

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*

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). Cognitive component is cognitive awareness toward the membership of the group such self categorization. Individuals categorize themselves with certain-group which will determine their behavior tendency in accordance with their group membership. This component is also associated with self stereotyping which produces identity to individual self and other members in the same group. Self stereotyping can generate group behavior (Hogg, 2001). The group behavior meant is the tendency of the party members to behave in accordance with their party. So, if a party encourages its members to attack or hurt then there will be a tendency for the member to perform in accordance with the party. The tendency to behave the same as the group is called conformity. Conformity can stimulate group to be aggressive. On this basis the researcher assume that conformity can influence the emergence of group aggressiveness.

However, if explored further, humans are thinking creatures. They would not simply just follow or uniform their behavior with their group. Humans will uniform their behavior with their group if there is a confidence in their selves toward the correctness of the group. It is called the private conformity.

Allen, Kelman dan Masevici (in Brehm & Kassim,1990) stated that Private Convormity is the conformity done by changing not only the external behavior but also the mindset. Individuals will really try to accept and identify themselves with their group whether they are inside or outside the group. In this study, the researcher will use the private conformity which is unifying behavior with the group because of their belief toward the correctness of the group. In private conformity the member conforms not only on the group way of thinking but also the belief toward the group right behavior. This belief will strongly encourage members to behave conform to the group. Based on above, the researcher will include the more specific conformity variable, namely private conformity

Evaluative component is a positive or negative value owned by individuals toward their membership in a group, such group self esteem. Evaluative component emphasizes on values owned by individuals toward their group membership (in Ellemers, 1999). One of the variables is group self esteem. This means that members are indirectly compelled to support the pride of the party. To achieve the purpose determined by the party is one way to maintain the pride of the party. Failure to achieve the objectives will be considered as wounding the pride of the party, so they will attack and hurt anything that obstructs the purpose of the party. Each of group members will preserve group self esteem. They even will do anything to defend it. The aggressiveness of the group may rise in order to maintain-group self esteem. Based on the explanation above, the researcher assumes that group self esteem influences the aggressiveness of the group. Researcher uses group self esteem as a variable which can emerge aggressiveness in political party partisans.

Emotional component is an emotional engagement feeling toward group, such affective commitment. Emotional component puts more emphasis on how big the emotional feeling owned by individuals toward their group (affective commitment). Affective commitment tends to be stronger in a group evaluated positively since group contributes more to the positive social identity. This indicates that individual identity as a group member is very important in showing the strong emotional engagement toward the group even if the group is labeled by negative characteristic (in Ellemers, 1999). The strong emotional engagement includes strong sense of pleasure, strong sense of pride and strong sense of disappointment if something happens to the group. Negative value labeled to the group will not change the pleasure and commitment toward group. This is called group fanaticism. As stated by Ismail (2008), the characteristic of fanatical behavior is shown by the excessive enthusiasm. This is not grounded by common sense but by uncontrolled emotion. Fanaticism can encourage the group to be aggressive. This is supported by Muller & Goldwin (1984) who conduct the research on extreme idealism. It is found that the individual who is very confident in the idealism espoused and truly believe its verity makes individual hard to accept other ideologies. The extreme ideology gives influence toward the emergence of aggressive participation. This is supported by Hiel (2012). He stated that the extreme or not extreme ideological group will still distinct in social attitudes, social values and prejudices. This means that members who have view and faith to the excessive correctness toward group will have a different attitude, view, social values and prejudices problems from the members of non extreme ideology. Confirmed by Silwan (2012), the excessive affection toward group will cause beyond reason behavior to defend the group. They are willing to hurt other parties who are considered hurting their party. This shows how faith or fanaticism can encourage them to attack or hurt other groups. Partisan fanaticism can boost the aggressiveness to other party. Results research conducted by Rini (2013) showed that fanaticism affect the aggressiveness committed by political party partisans.

