Electoral Behaviour's Conditionality of Young People in Communal Elections (The Example from Surveyed University Students in Constantine the Philosopher University)

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ABSTRACT

The exploration of electoral behaviour's conditionality of young people is based on the theoretical and empirical exploitation of their approach. Theoretical definitions of the communal politics' knowledge are needed for their empirical analysis. Theoretical part of the present issue contents definitions of key words. Key words are connected with the communal politics' area. Specifically, we need to define politics. It is also necessary to specify politics' role in the contemporary society. This issue focusses on the communal politics. It also specifies the basic aim of the communal politics and it also defines communal politics' objectives and specifications. At last, there is also described the participation of individuals on communal politics' formation and development. Generally, the citizens are considered to be actors of the communal politics. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on the conditions of the individuals' participation on electoral process. Communal politics' empirical exploration is characterised by the conditionality of the individuals' participation on electoral process in their residence. In this context, it is important to deal with the impact of individual aspects on the voter decisions of individuals. In the society, there are various groups of people. Young people are one of the significant sociable groups. They gradually incorporate into decision processes. Decision processes affect

young people's existence of daily life. Their decisions are determined by the exposure of general factors of the socialization. Therefore, it is important to explore determinants of the young people's participation on communal politics. According to this, 180 students on Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra attended the survey Received data were processed Statistical Software SPSS 20 by univariate, bivariate and multivariate data's analysis.

KEY WORDS: communal election, communal politics, participation, university students, voter decision

Introduction

The structure of the society and its contemporary character are characterised by the existence of the broad societal phenomenon and process spectrum. The formation and subsequent existence and also associated with the persistence of the upper described phenomenon and process is based on the individuals' proceedings and their activities in the contemporary society. The absence of individuals' interactions should cause the basic liveable institutions' disintegration. Regarding to this, we should not stop focussing on the societal man's liveable space. This space is characterised by necessary societal interactions. We should concentrate on the locality of these interactions. According to this, we are talking about individuals, who live in the urban or rural environment. Numerous people's concentration determined societal interactions' processes. We consider the issue of communal politics as a one of the most important processes, which is realised in the urban and rural environment simultaneously. Generally, the politics is connected with decision's process. It determines citizens' rights and duties in the society. We can define and we also specify the politics by various levels. Our attention's centre leads to the communal politics' area.

The communal politics is connected with man's everyday life. For this reason, we must focus on the formation of individuals' view in the described area. We consider the assumption of the communal politics' realisation as its important component part. Therefore, we should concentrate on the process of the communal politics' implementation. In this context, we mainly emphasize on a municipal election. The individuals may choose representatives by the communal election. These representatives present their potential activities in communal politics, which correspondent to the citizens' aspirations of their visions about municipality's development. These visions are necessary for surviving of individual's everyday life in the society.

Every person is interested in the actions, which influence his present and future life. For this reason, we focus on the university students. University students gradually present their ideas, attitudes and convictions connected with communal politics' development, direction and operation in their decision's process. However, young people's attitudes and opinions of the communal politics' decisions are determined by several aspects' scope. The individuals' decision is generally influenced by the information, which they come into contact during their childhood and adolescence.

For this reason, we should analyse the influence of the media, family and peer groups on the university students' voter decisions. Finally, we should explore the influence of the communal politics' presentation by media on voter preferences. In addition, we also focus on the formation of the university students' electoral judgement by the sharing of the communal politicians' activities.

Definitions of politics

The specification of dimensions of the politics

The politics could be determined almost by following dimensions (KULÁŠIK 2002:46):

Institutional dimension – according to this dimension the politics can be viewed as an existing societal order. This societal order is determined by the Constitution of every state. It could be also delimited by elemental institutions like a government, a parliament, as well as courts. When we consider the politics as the institution, it means as a system of the established and used system of acting, we could try to outline the form of established social order. Its basis and complete view of it is determined and specified ahead. Elemental political institutions are interested in its observance. We should not doubt about their importance.

Normative, substance-based dimension - this dimension includes mainly an action associated with the public. It also includes different dimensions of the politics.

Procedural dimension– it is mainly related to the acting of people in terms of the politics. It includes mainly activities not only of individuals, but also groups and organizations that are taking part and are involved in the creation of the political process. We can see the politics as the process which is incessantly changing and developing. Special people are taking part on its establishment and the politics should not exist without its activities. Because of that it is important that individuals and also whole groups of population should use their right to make important decisions which will influence their life.

