Usually, this group has the habit of drinking coffee in starred hotel lounges like the Prince Beach Hotel, and the Inna Muara Hotel. Besides, as much as 50 percent of respondent comes from the middle class, namely those who usually drink coffee at a café or coffee shop that provides a drinking place and has internet facilities. The location is around the Andalas University Campus and the Bung Hatta University Campus. In the lower-class category, 30 percent are those who come from informal groups. This habit of them drinking coffee in a small shop around the place of residence or where they work. This location is in the Districts of Kuranji and District of Lubuk Begalung. They come from the lower class are those who work as day laborers, and those who work in the informal sector, such as urban transport drivers and wage farmers. The number of respondents in the three categories obtained 33 women and 67 men.

3.3 Data Collection

Data was collected using a questionnaire, which became a guide to measure their perceptions related to the research problem. Also, to complete the answers from data collected through questionnaires, several respondents interviewed through the questionnaire were used as informants to be invited to discuss using semi-structured interview guidelines. Furthermore, Furthermore, as many as 30 percents of respondents who answered the questionnaire also became research informants. Interviews with informants added to the explanation of their involvement in the political discussion they participate. This study also uses a two-month observation method to understand the behavior of urban communities in Padang in interacting in coffee shops, especially when discussing political issues after the 2019 Election in Padang City.

3.4 Data Analysis

There are two techniques in analyzing the findings of this study:
a) Data obtained from questionnaires are processed by quantitative methods using a single variable by looking at the respondent choices described in the frequency and percentage tables;
b) Furthermore, researchers also explain the data in the frequency table into qualitative analysis using ethical and emic methods to complete quantitative descriptions.

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Result

Nothing has changed in the urban Minangkabau community, after the General Election on 17 April. Their habit of talking in coffee shops, cafes, or lounges became their usual activities. As is the case with their custom before the General Election, they always discussion about the two presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin and Prabowo Subianto-Sandiaga Uno. The public followed many discussions. Direct discussions at coffee shops, cafes or lounges, and discussions through social media, which also aroused the enthusiasm of the ethnic Minangkabau to choose their chosen presidential candidate. This interest in the presidential and vice-presidential contestation increases participation in electing the people of West Sumatra. Likewise, after the 2019 election, the people of West Sumatra are still discussing the condition of West Sumatra after Jokowi's victory in the election. Indeed, in West Sumatra Province, almost 85.9 percent voted for Prabowo-Sandiaga, but at the national level, Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin won the election with a vote of 55.50 percent. The defeat of Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin in West Sumatra indeed received the attention of many parties. First, the people of West Sumatra who tend to vote for Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno are worried about the "future" of West Sumatra. A small number of them assume that the re-elected president Jokowi will not pay attention to the people of West Sumatra like President Jokowi's previous concern that helped some of the development carried out in West Sumatra Province.

Second, the defeat of President Jokowi as an incumbent candidate in West Sumatra did indeed invite a question mark for the majority of the Indonesian people. What underlies the choice of the people of West Sumatra to give a big victory to Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno? Interestingly the Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno victory was also obtained in areas with strong Islamic traditions of the people. Is it because of the Islamic factor, which became an issue in the context of political power that strengthened during the 2019 elections? Indeed, among the influential factors that led to Prabowo Subiato's big victory over Jokowi was the firm hoax news circulating on social media. Most of the Minangkabau ethnic group believe this false news which lowers their sympathy for Jokowi, especially those related to Islamic issues in Indonesia. The proof, in addition to West Sumatra Province, the defeat of Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin, also occurred in Aceh Province with the vote acquisition, which only reached 14.42% or 402,474 votes. Jokowi also gets the low vote in the province of West Nusa Tenggara, which reached 32.1 percent or 950,480 votes.

Many opinions say that Prabowo's big victory over Jokowi in this area was partly due to the strengthening of identity politics such as the increasing Islamic spirit of voters in the area. Besides, some claimed that because many voters in West Sumatra believe in fake news and black campaigns related to Jokowi. The hoax reporting about Jokowi has something to do with the desire of the Jokowi government to limit the space for Muslims to carry out their worship. Interestingly, most urban Minangakabu ethnic groups, especially those in the lower classes, believe that false news is related to Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin, which has an impact on the decline in their votes. Even so, Jokowi's supporters in West Sumatra were also disappointed with Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin's low vote. This disappointment was not only expressed in social media, but also in a number of conversations in the coffee shop.