Based on the description above, the researcher assumed that private conformity influences the aggressiveness in political party partisans. Group self esteem also affect the aggressiveness of political party partisans. Fanaticism also affects aggressiveness. One thing should be noted is, that political party partisans do not just become aggressive if there are no instructions from political party authorities.

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether fanaticism, private conformity, and group self esteem influence the political party partisan aggressiveness with obedience as a mediator.

II. METHODS

The population in this study is the political party partisans of Golkar, PDIP, Democrat, PPP, PKB, Nasdem, Gerindra in East Java. Research is done in the area which will hold the election. The population characteristics are: 1. Partisan, who follows one political party, comprised of members who are officially registered in the political party or sympathizers during campaigns or attended social activities along party followed or party officials, 2. Those that are following the activities of the party at least 2 years

The subject selection technique is using random sampling. The selection of the areas to be researched is adjusted in accordance with Bakorwil in East Java. There are four Bakorwil diJatim. There are four Bakorwil in East Java.

Furthermore, researchers are looking for the city that will be or are conducting the election. In each Bakorwil, there are three to five cities that are conducting the elections. With at least two cities and at most five towns, the researcher took two cities as representatives of research subjects in each Bakorwil. The selection of the town is using random sampling techniques. Bakorwil I: Trenggalek and Blitar. Bakorwil II Kediri and Mojokerto. Bakorwil III Jember and Banyuwangi. Bakorwil IV Sumenep and Surabaya.

Researcher distributes scale on each of the city. In the end, there are 489 research subjects that can be analyzed. The subjects that cannot be analyzed are those whose identity is not complete, especially not mention the name of the party, the scale is not completely filled and research subjects have different objectives with researchers (request funds on charging scale).

The measuring scale in this research consisted of aggressiveness, private conformity, group self-esteem, obedience and fanaticism.

Aggressiveness scale

Aggressiveness, according to Goldstain (2002), is an act intended to hurt another person either physically or psychologically. Victims of this aggression will feel the pain physically or psychologically. The operational definition of aggression is a behavior that intentionally hurt another person either physically or psychologically, physically or verbally. The indicator of the aggressiveness of this is the behavior of beating, kicking, slamming, berate, satirize (in Goldstain, 2002).

Fanaticism scale

Fanaticism is excessive enthusiasm or passion, which is not grounded by common sense but by uncontrolled emotions. The absence of common sense is encouraging individuals to do or love things that are believed excessively or disproportionately (Ismail, 2008). The operational definition of fanaticism is excessive confidence toward values or something that is not grounded by common sense, so it is difficult to accept the view of other people. The research indicators of fanaticism scale are:

1. Excessive enthusiasm or passion, which is not grounded by common sense but by uncontrolled emotions. The absence of common sense will push individuals to,
2. do anything to maintain their faith. It can even be opposed to others of differing views.
3. The individuals, who have been given continuous doctrine, without being compensated with extensive insight and knowledge, will be formed in accordance with the doctrine given.

Group Self Esteem Scale

The researcher used a scale of Ellemers (1999) which states that group of self esteem is how a person's feelings toward the group, range from very proud to not proud of the group. At this time, researcher used existing scale of Ellemers (1999). Indicators of group self-esteem scale, according to Ellemers (1999), include: feeling valued as members of the group, accessing to self evaluation toward the group, the evaluation of other groups to the group, the group became self-identity.

Obedience scale

The operational definition of obedience is to obey and comply with other people's requests to perform a particular behavior because of the element of power. There is a figure of authority that will be listened to and followed by a request or command. The indicators of obedience, according to Warman (2006), is always sticking to the existing rules in carrying out activities, always trying to implement the existing regulations as best as possible, and always trying to apply the rules in action.

Private conformity scale

Allen, Kelman & Mascovici (in Brehm & Kassim, 1990) explains that individuals with private conformity are not only changing the outward behavior, but also to change the mindset. Operational definition of private conformity is uniformity of behavior, not just in context of following only, but there is belief in the truth of the group, so it will behave the same with the group despite being outside the group. The indicators of private conformity are displaying certain behaviors such as group, uniform behavior with a group and change perceptions, opinions and behavior to the norms that exist within the group, Allen, Kelman & Mascovici (in Brehm & Kassim, 1990).