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It follows that if we would like to comprehensively analyse the politics, we should pay attention to dimensions stated above. Firstly, the politics is determined as one of the elemental societal institutions because the existing system is established in the society from its early beginning. The absence of political order would also mean the absence of the established social order. The realization of important societal interactions determining orderliness as well as an organization of a whole social system could not be done without established societal order. It is usually also concerned with public and societal life. It is usually public expressing its opinion on actual political situation. Talking about political activities, it is important to emphasize individuals in terms of the politics when it creative according to the activities and interactions of individuals, as well as groups of people.

Regarding to the upper definitions of politics, we can define politics as a one of the basic social institutions. We associate the politics with a control. In this meaning we say about the political control. "The political control is the ability of political-institutional complex's control. Its main aim is to achieve ideologically determined goals." (LORD 1999:121) According to this we focused on the social system's establishment and its controlling consequently. The establishment of societal system and its controlling facilitate people's orderly and regulated societal life. On the one hand, the political control is the tool of people's life controlling. It also features with sanction associated with everyone's societal life. On the other hand, the absence of coercive power should not allow societal rules' validity. Politics and politics' control also determine the process of everyone's interactions. The process of everyone's interactions is the basis of societal institutions' persistence.

The implementation of the politics is an electoral process's result in a democratic state. The individuals participate on the electoral process by submitting valid electoral voice. In the literature, we can find three levels of electoral system (KOPEČEK 2004:372-374):

1. Parliamentary elections – in the parliamentary elections the registered political parties candidate to the Slovakian parliament. Subsequently, the elected political parties should create the Slovakian Government.

2. Presidential elections – the candidate to the Slovakian President is proposed by 15 members of the parliament. Eventually, 15 000 citizens' signatures are needed. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of valid electoral votes is elected as a President of Slovak Republic in the first electoral run. It happens

that no one reaches an absolute majority of valid electoral votes in the first electoral run. In this case, the second electoral run takes place and candidate with higher electoral votes' score will become the president of Slovak Republic.

3. Regional (communal) elections – in this area, we are talking about the election of autonomous region (district) chairman. The political parties nominate the candidates. It is also possible to candidate after gaining 1000 citizens' signatures in a petition. Upper described electoral type also includes mayors' and communal politicians' election. Elected politicians' count depends on population's number in the municipality (generally, one constituency has 1-12 members). They are a component part of municipality's council. Moreover, the mayor is elected directly by citizens. The mayoral candidate with the highest valid electoral votes is elected as a mayor of municipality.

With regard to the upper analysed electoral levels of electoral system, we focus on the regional (municipal) politics in the following part of this issue.

The communal politics in the contemporary society

In the contemporary society citizens create communal politics. These people are endeavouring to define basic liveable rules. Created rules regulate individuals' lives (ŽÁRSKA 2007:12). We can link communal politics' terms and conditions of its formation with the citizens' interest of creation day-to-day life's rules in the society. Municipal politics' domain is very important for liveable citizens' life in the society. Therefore, the municipal politics influences day-to-day life of citizens.

We can define municipal politics by following way (HAMALOVÁ–PAPÁNKOVÁ 2005:19):

- The elementary level of the public administration

- The municipal politics identifies citizens' needs and interests and it also identifies the implementation of the citizens' needs and interests through elected self-governments. There are elected self-governments in the communal politics. Their electoral program corresponds to the electors' needs and interests. Needs and interests of the numbers of people are one of the essential pillars of the self-governments' activities. They are also a prerequisite for the election of the local government's membership.

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- The territorial level. The public's affairs arrangement is derived by principle of the subsidiarity on this territorial level.

We agree with communal politics' upper analysed definition as a base of the public's affairs arrangement of the day-to-day citizens' life in their community. The communal politics also identifies citizens' needs. These needs are discussed by the pursuance of the citizens' reflections. Communal politicians are also looking for solutions of problem situations in the community. In this part mayor plays very important role. Problems situations in the community should be solved by the mayor's cooperation with the municipal council. Moreover, competent persons' activities and their results should be based on the citizens' reactions and they are one of the criteria for their subsequent re-election.

There are several requirements of the effective communal politics' operation in the communal politics. According to Nižňanský, the effective operation of communal politics is based on merging of municipalities (NIŽŇANSKÝ 2009:65):

a. the development of rural areas based on the institutional prerequisites' strengthening,

b. better opportunities for the local development based on the endogenous potential's development of the municipalities exploitation,

c. the increase of the municipality's competitiveness,

d. More even spatial distribution of the spatial management and services to the optimal size's municipalities. Their quality and accessibility will raise and accumulate,

e. Institute's transferred performance of state administration cancellation,

f. the more faire system of financial equalisation,

g. the prerequisite of local taxes' raising,

h. more effective public resources' using,

i. the number of the municipalities' reduction,

j. the number of the elected representatives' reduction on the local level, moreover municipal office's employees reduction and exploitation of their work.