4.1.2 Discussion of Minangkabau Ethnic Politics in Post-2019 Urban Elections

Political discussion in the context of informal politics is an essential part of the democratic process. People who participate in politics formally, generally begin their interest by following political dynamics informally. In a simple sense, they began to talk about politics in an informal political context so as to stimulate the formation of individual political efficacy. If the political

information obtained is the basis for forming individual political awareness so that it can increase their political participation [20][21]. They even try to shape political choices to be implemented with the hope of changing the political system they face. It is in this context that the efficacy of internal politics develops in individuals [22]. Likewise, with the urban Minangkabau community in Padang City who are also accustomed to taking part in informal political discussions. This political discussion stimulated the formation of their political awareness, especially shaping their political choices in the 2019 Presidential Election.

Informal politics urban Minangkabau people used to political discuss (Maota) in coffee shops [1]. From interviews with informants, they often discuss political problems in coffee shops spontaneously. Especially if there are colleagues who start the discussion, then they will follow the direction of the discussion that took place. Generally, the discussion starts from the information they get from various sources to talk about. However, the lower class obtained the political issues from the friends around them.

Interestingly, besides the peers who started the political discussion, it was also started by community leaders who were close to them such as the local RT / RW Chairman who also visited the coffee shop. This differs among urban Minangkabau people from the middle and upper classes who started political discussions on their own initiative. Usually the idea of discussion arises spontaneously and wants to discuss with their coffee partners. Usually these middle- and upper-class people start political talks with debates on political issues that develop and come to their attention. Even so, this is indeed somewhat different from the lower classes of society who tend to be passive in discussing political issues.

Table 1 shows that the goal of the urban Minangkabau community to the coffee shop is not just to meet with colleagues, but also to discuss political issues around them. As many as 64 percents of respondents who come to coffee shops often talk about the latest political issues. For example, problems related to contestation in the presidential election between Jokowi and Prabowo in West Sumatra.

Table 1. Discussion of hot issues in areas such as politics and the like

Frequency of Discussion	Percentage (%)
Never	8.0
Seldom	28.0
Often	57.0
Very Often	7.0
Total	100.0

Following the presidential election, the urban Minangkabau community involved in political discussions at the coffee shop are still discussing the results of the election. Almost all voters in the coffee shop discussed the political dynamics that occurred at the national level, especially the vote of Jokowi, who was superior to Prabowo. There are indeed worries related to Jokowi's victory. However, not all urban Minangkabau people are worried about the future of West Sumatra after the defeat of President Jokowi in this area. Generally, they acted normal with Jokowi's defeat.

Table 2. Perceptions of urban Minangkabau people related to political issues at the national level discussed frequently

Community Perception	Percentage (%)
Worried, President Jokowi as the elected president no longer pays attention to the people of West Sumatra	29.2

Just ordinary, because in the elections there are certainly winners and losers	52.1
Happy because President Jokowi lost and the choice, namely Prabowo won in the presidential election	3.1
Happy though President Jokowi lost, I am sure West Sumatra will still be a concern of the central government	12.5
Others	3.1
Total	100.0

Discussions at the coffee shop conducted by all groups also discussed political issues. The discussion always responded when asked about this problem. Generally, they consider it essential to discuss political issues after this presidential election. The following table is how the tendency of respondents from all social classes to discuss election results.

Table 3. Perceptions of the Minangkabau people see the election results as a topic of discussion

An essential theme in conversation	Percentage (%)
Not Important	10.4
Quite Important	45.8
Important	33.3
Very Important	10.4
Total	100.0

From another aspect, there is also a tendency for urban Minangkabau people to debate their political views in the coffee shop. Moreover, in the Presidential Election, the public support was polarized in two unbalanced groups, namely those from the dominant group in West Sumatra who supported Prabowo. Another minority group is Jokowi's supporters. Each supporter showed his position in the political discussion that took place at the coffee shop. Each tries to convince the other person they are talking to, even though they have different understandings regarding the candidate they support. Each group dissolves in the debate because other groups impose their opinions in the discussion. This debate is undoubtedly useful in the process of democracy as long as it encourages political participation.