The scale of private conformity will use a scale that has never been done in Amanda (2013). Average reliability test results show the corrected item-total Correlation moving from 0.98 to 0.773. (in Amanda, 28013).

Data analysis method

The hypothesis was tested by using SEM analysis. The collected data of all variables wre analyzed statistically by using LISREL statistic test.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is the influence of fanaticism toward aggressiveness with obedience as a mediator variable. The results showed that fanaticism has no influence toward obedience ($t = 1.38, t < 1.96$) and obedience negatively influences the partisans aggressiveness ($t = -2.06$). This means that fanaticism has no influence on obedience and obedience has negative influence on partisans' aggressiveness. The hypothesis is rejected

The hypothesis states that there is an influence of private conformity toward the partisans' aggressiveness with obedience as a mediator variable. The results showed that private conformity influences obedience ($t = 8.51$) and obedience negatively influences aggressiveness ($t = -2.06$). This means that the higher the private conformity, the higher obedience and the lower aggressiveness of political parties partisans. Private conformity encourages individual to become more obedient to parties' authority figures. The aggressiveness, in the end, will be lower. The hypothesis is rejected

The hypothesis states that group self esteem influences the partisan's aggressiveness. The results showed: there is no negative influence of group self esteem (GSE) toward aggressiveness ($t = -2.57$). This means that the higher group of self-esteem, the lower aggressiveness emerged. The hypothesis is accepted

The hypothesis states there is an influence of obedience toward partisan's aggressiveness. The results showed no negative influence of obedience with aggressiveness ($t = -2.06, t > 1.96$). This means that the more they obey the authorities, the lower the occurrence of partisan's Aggressiveness. The hypothesis is accepted.

Other findings in this study are: there was a positive influence of fanaticism toward aggressiveness ($t = 5.28$). This means that the more fanatical, the higher aggressiveness occurs, there is no influence between fanaticism with compliance ($t = -1.38$). This means that even they are more fanatic; it will not affect the obedience to authority figures, there is a positive influence of private conformity toward obedience ($t = 8.51$). This means that the higher private conformity, the higher the obedience to authority.