Aims of the municipalities' merging are effective in the communal politics. In our view, municipalities' merging opens more space for wide spectrum of communal

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politicians' activities. We consider costs' reduction as very effective. Thereto, municipalities' merging creates several possibilities of regional development based on acquired funds exploitation. In addition, we recall the basic development's direction of the municipalities' merging (HAMALOVÁ-NIŽŇANSKÝ 2013:38-40):

a. The effectivity – with regard to municipalities' merging, we expect higher rate in the informatization. We also expect more efficient and effective decisions. Municipalities' merging mainly results in better services based on lower costs. Therefore, the communal politics is based on effectiveness. The effectivity is related with many areas in the communal politics. We must emphasize, that the costs' reduction of the wide activities' spectrum is very important in municipality. These services should be better, but their price should be as low as possible.

b. The democratisation – regards to municipalities' merging we can see at increasing of the financial means' availability. This way increases the citizens' influence on the communal politicians' activities. The citizens have better overview about communal politics' processes. They can also express their agreement or disagreement about communal politics' development in their immediate vicinity. Individuals are involved in the formation of communal politics by this way. Citizen also becomes one of the essential parts of communal politics in his residence. We agree, that democratisation is one of the important communal politics' aims, which should be implemented in communal politics.

c. The development - municipalities' merging creates a wide range of people's activities. The community's area becomes very interesting and attractive for numerous citizens. They can do leisure's activities in their residence.

d. The law establishment – the legal scope is spread in merged municipalities. It allows better and more consistent set rules' observance. The control of communal politicians' procedures is easier in merges municipalities. This limits communal politicians' arbitrary practises. At this point, we emphasize a benefit of the municipalities' merging. In our opinion, the communal politicians' control is one of the basic purposes of effective communal politics' existence. Communal politicians' activities, practises and procedures should be more controlled.

e. The redistribution – merged municipalities have great importance in government authorities' communication. The system of communal politics aims to effective money's in the state's budget. Integrated municipals' budget is higher than the

budget of separate municipals. This way allows greater availability, which shows a greater investment projects' range.

In contemporary society, the communal politics is an important area, which is necessary for democratic social order's existence and operations. The communal politics' level was varied by several changes and reforms. For this reason, we can talk about the communal reform as a "part of the public administration's reform. In Slovakia, it has started since 1989." (HAMALOVÁ-PAPÁNKOVÁ 2005:19) We connect the roots of public administration's reform with the genesis of Slovak Republic's autonomy. We can summarize the public administration's reform by several periods (BÚŠIK 2005:12-14):

1. The year 1990 – the revocation of four basic regions.

2. The year 1996 – Slovak Republic is divided into regions. Regions are divided into districts and districts are divided into municipalities.

3. The year 2001 – delegation of responsibilities such as roads, water management, general internal administration (keeping the registers), social assistance, land planning and building regulations, conservation, education, physical culture, theatrical activities, health, regional development, tourism to municipalities.

We can also note, that "municipalities can solve public green space's issues, events' for young people organisations, waste's separation differently, but they also must fulfil the law's establishments." (KOLÍKOVÁ 2005:73) This means, that municipalities are independent units relatively. They also have autonomy in variety areas.

We can characterise the municipal reform's phases by Hamalová and Papánková. We can also present two distinct municipal reform's phases in Slovakia Republic (HAMALOVÁ-PAPÁKOVÁ 2005:19-24):

1. The first stage of the municipal reform in Slovak Republic – the definition of municipal government's personal, institutional, territorial and economy basis.

2. The second stage of the municipal reform in Slovak Republic – it was based mainly on the principles of the democratization and decentralization. The municipal politics have also approached to the other European countries' trends of the development.

Nižňanský characterises the communal politics' reform by following contents (NIŽŇANSKÝ 2009:37):

1. The modification of the competences' distribution.

2. The modification of the financing.

3. The change of the spatial organisation.

The aims of communal politics

We will introduce the communal politics' aims in the following issue. The communal politics' system tends to these aims. We can characterise the communal politics' aims by electoral process. The aims of the communal politics are generally incorporated in the candidate of politicians' electoral program. Therefore, communal elections affect the social life by following ways (KULÁŠIK 2002:94-95):

- articulation, aggregation and representation of the various population's interests,

- institutions' control,

- different views' integration and general political will's formation,

- stabilization and legitimization of political system's institutions,

- better communication between politicians and citizens,

- citizens' political socialization.

With regard to citizens' participation in communal elections, the communal politics mainly heads to the political institution's control. In this case, citizens have the right of the free decision about their electoral opinions. We also notice the importance of the communication between politicians and citizens.

We characterise communal politics by following tools in the society (HUDEC 2009:105):

1. Administrative instruments of the communal politics include various politics' programs. They generally occur in the electoral campaign's content.