Table 4. Debate in political conversation

Debate in discussion	Percentage (%)
Never, because the theme of the discussion was out of focus and only casually	6.2
Rarely, because we have the same view regarding the theme of the conversation	34.4
Often, because of the dominance of other individuals related to their opinions	47.9
Very often, in addition to dominating they also forced their opinions to be followed by discussion participants	11.5
Total	100.0

Interestingly, the Minangkabau people's habit of holding discussions (Maota) at this coffee shop also succeeded in forming their critical attitude. The interaction between them in the political discussion has an impact on increasing their political knowledge. Although the process of this conversation occurs spontaneously, a variety of information, they can get in the ongoing discussion. This information becomes vital for them to make decisions related to the political choices they have to make. As explained in table 5, 70.9 percent of those who took part in the discussion in the coffee shop claimed to get their knowledge about politics.

Table 5. Discussing in the coffee shop adds knowledge and New information related to politics

Knowledge addition	Percentage (%)
Not increase	1.0
Little Knowledge	28.1
A lot of Knowledge	61.5
Very Much	9.4
Total	100.0

As a form of deliberative democracy, political discussion at this coffee shop can also affect the way individuals look at political themes developing in the public sphere. The theme of political discussion can change their perspective and political attitude. This trend can explain in table 6 below.

Table 6. Discussing in a coffee shop changes the way of thinking, views, and opinions of individuals

Perception	Percentage (%)
Never	16.7
Rarely	30.2
Often	50.0
Very Often	3.1
Total	100

Discussion habits that characterize the Minangkabau people unwittingly become a mean in the process of internalizing new political values. The process of internalizing political values has become the principle in shaping Minangkabau ethnic political attitudes, especially in urban areas. They obtained the information from various sources and then debated with their colleagues. It became a piece of alternative information to form their political choices. To this day, the habit of discussing politics among urban Minangkabau people still ongoing in several coffee shops in Padang City. However, this phenomenon is highly dependent on certain political momentum that is directly related to their interests.

4.2 Discussion

In the context of today's modern life, this discussion habit continues to develop and become a lifestyle of urban communities, including in the city of Padang. Talks about politics, especially followed by the momentum of the presidential election on April 17, received the attention of urban Minangkabau ethnic groups. Every time their discussion took place in various places, especially in the coffee shop. They can be found in coffee shops on the roadside, cafes to lounges in five-star hotels. The conversation that took place among coffee connoisseurs gave a new understanding of alternative strategies in politics to balance social media as a dominant source of political information, especially for young people and millennials [23]. However, after the election, this conversation was intensified because of the defeat of President Jokowi in West Sumatra, which was quite significant from Prabowo. Nevertheless, at the national level, Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin won the election. This different result is of concern to the public of West Sumatra.
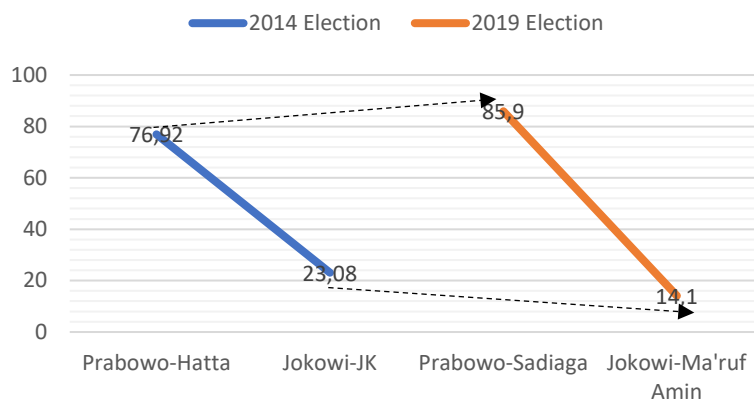
4.2.1 Political discussion and its implications for political attitudes and participation in democracy

Coffee shops are often a haven for all walks of life to unwind and discuss simply. There are many topics of discussion. Not only daily problems, actual problems that caught their attention. Primarily if the issues discussed are related to themselves and their regions. This

tendency is what happens in the life of urban Minangkabau people. The 2019 presidential election became their starting point to discuss many political issues ranging from the background of presidential candidates, issues that developed in social media about presidential candidates to issues that existed after the presidential election.