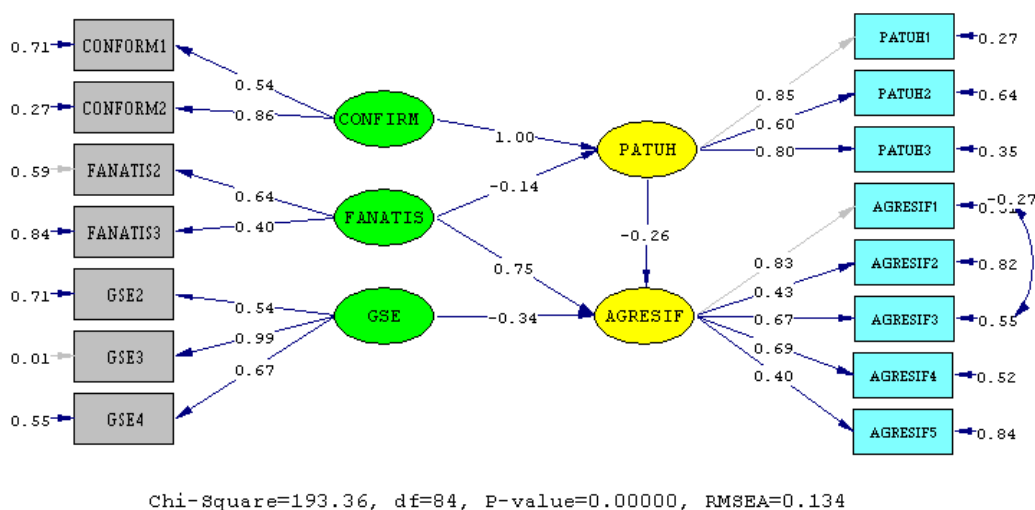


Figure 1 Structural Equation Model Analysis

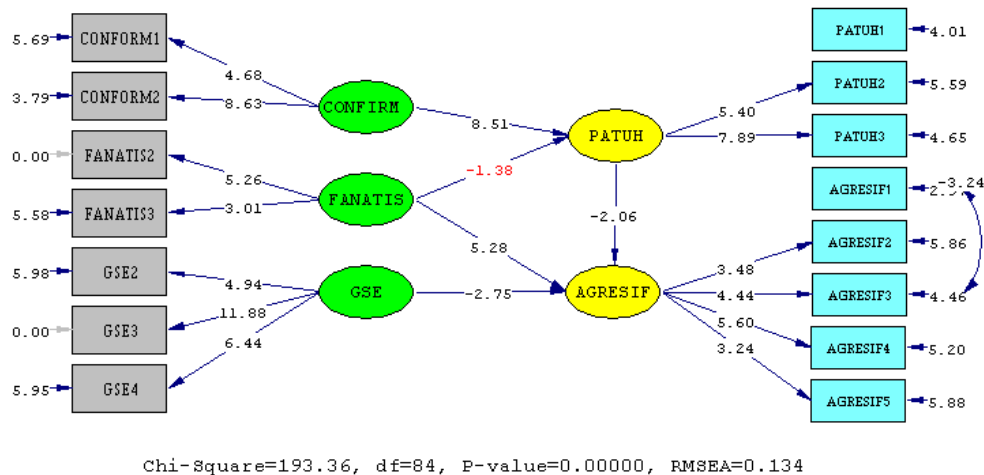


Figure 2 t Score

IV. DISCUSSION

Fanaticism influences aggressiveness with Obedience as Mediating Variable

Aggressiveness is also influenced by partisan’s fanaticism, but obedience does not mediate the emergence of aggressiveness in political party partisans. This means that the fanatics will not affect the authority obedience, and obedience negatively affects aggressiveness. Fanatical group are shown by the behavior of its members who will do anything to maintain their faith. It can even be opposed to others of differing views. Individuals who were given the continuous doctrine, and does not compensated with extensive insight and knowledge will be formed into individual in accordance with the doctrine given. This means that fanatical members of the group are represented by fanatical faith in the truth of the group, the belief in the doctrine and ready to oppose other groups who have different beliefs. But their belief does not make them automatically obey the authority. This shows that individuals will still use their logical thinking to determine whether they obey or nit the instruction of the superior. They are the members who have more maturity in politics. They well understand the effect of the behavior exhibited. The previous experiences will make them understand better the cost and benefits in conducting the authority’s instructions. The more they understand, the more they consider the importance of obeying superior instructions. This was caused by the fanaticism toward the value embedded in the party, not the performance of superior or individual in the party.

Private Conformity influences political party partisans’ aggressiveness with obedience as a mediator variable.

Private conformity positively influences the authority obedience and negatively influences the aggressiveness. This means that the higher the private conformity, the more they obey the authority figure, and the aggressiveness shown were lower. Private conformity means uniform the behavior with the norms in the group. The members of the group do not only uniform, but they also have individual belief toward the supremacy of the group, even if they are outside the group. The belief toward the rightness of the group and uniformed behavior will influence their obedience toward authority figure and this will make aggressiveness decrease.

Intentionally making other people sick also called aggressiveness. Goldstain (2002) explains that the intention of physically hurting other people such as kicking, hitting, pushing and cursing is referred to aggressiveness. Many things affect the aggressiveness of the group. This study found that the belief to uniform the behavior of the group, followed by obedience to authority, lowers the aggressiveness of the group. Ringer (2002), in his study, explains that the key component of the group are the effective leaders who can play important roles in building the condition of internal control level in which the effective relationship has been developed in the group and how far the experience of group members are related with positive achievements of the group. This can be done if the anxiety decreases, the available of positive expectations about the future, a positive self perception in relation with other people, feeling love or appreciated, and the increase of self awareness, others and the world. These things can increase the bonding in the group and the commitment to contribute to the effective way for the group.