2. Financial instruments – we emphasize that the finances' meaning is a prerequisite of the effective communal politics' functioning. The funds come from different sources. They can get into municipality's budget by taxes or various contributions.

3. Infrastructure instruments –this type of communal politics' tools forms overall communal politics' character and it also includes infrastructure for example.

4. Information instruments – the citizen learns necessary information through communication with communal politicians. The individuals can also submit their suggestions and comments. We do not forget communal politicians' advertising strategies.

We consider the upper described communal politics' tools as a municipal politics' essential in every region. By the citizen's perspective, his communication with communal politicians' competent authorities is very important in his residence. On the one hand, citizen addresses his comments, observations and various suggestions to the municipal's representatives. On the other hand, municipal's representatives interact with citizens by information's notifications.

With regard to the communal politics' definitions we also specify municipality's functions (HUDEC 2009:86-87):

1. The social function – communal politics' leaders seek to ensure citizens' safety. The Municipality provides and also ensures population's welfare. It also acts as a social services' founder.

2. The territorial-technical function – the municipality has its marked and bounded territory. This territory's using need to be planned by municipal councils.

3. The economical function - the municipality is relatively independent entity in the communal politics. For this reason, municipal council's representatives may dispone with municipality's property. It can be sold or purchased.

We can conclude that communal politics develops and improves citizens' living conditions on their residence. Communal politics' functions aim to the life's wide-ranging area. We consider the upper division of communal politics' functions as a concise. We can define three important areas. Firstly, the municipal politics focuses on citizens of all ages categories. Moreover, the following communal politics' function is connected with the decision-making process. The council's members are competent persons in the communal politics. They also decide about using of the communal politics' property. The main communal politics' aim is regional development and communal politics' existence in contemporary society is heading to this aim. "The general aim of the regions' development is prosperity's achievement and people's wellbeing." (HUDEC 2009:23) Regions' development determines the overall municipality's progress and it also improves the quality of citizens' life. In our opinion, regional development is one of the important aims of the communal politics' progress in every municipality. The regional development of citizen's residence is a considerable element of municipality's progress. Moreover, the life's quality

of the citizen's residence determines a satisfaction's or dissatisfaction's perception of the citizen's life in the municipality.

We consider the citizens as a basic pillar of the communal politics' realization. They participate in the communal politics by various ways. We mainly talk about rights such as "the acquaintance of the municipal council's agenda, demand of speech during municipal council's meeting, submission of complaints and suggestions, using of municipal facilities and property, help's requirement at the time of sudden emergency, the possibility of municipal committee's membership." (Ibid, p.133) We can characterise communal politics' interest by the upper described activities in contemporary society. These activities determine overall municipality's development. We talk about political citizens' participation.

Political participation

We consider every citizen as an actor in the society. Every individual can give notion by his attitudes, ideas, convictions and activities about his ideas of the social order's existence. If we talk about participation, individuals participate on the many civil problems' solutions. "The participation can be broadly understood as the active individuals' presence on the civil publics' solution and public affairs' solution. It takes place in various communities such as a local community, a specific social organisation, ethnic or national community, a global community." (GYARFÁŠOVÁ-BÚTOROVÁ 2010:139) A several participation's examples exist in the society. Individuals can participate by several ways such as public debates' participation, electoral process' participation, the participation in a municipal council's negotiation about public life. (DIETZ – STERN 2008:112) Democratic character of contemporary society allows individuals' participation in civil order's formation. Individuals have an opportunity to become actor of the regions' development. The stated communal development and its progress is possible by individuals' participation on communal elections. We consider the communal elections' participation as a one of the citizens' participation on the communal politics. "The communal elections' participation is variable over the time, space and it also depends on the type of elections." (BALÍK 2004:165) Individuals' electoral process' participation is the higher in communal elections. The communal area is associated with everyday citizens' life.

We can also complement and emphasize the importance of individuals' participation in the communal politics' development. We consider the following acts as mainly purpose and meaning of the individuals' participation (GAJDOŠ 2002:305):

    a.   the human resources' participation in the municipal's life,

b.   the local community's building and the building of the municipal life's interest,

c.   a functional and effective social control's creation and social clime's creation,

d.   the growth of the municipal attractiveness,

Individuals' participation is very important in several view's points. Firstly, we emphasize the individuals' participation in the municipality. Citizens participate by their activities in the public life of the municipality. In this way, life in the municipality is more attractive for citizens. On the other hand, municipal activities become more interesting for potential residents.