However, the defeat of the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin pair in West Sumatra was quite surprising. Whereas in the 2014 elections, the vote acquisition of Jokowi-JK reached 23.1%, while Prabowo-Hatta got 76.92%. Meanwhile, in the 2019 elections - after five years, President Jokowi took the sympathy of the Minangkabau people with his development program - the couple's vote dropped to 14.1 percent. Many questions arise, why is Jokowi's vote drop so significant?

Interestingly, there is an increase in public participation in the presidential election this time when compared to the 2014 election. This increase has to do with the keen interest of the people of West Sumatra to win Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno in the election. The political participation rate in the 2019 elections reached 79.6 percent, an increase from the 2014 presidential election, which was only 71 percent. The increase in participation is in line with the addition of Prabowo Subianto's votes in the 2019 elections by 8.6 percent. The increase in voter participation and the vote acquisition of Prabowo in the election has to do with increasing public information about the presidential candidates they will vote. The people of West Sumatra make this information as the basis for making political decisions, especially in determining the presidential candidates they support. One source of information that they often go-to is a coffee shop for mere discussion. The coffee shop has become an appropriate one for urban Minangkabau ethnic groups to get information about the presidential election contestation.

Fig. 1. The difference between the votes obtained by Jokowi-Prabowo in the 2014 and 2019 elections

While from the perspective of the Minangkabau people who are in urban areas, the defeat of Jokowi in West Sumatra is familiar in an election contestation. Jokowi is defeat typical in an election in a democratic election. Moreover, the acquisition of support for Jokowi is far from support for Prabowo Subianto. As the results of the interview revealed by Irfan (30 years / L) who came from among the voters from the lower classes. "It is not too worrisome, so whomever the president is, development in the regions will also continue." Such a view arises because of much information that they get from the discussions they do. Through political discussion will encourage individuals to be involved in the political process [24].

This phenomenon is in line with the results of interviews conducted with many respondents. When they discussed the political problems in the coffee shop, it turned out that there were many benefits that they got to increase their knowledge. Especially the lower classes. They obtained the political information obtained generally comes from local figures they respect. "I got much information; moreover, the information obtained was interesting and usually came from the elite who came and discussed it with us at the coffee shop" (Interview with Wajahudin, 55 years / L). This phenomenon is different from those in the middle and upper classes who tend to get political information from the exchange of information they obtain from various sources. Like an interview with Rania (20 years old / P) that "the discussion adds much new information, and this information comes from a diverse perspective, so it becomes very informative".

Political discussion is also the basis for the formation of internal political efficacy that illustrates deliberation in democracy. According to Zúñiga, Diehl & Ardévol-Abreu [11].

Political efficacy has also been considered an important outcome in theories of deliberative democracy. The more one discusses politics, the more likely one is to come away from those experiences feeling more confident in their political skills, eliciting a "virtuous" circle between participation and individual self-efficacy.

Political discussion after the 2019 election is still going on because the results of the presidential election in West Sumatra Province are different from the results at the national level. Moreover, what happened in the presidential election, the ethnic Minangkabau chose Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno over Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin. They chose based on various sources of information, such as social media and coffee shops visited. They also discussed these election issues in-depth with their colleagues. The information they got was the basis of the Minangkabau ethnic group deciding to win Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno. Indeed, not all information that they get, especially on social media, is following the reality. Especially among the lower classes, this political discussion tends to be dominated by the elite who are their role models. The lower classes have limited political knowledge and even tend to be apathetic [25]. Therefore their political attitudes are easily influenced by the information provided by their patrons, especially when making a political choice [26].

Meanwhile, urban Minangkabau people who come from the middle and upper classes have different ways of getting political information. Sources of information from the middle and upper classes tend to be obtained by themselves using all the media they control. The emergence of a critical attitude from this group generally comes from their ability to process political information obtained from various sources. Furthermore, they will discuss the information obtained to obtain new information or simply strengthen what has become their political knowledge and preferences. Usually, both groups are quite defensive about the political choices they have made. The debate in the discussion will take place tightly if there are interlocutors who dominate and influence their political views.