Authority figure is a leader who plays an important role in instilling the values of the group members. To uphold the value of the group means the same with instilling the pride toward the group so that the members of the group will believe and uniform their selves with the values of the group. It will be easier for the leader to be followed or obeyed by the members of the group. The effective leader will bring the members to promote the

members well. They will use positive ways to be followed by the members. This shows how important the role of the leader in managing party.

Positive-minded leader will appreciate the presence of members of his party and will be easy to direct the member to be private conformity and obey to the leadership. If the leader directs positive thinking and positive attitude then the aggressiveness can be avoided. Conversely, when leaders direct negative way of thinking and ignore the existence of members, the private conformity will be difficult to achieve, the members become less obedient and aggressiveness easily occurs. However, the authority figures also play a role in the occurrence of aggressiveness in political party partisans.

From the group point of view, Forsyth (1983), in his research, also explains the understanding that humans are a group of people with conflicts within it. The conflict occurred because of human nature to like conflict. These conflicts will make a group of people become achievers and has a mature personality as forged by conflict. On the other hand, the conflicts that occur encourage each to survive or even to be able to survive even if they have to attack and knock the opponent as long as the group's goals achieved. The ability of the group members to solve conflict also depends on how the leader as a figure of authority resolves disputes that occur in groups. They way leaders solve party internal conflict will affect the members in addressing conflict.

Party members will be easily conforming to the ways of conflict settlement in the party. Internal conflicts that occur are learning process. If the leaders appreciated their member and finish in a good way and bring a positive impression to members, then it is an example that will be followed by party members. If there is an external conflict, the member will follow what is desired by the leader. So the more party members feel private conformity, supported by the obedience of members toward their superior, then the aggressiveness will decrease. Conversely, the lower private conformity and obedience to authority, the easier they will be aggressive. Political party partisans will use their own way in solving problems and difficult to be controlled by the party since the obedience is absent.

There are many things that make people avoid aggressiveness. In this study, it is mentioned that the private conformity contribute to the tendency to not being aggressive on political party partisans, of course, if there is obedience existed in the process. The belief of members toward the group values encourages them to do what the group wants even if the group members are not in the group. This belief will also make them obey the authority figure. The belief toward the rightness of the values and the group and the obedience toward the authority figure will make them always to guard their group and did not even think to bring down the opposing group or groups with different views. Members of the group will be more focus on promoting the group and reinforce those values in themselves as well as new members, so it will not seek to hurt other groups. Its emphasis is to build, maintain and obey to the group as well as the authority figure in the group in order to maintain the good name of the group. Conversely, the group members with low private conformity and belief toward the rightness of the group will make them less obey and turn to be easily aggressive. These kinds of members can be easily influenced or provoked by other groups to be aggressive.

Group Self Esteem Negatively Influences Political Party Partisans Aggressiveness

The results showed a negative influence of group self-esteem (GSE) to aggressiveness ($t = 2.75$). This means that the higher the group self-esteem, the lower the aggressiveness of political party partisans. As described above, that aggression is a behavior that deliberately hurt other people or any other party either physically or verbally. The initial purpose of aggressiveness is to hurt others or inflicting pain on others.

It is of course also happens to the political party partisans. The tendency to hurt the other party is of course great. As stated by LeBonk (in Sarwono, 2002), that the aggressiveness tendencies likely in a group of people because there is a collective mind or soul together on each political party partisans. The nature of the collective mind is usually provocative, suggestible, and subjective. Collective mind tend to be poorly or are likely destructive, so that it likely led to aggressiveness. The political party partisan will not escape from the condition. This is because the partisan consists of several groups of people in order to achieve organizational goals. In the process, achieving goals is not easy to reach and it will be easily provoked by other groups.