Empirical exploration

The empirical exploration of the communal politics is specified by communal elections in this issue. Especially, we concentrate to the electoral behaviour's conditionality of respondents. We consider behaviour in communal elections process as a one of the way of interest in communal politics. For this reason, we should concentrate on university students because they are one of the large groups in the society. Moreover, university students' opinions and attitudes connected with decision processes of societal relationships will gradually determine overall routing of the society. We have focused our survey on the 180 university students. Surveyed students have studied politics, sociology and journalism at University Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra. We have used quantitative methodology of detection by pre-prepared questionnaire for data's acquirement. Received data were processed Statistical Software SPSS 20 by a univariate, bivariate and multivariate data's analysis.

The Analysis of the received data

The communal politics' importance is characterised by several aspects. The indicated area's exploration is connected with the people's interest about communal politics in their residence.

This interest can be also expressed by citizens' favour in communal election. In addition, communal politics' survey is also examined by conditions of individuals' electoral behaviour. We concentrate on university students in our issue. Electoral decisions of the young people are affected by basic socialization's aspects. For this reason, we focus on the formation of judgements, opinions and attitudes of the respondents' electoral behaviour. The upper stated components are determined by following aspects (Table 1).
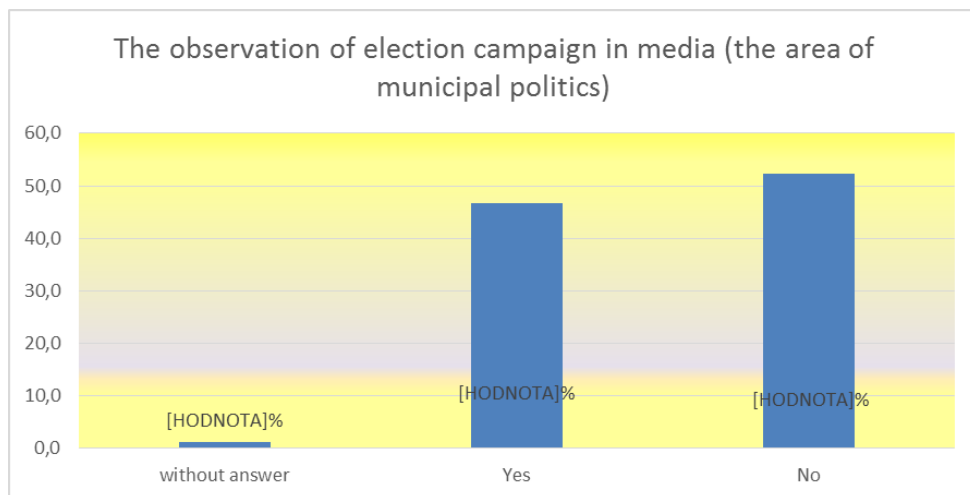
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Table 1: *The influence of selected aspects on respondents' electoral decisions*

	Family		Peer groups		Media		Municipal politicians	
	Count	*%*	*Count*	*%*	*Count*	*%*	*Count*	*%*
Yes	22	12,2	18	10,0	29	6,1	25	13,9
Rather yes	**60**	**33,3**	58	32,2	**66**	**36,7**	53	29,4
Rather no	50	27,8	**59**	**32,8**	47	26,1	42	23,3
No	43	23,9	42	23,3	28	15,6	**59**	**32,8**
Total	175	97,2	177	98,3	170	94,5	179	99,5

With regard to the data above, we can point various aspects' impact on the electoral decisions of the surveyed university students. The media have a significant influence on respondents' electoral decisions. Media have rather influenced electoral decisions of about 37% of respondents. More than 16/% of respondents expressed unequivocal media's influence on their electoral decisions. On the other hand, media have not rather influenced electoral decisions of about 26% of respondents. The media have not clearly influenced electoral decisions of about 16% of respondents. It follows that media have a significant influence on the mediation's extension of information's wide spectrum in the contemporary society. Media are also important communal politics' element because media spread wide range of communal politics' latest news, actualities and information. At this point, we must remark that credibility and impartibility of media's information is questionable, sometimes.

In addition, we can often see the electoral campaign in the media. It is one of the important way of the communal politicians' presentation in media. Mayor's candidates try to present their activities for the coming term by the electoral campaign in media. However, if we focus on the observing of the election campaign by surveyed university students in the context of local politics in the media, we talk about approximately two equal groups of respondents. On the one hand we talk about the respondents (approximately 52% of respondents) that the election campaign in local politics do not pay attention. On the other hand, approximately 47% of respondents were observing media presentation of the election activities and ideas of potential local politicians. We are viewing the above detections in the

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graph below (Graph 1). Media offer people the information of the wide range of areas. Young people hear about the information about election politics in this way also. It follows that the respondents received more the result of the local elections as the activities and the pre-election of potential communal politicians in the media.