Table 7. Communication patterns in discussing urban Minangkabau communities

No	Elements of Discussion	Class		
		Lower	Middle	Upper
1	Resources	Elite	Many sources	Many sources
2	Form of discussion	Openness	Moderate-Defensive	Moderate-Defensive
3	Discussion attitude	Pasive	Active	Active-Defensive

| 4 | Response and impact | The basis of making choices | Strengthen choices and look for other alternatives | Strengthen choices and look for other alternatives |

This article reinforces previous research, which confirms that political discussion forms the basis for establishing the internal political efficacy of urban Minangkabau ethnicity. In discussions at the coffee shop, usually, political discussion arises after someone starts it. Even from the political conversation can affect the way they think in understanding politics. Sometimes their involvement in these discussions becomes a consideration for making political decisions as in the 2019 presidential election. Besides, the political discussion that takes place within the urban Minangkabau ethnic group also reinforces previously formed political preferences. For example, those from the middle and upper classes. Meanwhile, those who are from the lower classes, this political discussion forms the basis for forming political preferences that they will use in making political choices. This process is an important part that encourages Minangkabau ethnicity to participate in politics.

Such is the attitude of discussion that occurs between individuals in a coffee shop. There is a clear difference that people in the lower classes tend to be passive in the position of receiving information from their patrons who visit them to the coffee shop. While in the middle class and with the tendency to discuss, they share information. Even so, they tend to be defensive against existing ideas. As Minangkabau people used to the atmosphere of discussion (Maota), there is ample public space for them to express their opinions, and this all depends on how they use it.

Furthermore, clearly in the political context, the political knowledge they obtain becomes a motivation for them to be involved in political activities. This motivation is also the basis for the individual to show his political attitude to the people around him. Indeed, political attitudes will be difficult to identify if they do not show in political activities. Although this behavior only visible in the form of discussion about politics. Many monumental political events, originated from the conversation between individuals using all the media discussion against government power. For example, demonstrations that brought down the government in Egypt and Tunisia in 2011. The demonstrations began with political discussion related to the condition of their country on social media and public space so that it ended with a wave of demonstrations to bring down the ruling government [27]. Even today, advances in information and communication technology have changed the pattern of political discussions by citizens who no longer demand a physical presence in the same space and time.

This political discussion conducted by the urban Minangkabau ethnic group has a reciprocal relationship with increasing their political knowledge. Increasing one's political knowledge is the basis for the formation of political efficacy so that democracy becomes better than before. The concept of political efficacy has long been used by political scientists to explain how political participation work in a democratic system. The dimension of political efficacy is when individuals who have high efficacy, their political participation, especially to improve the political system for the better, will also be high. Of course, this involvement comes from a deep understanding related to the issues discussed. It is not uncommon to get this understanding, individuals who have high political motivation will discuss the political issues they are observing with anyone, and at any time.

4   Conclusion

This study explains the behavior of urban Minangkabau people in providing their political choices in the 2019 elections. They consist of three classes, namely that class, the middle class, and the upper class. The grouping of urban Minangkabau people in this study aims to look at their habits of discussion in coffee shops, especially those relating to political issues around them. This discussion habit, indirectly, gives new political knowledge to them, especially those from the lower classes. Indeed, the lower classes are not so interested in discussing politics so that the competitive momentum between Jokowi and Prabowo as presidential candidates in the 2019 elections caught their attention.

Moreover, friends around them discussed their political choices ahead of the 2019 elections. Not a few of them were affected by the opinions of people who came into the coffee shop conversation by the roadside. Generally, the political choices of the lower classes come from their patrons who influence their political choices when discussing coffee shops. Usually, those who are respected by these lower-class groups also become patrons in their lives. This research also found that the tendency of this political discussion usually occurs in middle and upper-class society. Discussions that occur in these middle-class tend to confirm their opinions on their discussion partners. The discussion becomes the basis for them to make decisions related to the political phenomena that surround them. Meanwhile, the upper-class, in addition to confirming their conclusions related to existing political problems, also tried to influence their opponents to agree with the conclusions they made related to existing political phenomena. While those in the lower classes tend to listen to new information passively, they get from the elite who are their role models.

The exciting thing about the habits that take place in the life of urban Minangkabau people, generally the habit of discussing becomes a method for them to increase knowledge. Meanwhile, for middle and upper-class people, this discussion habit is their way of showing their existence among colleagues about their political choices. Because each has the same attitude and knowledge, the discussion that takes place will lead to debate, especially if some dominate the conversation and impose their opinions on others. The upper and middle-class behavior like this is different from lower-class people who tend to be passive and listen to the opinions of community leaders around them.

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