One thing assumed to influence the aggressiveness political party partisans is group self esteem (GSE). GSE can be referred to as group self-esteem. This means that each partisan has his own self-esteem and group self-esteem. Self-esteem is to be maintained by political party partisans. The hold the dignity of the parties is equivalent with the dignity of the group. Ellemers (1999) states that group self esteem is how a person's feelings toward the group. It ranges from very proud of the group to not proud of the group.

Feeling valued as the member of the group is one of the characteristics of group self-esteem. Political party partisans will find it worth to him when involved in any political party activity. Partisan involvement in thoughts, ideas and activities of political parties is an important part. This is because each political party partisan implies a sense of self-responsibility on the progress of his party. In this study, it has been mentioned that the more engaged in the political party or the higher self-esteem group, the aggressiveness will be decreased. The involvement of partisans toward political parties' activity will encourages them to guard the party by not

behaving aggressively in order to maintain the good name of the political party. Convey ideas and brilliant minds on the parties will reduce the urge to behave aggressively.

Assessing the self-assessment of the group means that they identify themselves toward the values of the parties. Partisan will behave according to the norms that exist within the group. The more they identify themselves the higher their GSE, so that the aggressiveness will not occur. The norms within the party usually are positive and normative. The intention is that the partisans can understand and follow the political process along with party and have direction toward all activities done by the partisans. This will, of course, encourage them to behave in accordance with the norms within the party. One thing to be noted is that there are no written norms should be obeyed by the partisans which tend to be aggressive. If the partisans identify themselves by involving in party activities in accordance with the values within the party, then aggressiveness will not occur.

Assessment of other groups to their group becomes partisan's self identity. All partisans are sure want other party to assess them as positive. This, of course, will encourage partisans to create a good image of their parties by behave and think positively so that they will avoid the aggressiveness which can reduce party's self image.

Obedience Negatively Influences Aggressiveness

This study found that there is a negative influence of obedience to aggressiveness. This means that the higher obedience the lower aggressiveness occurs. This shows how important a figure of authority to the ongoing political parties. The authority figures who were able to make the members obey, they will also able to encourage partisans to avoid aggressiveness. The partisans will not resist in negative or aggressive ways.

Obedience is a form of someone's behavior to follow order or instruction from authority figure or superior in the group. Individual will be said as obey if the hold the regulations applied. The regulations are embedded in their selves and they will strive to apply that properly. All actions done is guided by the regulations stated by the authority figure. The obedience toward the authority will simplify the leader to direct the members. The obedience toward authority leader can also facilitate the leader to control the members, so that aggressiveness can be avoided.

The results of the research are consistent with research conducted by Milgram (in Johnson & Johnson, 2005) which explains that the group will comply with authorities. The belief of each member to the group will be an easier way for them to obey the authority figures who led the group. Leaders will be easy to control the members if they obey. The partisans will be peaceful in facing differences so that aggressiveness will not occur.

Conversely, when the obedience to authority figures is low, then the aggressiveness will easily occur. This is because the leader is not being heard by the partisans, so that they can be easily influenced by various interests. Political party partisans will be difficult to be controlled by party leaders. Each partisan will move itself according his will or wishes of others who are not leaders. This had happened in Indonesia in the New Order era as if a lot of parties excluded not even given the chance to make new party. Community involvement in politics is very limited since the authority figure is so strong. At the time the new order collapse, it is as if there is no leader figure that plays role to control the society, so that the aggressiveness occurs in almost all corners of Indonesia. It is compatible with the research conducted by Muller (1984) which states that aggressive political behavior will appear when there is no authority figure obeyed. They even use the methods of aggression to conquer the government.

Eckhardt (1984), in his research, also explains that aggressive behavior is a manifestation of obedience to a command among the military. This means that the aggressiveness shown by the members is affected by obedience toward authority. If the authorities are able to direct and control his subordinates, then the leader will be easier to direct their members not to behave aggressively. Conversely, if the leader is not obeyed, it is difficult for them to control subordinates not to behave aggressively. It also happens to political party partisans. If a leader or authority in a political party is able to control its partisans, it indicates the obedience of political party partisans, and then aggressiveness can be avoided.