The observation of election campaign in media (the area of municipal politics)

Graph 1: *The observation of election campaign in media (the area of municipal politics)*

We have found out, that approximately 52% of respondents do not observe electoral campaign in media. It is necessary to look for a source of the information about the election campaign of potential local politicians through other options. Young people generally use the internet widely for different purposes. For this reason, we need to focus on the information's obtaining about pre-election activities by potential local politicians of surveyed university students.

Regarding to the data in the table above (Table 2), we can conclude that majority of surveyed university students (approximately 52% of respondents) were observing the electoral campaign on the internet. We may add that approximately 47% of surveyed university students were not observing the electoral campaign on the internet. However, we must emphasize internet's and its communication's meaning in the contemporary society. The individuals have an acquaintance's opportunity of actually undertakings and processing in variety areas. Communal politics' issue is also charted on the internet. If the individual is

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interested in communal politics, he can find desired information on the internet. Communal elections specified by internet's browsers offer wide spectre's orientation. We can find communal politicians' electoral activities on the internet. There are also electoral programs of potential communal politicians.
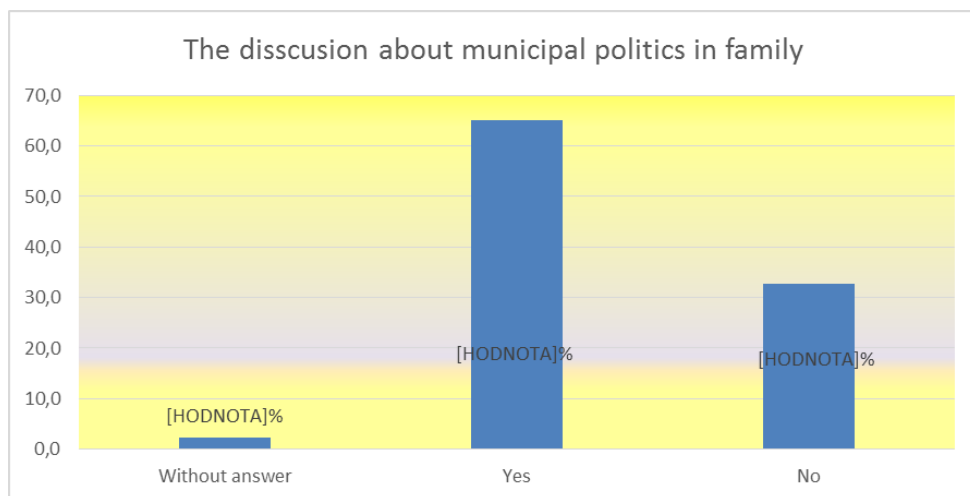
Table 2: *The observation of electoral campaign on the internet (the area of municipal politics)*

The observation of electoral campaign on the internet (the area of municipal politics)	Count	%
Without answer	4	2,2
Yes	92	51,1
No	84	46,7
Total	180	100,0

In addition, we can note that electoral behaviour of the young people is also influenced by family. The family is very important socialization's factor in the young people's life. With regard to this, family has influenced approximately 33% of respondents' electoral decisions. We can conclude that family is basic pillar for young people's attitudes and opinions. We can see the socialization's process in the individual's life since his birth. In this context, the individual has assumed parents' attitudes and also their opinions, because he comes into contact with them very frequent. We emphasise the family's importance by the young people's electoral decision. We can also note that approximately 65% of respondents were discussing their electoral opinions and attitudes in the family. These data are displayed by following graph (Graph 2).

We can reiterate that family is an important socialization's factor in the young people's life. The young people often present their views and opinions in the family. These views and opinions also include communal politics' proceedings.

Because the most of university students have been discussing about their electoral opinions with the family, we have to consider whether the discussion in the family about the election opinion focused on municipal policies affects the interest of respondents' municipal politics in their place of residence. For this reason, we examined the relationship between selected indicators.

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The disscusion about municipal politics in family

Graph 2: *The discussion in a family about municipal politics' attitudes and opinions*

Table 3: *The discussion about the opinions in the municipal politics in a family and he interested in the municipal politics in the respondents´ residence*

The discussion about the opinions in the municipal politics in a family		The interested in the municipal politics in the respondents´ residence				Total
		Yes	Rather yes	No	Rather no	
Without answer	Count	2	1	1	0	4
	%	1,1	0,6	0,6	0,0	2,2
Yes	Count	26	**39**	17	**35**	117
	%	14,4	**21,7**	9,4	**19,4**	65,0
No	Count	8	24	12	15	59
	%	4,4	13,3	6,7	8,3	32,8
Total	Count	36	64	30	50	180
	%	20,0	35,6	16,7	27,8	100,0

Regarding the data in the table above, we can conclude that approximately 22% of college students who are mainly interested in the municipal politics in their place of residence, have been discussing in the family about their voting preferences and opinions. On the other hand, approximately about the same number of respondents (about 19% of respondents) who is rather not interested in the municipal policy in their residence also have been discussing about their constituencies aimed at municipal politics.