Private Conformity Influences Obedience

Based on the results of the research found, private conformity influences the obedience of political party partisans. Political party partisans are a group of people who actively or passively involved in the activities of political parties. Actively involved means that political party partisans is a member of a party or party official who is involved in any activity or development of political parties elected. Meanwhile, passive members are members who occasionally engage in political party activities such as only during the campaign, social activities, or when political party is celebrating a birthday. Each political party partisan will learn about the party at the time they choose it. It also can be said that they choose it based on the regulations or norms embraced.

Ringer (2002) follows the cognitive or humanistic behavior in viewing group. Groups' functions are started from learning process to rational aspect (logic) and consciousness. So, this does not happen in a sudden. Each individual consciously join the group or make a group. They do not do that all of a sudden but using their logic

and consciousness. This consciousness is formed from the learning process in life span. So, the life experiences, how the social environment manifests them, and the family norms ingrained in education they had reached was also instrumental to the views and the emergence of behavior in the future. It is the experience gained and they are embedded in memory. So, when creating a group or joining a group, individuals will vote according to what is believed and understood the truth or customized with the values held.

This will happen also to members of other groups. Each member of the group has a tendency to get together with people who have the same thinking and direction. Furthermore, the group would have had a pattern of its own. It also occurs in political party partisans. Political party partisans will enter or join a political party that has rules, directions and the same purpose with each member in it. Each member will obey the group rules and directives of the authorities. Parties must have a leader. The leader is usually chosen by the members. At the time, the elected members will usually obey the authorities. According to Colman (2009), obedience is a form of behavior in which someone obeys direct orders from the party leader. The direction is determined by a leader, but it is difficult to achieve if the party members do not support. In order to achieve them, then each party member will have to work together. One of them is to obey the party chairman and run the program as an authority figure. As noted by Constable (2002), obedience is said to occur if someone is following his superiors' orders without questioning the order. Political party partisans are just running alone instruction from supervisor in order to facilitate the achievement of the goal. But not all political party partisans would be easy to simply obey to authority figure. There is one thing which influences the occurrence of obedience that is private conformity.

The result of this study found that private conformity influences obedience ($t = 8.51$). Private conformity meaning is the uniform of behavior with a group, but not just any uniform. There already is a belief in the truth of the group itself, so that if they are located outside the group, they will still behave the same way with the group. Allen, Kelman & Maccoby (in Brehm & Kassim, 1990) explains that individuals with private conformity are not only changing the outward behavior, but also change their mindset. It is not only pictured by people who only have a knowledge to the truth of the group, but also a truth that has been internalized within them toward the rightness of group behavior. The faith toward the rightness will, later on, encourage the partisans to behave same with the group even if they are not in the middle of the group.

At the time when political party partisans believe that there are values of the group, then they will not hesitate to act to support group decision even if they are not in the middle of the group. It is further encourages political party partisans to obey the authorities in order to achieve group objectives. The research of Ellis and Zabartany (2007) explains that the behavior exhibited by each member depends on the influence of the central figure of the group. Obedience with the central character can influence the behavior of the members. The values or norms that have always instilled by partisan leader will certainly encourage the parties to believe these values, which, later on, will obey the figure of authority in achieving the objectives of the party.

Fanaticism has no influence to Obedience

A political party is composed of a collection of individuals who have a direction and the same goal, namely to raise his party and achieve the objectives of the party. At the time of political party partisans have joined in the party, then each of them implanted the values of the party, rules and goals that should be achieved together. It is hoped that political party partisans will support and execute the mandate of the party. In achieving these objectives, they will be coordinated by superiors. The goal is that all the elements in the party strive to achieve party goals.

Authority figure becomes important role in this political party. According to Ringer (2002), the formation of the group was determined by: a. Leaders. The leadership style will determine or influence the behavior of each of its members and will form a pattern on the group. For example, the group with radical leader will form the same rationale, activities, perspectives style to the members. It is further understood that the pattern occurs will be easily understood by observers. b. Environmental factors, factors that adjacent to the group or groups. Environmental factors, for example, is parenting from the smallest environment, especially the family and education level. Political party partisans' obedience depends on the role of leader.

This study found that fanaticism has no effect or influence on political party partisans obedience ($t = -1.38$). Fanaticism is a belief in the rightness of the values that exist in the party, so that individual cannot accept other belief. But the belief of the values planted by authority figure has no influence toward partisans' obedience. The fanatical partisans will do anything to defend their faith. They can even confront against others who have different views. This is caused by the high faith toward the rightness of the party so that they cannot accept other party with other objectives. But the urge to do anything deal with the values within their party does not influence their obedience toward authority.

Individuals who were given the continuous doctrine without compensated with extensive insight and knowledge will be formed in accordance with the doctrine given. This is the characteristic or form of political party partisans' fanaticism. But this does not influence to obedience.

There are other factors that influence the political party partisans' obedience. Robbins (2002) describes the leadership style of a leader can determine the obedience of subordinate to superior instruction.

Fanaticism positively influences Aggressiveness

The results showed that fanaticism positively influences the aggressiveness of political party partisans ($t = 5.28$). Fanaticism is beliefs in the values that are internalized within them and thorough understand about these values. Political party partisans described as a fanatic would do anything to defend their faith. It can even be opposed to others with differing views. Partisans will only think and believe along with the values that have been instilled by his political party. Political party partisans may oppose others who believe different views. It is this confidence that will impulse to political party partisans to do anything or achieve anything desired by his party, even if they have to earn this by imposing the will of the other party. They even to do it in aggressive way. As it is proposed by the Heil (20012) in previous research that says someone with extreme ideology has excessive view and belief in their group has prejudice and extreme aggressiveness as well. This means that political party partisans that have extreme faith in the rightness about the party's values will be encouraged by aggressiveness, if the party goals are not achieved.

The continuous doctrine given to political party partisans without compensated with extensive insight and knowledge will form them in accordance with the doctrine given. Party strives to instill the values or the doctrine to the partisans so that they put their faith in the rightness of the party. If they are continuously given the doctrine by the party without trying to add their knowledge about the tolerance toward diversity, it will be easier for them to get caught up in aggressive behavior to achieve the party's objectives. This shows how high the influence of fanaticism to aggressiveness. This is supported by previous studies of Silwan (2012) which stated that fanaticism of a group can lead to irrational behaviors to defend the group. This means that the group will defend the in-group when out-group hurt or harm in-group by using violent means or commonly referred to aggressiveness. In conclusion, fanaticism, obedience, and group self-esteem influence aggressiveness. Private conformity influences obedience and negatively influences aggressiveness.

V. SUGGESTION

This study was done to political parties partisans with some constraints experienced in the data collection process. One of them deals with the searching of research subject to be participated in filling scale. Some subjects asked for some money before they are willing to fill the scale, which makes the data cannot be used by the researcher. This is due to different objectives between the subject and the researcher. Here are some suggestions for further research.

1. The next researcher should be consistent with the objective and direction of the research and not using data that have different direction and purposes with researchers.
2. The next researcher, furthermore, should take into consideration other variables that play a role to political party partisan's aggressiveness. One of them is leadership. Based on the results in the research, it is clearly seen that the authority figure plays important role to the occurrence of aggressiveness.
3. The next researcher could use variable deals with tolerance and self awareness that seems too hold important role for prevent aggressiveness in political party partisan. The variable mentioned is considered important along with the development of party system in Indonesia.
4. Political party should be responsible in managing the human resource. They should bring out party cadres with high knowledge and discourse, high tolerance, and high sense of humanity. This could be implemented by giving series training corresponding with partisan needs.
5. Political parties' partisans should increase their ability and discourse which can make them more mature and intelligent in politics.

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