We must emphasize that the municipal politics' discussion with family does not make the municipal politics' interest of university students´ in their residence. On the one hand, many attitudes and opinions of young people are forming in the family. We consider that the family of young people is very important socialization's factor.

On the other hand, we must accentuate that municipal politics' attitudes and opinions are not forming in the family only. It follows, that municipal politics' interest is also based on the information of communal politicians' activities presented by media. Secondly, young people watch communal politicians' information and presentations in media.

In our exploration, communal politics' discussion has only informational character in the family. The communal politics' interest of surveyed university students is mostly created by their participation's and involvement's interest in processes which will influence their future life.

Several aspects have influenced electoral decisions of young people. With regards to the data in the table above (Table 1), we should not forget to describe the peer groups' influence to the respondents´ electoral judgement of municipal politics. Nonetheless, peer groups have not significantly influenced respondents´ electoral judgement. The peers have influenced approximately 33% of respondents. Approximately the same number of respondents (32%) has rather been influenced by peer groups in their electoral judgement. Peer groups have a high profile definite influence on 10% of respondents. On the other hand, peers do not influence approximately 23% of respondents in their vote judgement. Significantly lower peer groups' influence on electoral judgement in municipal politics can be justified by the frequency of communal politics' discussions. The young people often discuss about their scholar activities and duties. They also discuss the labour market's enforcement after their studies.

Moreover, we concentrate on the conditionality of peer groups' influence with the connection of university student degree of the study.

Table 4: *The influence of peer groups and degree of study at university*

Influence of peer groups		Degree of study at university		Total
		Bachelor	**Master**	
Without answer	*Count*	2	1	3
	%	1,1	0,6	1,7
Yes	*Count*	3	15	18
	%	1,7	8,3	10,0
Rather yes	*Count*	24	**34**	58
	%	13,3	**18,9**	32,2
Rather no	*Count*	**38**	21	59
	%	**21,1**	11,7	32,8
No	*Count*	23	19	42
	%	12,8	10,6	23,3
Total	*Count*	90	90	180
	%	50,0	50,0	100,0

Regarding the data in the table above, we can conclude that peer groups rather influenced approximately 19% of students of the master's degree of the study at the university. We can also remark hat peer groups rather influenced about 13% of students of the bachelor degree of study at university.

On the other hand, peer groups rather do not influence approximately 21% of the Bachelor's university students. Moreover, we must emphasize, that peer groups rather do not influence approximately 12% of the university students of the Master degree of studies at the university.

We can explain upper described findings by frequent or less frequent influence of the peer groups' contacts. We can see more deeper and extensive relationships of university students in master's degree of study at university. On the other hand, bachelor's university students have gained contacts, friendships and relationships with other students first time after they started their university study. For this reason, interactions of Bachelor's university students are less deeper than Master's university students' interactions.

Discussion

Regarding the specified area of the communal politics, we are interested in the participation of the unthinkable actors of the communal politics. The area of communal politics is mainly generated by actions and activities of their individuals in the contemporary society. The communal politics has many elements. Municipal elections are one of the foundation pillars in the local politics. Individuals choose municipal level's representatives by municipal elections. Their activities correspond with the individuals' ideas of the basic sociable relations' structure and functioning in the residential area of citizens.

In the contemporary society, there are various groups of the citizens. The surveyed university students were involved in the overall development and the direction of the communal politics. For this reason, the voting behaviour of the respondents is very important.

We can conclude following findings based on the results of a univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. The voting behaviour of the surveyed university students is determined by several aspects. The media and family have impact on the voter decision in the communal election. The media and the information presented by media influence public opinion in society in many areas. Surveyed university students perceived the content of media information focused on communal politics. The influence of the media on the voter decision can be explained in two ways. On the one hand, the media information related with municipal politics and its actors are stimulus for the decision relating to the submission of a valid popular vote in municipal elections. On the other hand, media campaign may persuade undecided young people. They sometimes decide for a candidate whose personality presentation or an election program is described by media and stated presentation has fulfilled young people's expectations.

The young people generally perceive detailed information presented in the media. The area of communal politics does not remain without the young people's observation. The electoral campaign is the way of raising awareness about the proceedings of municipal elections. Despite the fact that media significantly influence voters' decision of respondents, surveyed college students are not interested in the electoral campaign of the communal politics specifically in the media. This statement can be mainly justified by the fact that a young person forms his political opinions based rather on the communal politicians' activities' result. On the other hand, these results can be presented by media but not in the electoral campaign. The community hears often about political causes in media.

VERONIKA MICHVOCÍKOVÁ

Electoral Behaviour's Conditionality of Young People in Communal Elections

Communal elections' process is associated with the ways of spreading information in the contemporary society. For this reason, we concentrated our attention to the electoral campaign's observation on the websites by the surveyed university students. The Internet is not only a method of communication for a generation of adolescents in the contemporary society, but it is a major source of acquiring new knowledge. Young people use the Internet for different purposes. Internet browsers offer a lot of content also specified for the municipal politics. The websites present the electoral campaign of potential communal politicians. For the average Internet user is watching the election campaign on the Internet one of the quickest and the most effective way to discover the election programs of local politicians.

The voter decision of respondents is not only determined by the media. We must emphasize that the voter decision of the surveyed university students is influenced by their family. The young people have a contact with family members since their birth. For this reason, we consider ideas, attitudes and opinions of family members as a fundamental pillar of young peoples' views and attitudes. Everyone's opinions developed formed under the influence of family members during his personality development and evolution. The family is very important in each phase of the life. We may conclude that the family has an influence on voter decision of the young people in communal politics. The respondents were discussing about issues of communal politics mostly with the family members. Nevertheless, the discussion about the communal politics with family members does not make an interest in communal politics in the respondents' residential place. We may note that interest in municipal politics in the respondents' place of residence is rather influenced by the overall character of the individuals' residential place. The Municipal politics' interest of the young people is also formed by communal politicians' activities. Communal politicians promote their communal politics' aims and they often focus on the young people's vision of their future life.

For this reason, the area of communal politics becomes more attractive for upper described group of people if the individual electoral programs are focused on creating new job vacancy for the young people after university.

We must analyze aspects which were influenced respondents less than the upper described aspects. With regard to this, we analyze the influence of peer groups to the voter decision of surveyed university students. Peer groups are important for university students mostly in creating to overall character of their lifestyle. Generally, leisure, studying activities and responsibilities of university students are very similar. However, we are concentrating on the communal politics. Surveyed university students have made their voter

decision through the influence of media and electoral opinions of their family members. It follows that media and family influence surveyed university students more than their peer groups. We can substantiate those findings by the finding differences between the influence of peer groups to voter decision within communal politics of respondents and the degree of respondents' study. Long-time activities with peer groups cause greater influence on opinions of young people. The second degree of study at university education is characterized by deepen and consolidate created ties between peers. In this case, young people are building and developing acquired social capital. For this reason, the respondents of the first degree of study at university are more influenced by the earlier acquired assumptions that create their opinions and attitudes. Regard to this, we cannot attach the high importance of the peer groups of the first degree of study at university to the respondents' voter decision.

Finally, we do not forget to analyze the smaller influence of communal politicians on the respondents' voter decision. On the one hand, the young people notice activities of communal politicians. On the other hand, we can justify less influence of communal politicians to the respondents' voter decision by the existence of political scandals' count. A number of political scandals have been especially presented by the media. The young people make voter decision mainly based on information from the other persons. Regard to this, activities of communal politicians is only electoral promises for young people. Following this, the question of real performance of electoral promises is for young people questionable. For this reason, surveyed university students do not participate the electoral meeting of the communal politics.

Conclusion

The overall character of the contemporary society is built by basic unthinkable specifics of the society. Likewise, each group of population also characterizes the society. The implementation of the necessary social interactions is based on the behavior, actions, attitudes and opinions of the members of society. This participation of the members of society must also be in the communal politics. The individuals have an opportunity to participate by submission of valid popular vote in communal elections.

The electoral decision of citizens is influenced by several aspects in the communal politics. The area of communal politics is very important in everyone's life. Therefore, every citizen should utilize the opportunity of participate in communal politics. This way the members of society may influence the events in their immediate vicinity. For this reason, we focus on the aspects which influenced a participation in the communal elections.

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Electoral Behaviour's Conditionality of Young People in Communal Elections

We characterized conditionally the university students' voter behavior in the communal elections. This analysis is based on the results of univariate, bivariate and multivariate data analysis through statistical software SPSS 20. The voter behavior of the surveyed university students is determined by several aspects. It is necessary to conclude that the voter behavior of respondents was mostly influenced by the media and family in Slovakian communal elections in November 2014. The information about activities of communal politicians is very important for young people. They attach significant importance to the information about the communal politics, which they registered in the media or in the family.

Finally, we can conclude that the participation of the young people is necessary in the communal politics in the contemporary society. Therefore, submitting young people's valid popular vote is one of the elementary ways how to participate in the communal politics. By this way, the young people have an option to participate in the development of the communal politics in their place of residence. According to the analyzed influence of the described aspects on the surveyed university students' voter behavior, we should analyze specific reasons for participation or non-participation of the young people in the communal elections in the further examination.

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