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**Voting Behaviour in 2014 Legislative Election
in Lampung Timur Regency
(Case Study in Desa Gunung Mulyo Sekampung Udik District
and Desa Rajabasa Batanghari Sukadana District)**

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Abstract

At this time, democracy has been a best choice for administering the life of nation by most country around the world. In Indonesia, the implementing of democracy has been through the long term of political life. In democratic country, voters participation has become important part of representative democracy. Voters participation are supporting the accomplishing practical of representative. In fact, there are some issues concerning to the voters turn of in every general election. Unfortunately, the issue has not revealed and most of them become weakness. Most issues concerned with the participant in election are the voters turn out in ballot box, a lot of invalid votes, indication of money politic, political literacy, and the lack of volunteriness contribution of citizen politic. The issue must be discussed for knowing the main cause and find the solution. In expectation, participation can be placed in proper level with high level politiacal literacy. Therefore, the reseach program has become the needs of political management.

Based on 2014 election result, shows that the success of election determined participation which reach into 75%. Nevertheless, the level of participation in every region is different from the national results. For example, lampung timur shows that participation is only 69% in every district. The highest participation is in Batanghari district and Pekalongan district which is the average result is above national participation. The lowest participation is in Gunung Pelindung, Braja Selebah, Labuhan Maringgai, Mataram Baru, Pasir Sakti and Melinting district. The result of the subdistrict are 62%-65%. From the result we can do comparision study between the highest and the lowest participation region, that is Desa Gunung Mulyo in Sekampung Udik district and Desa Rajabasa Batanghari in Sukadana district. In this research we use quantitative methode, and the colecting data technique by doing survey to the people and interview with Komisi Pemilihan Umum, Panitia Pengawas Pemilu, Political Party, and Legislative Candidate.

Keywords : *Legislative Election, Voting Behaviour, Democracy, Voter Participation, and Political Literacy*

1. Introduction

Democracy today has become considered the best option to manage the life of the nation by most countries in the world. In Indonesia the implementation of democracy has gone through a long political life dynamics. In democracies, voter turnout be an essential element of representative democracy. Voter participation is supporting the implementation of the practice of representative democracy. But in practice there are a number of issues

regarding the participation of voters in each of the election. Unfortunately, the matter is not a lot of uncovered and partially into a dark side that keeps leaves the question.

Some of the issues related to participation in the elections is the level of turnout to the polls, invalid votes, money politics, literacy level in politics, and a lot of the scarcity of volunteerism citizens in political participation. The problem needs to be operated in such a way to know the root of the problem and find a way out. hope, participation in the elections could be at the level of ideals aspired to the high level of political literacy. Therefore, the research program to be an activity that is unavoidable in the management of elections.

The political participation of the people would not be separated from the state or a political system that was to proceed. The political system of the Indonesian nation till today have been many times to change, starting from new order to the reforms order. It is recognized that reform is often interpreted as a more democratic era. Presence and Absence of Voters at polling stations (Voter turn-out). Voter urnout since the 1999 election until the 2014 elections move fluctuately.

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Tabel 1.1 Electoral Participation Rate 1955-2014

ElectionYear	Voter Participation	Absent
1955	91,40%	8,60%
1971	96,60%	3,40%
1977	96,50%	3,50%
1982	96,50%	3,50%
1987	96,40%	3,60%
1992	95,10%	4,90%
1997	93,60%	6,40%
1999	92,60%	7,40%
2004	84,10%	15,90%
2009	70,90%	29,10%
2014	75,10%	24,90%

Source: Adapted from Various Sources

In general, the main purpose of elections directly is the formation of a local and national political structures of a democratic and governance system which is capable of running effectively. Election quality can basically be viewed from two sides, namely in terms of process and outcome. Elections can be said to be democratic and the quality of the process when it took place in a democratic election secure, orderly and smoothly in accordance with the principles of direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair. Meanwhile, if in view of the outcome, the election must be able to produce its representatives and leaders of the country who are able to prosper the people, in addition can also raise the dignity of the nation in the eyes of the international community. (Rozali Abdullah, 2009).

Based on data from the 2014 election results, show that there is the success of the election of the strengthening of community participation. However, voter turnout in areas different from the results nationally. For example, in East Lampung which shows the level of people's participation is only 69%. As presented in Table 1.2, show the highest participation rate community of East Lampung in the elections are in District Batanghari and Pekalongan that participation levels above the average level nationwide participation.

While the lowest level of participation occurred in the District of Gunung Pelindung, Braja Sebah, Labuhan Maringgai Mataram Baru and Pasir Sakti and meeting. In these districts, the level of participation was critical for 62% - 65% can be seen in Table 1.2. The data, when compared with the level of voter participation nationwide reveals any discrepancies lame. Amid incessant socialization developed by the Commission, but still there are areas with a lowest participation rate of elections.

Table 1.2 Participation Rate Selector In the 2014 election

	District	Village/ Kelurahan	TPS Num ber	Total Voters in List	Total Voter Turnou t	Percent (%)
1	Gunung Pelindung	5	39	16.815	10.472	62%
2	Braja Sebah	7	37	18.467	11.676	63%
3	Labuhan Maringgai	11	105	52.152	32.964	63%
4	Mataram Baru	7	44	22.471	14.145	63%
5	Pasir Sakti	8	64	29.314	18.540	63%
6	Melinting	6	40	20.321	13.088	64%
7	Sukadana	20	128	55.583	36.381	65%
8	Waway Karya	11	59	28.168	19.087	68%
9	Way Jepara	16	97	40.351	27.503	68%
10	Bandar Sribhawono	7	71	35.832	24.847	69%
11	Marga Tiga	13	74	35.399	24.298	69%
12	Sekampung	17	104	50.604	35.008	69%
13	Jabung	15	77	38.267	26.844	70%
14	Marga Sekampung	8	40	21.156	14.753	70%
15	Sekampung Udik	15	122	54.515	38.100	70%

16	Way Bungur	8	41	18.245	12.837	70%
17	Labuhan Ratu	11	71	33.194	23.774	72%
18	Metro Kibang	7	40	16.979	12.284	72%
19	Bumi Agung	7	36	14.506	10.569	73%
20	Raman Utara	11	68	29.967	21.984	73%
21	Purbolinggo	12	70	32.569	24.103	74%
22	Batanghari Nuban	13	76	32.702	24.526	75%
23	Batanghari	17	84	42.682	32.632	76%
24	Pekalongan	12	85	36.719	27.794	76%

Sumber : KPU Lampung Timur 2014

phenomenon Voter turn-out in elections in 2014 can be seen in more detail on the level of participation at the village level. From the total of 264 villages in kabupaten Lampung timur mapping a way to sort the highest participation rate and the lowest at village level as described in the following table.

Table 1.3 Villages With High Participation In East Lampung

District	Village	Number Of Voters in DPT	Number Of Voter in DPT Who Vote	Percentage
Sekampung Udik	Gunung Mulyo	600	577	96%
Batanghari	Telogo Rejo	1.533	1.297	85%
Marga Sekampung	Bukit Raya	797	679	85%

Sumber : KPU Lampung Timur 2014

shows that the highest participation rate can reach 96% in the Gunung Mulyo Village District of Sekampung Udik seen in table 1.3, while rate lowest participation Rural Marga Sari subdistrict Labuhan Maringgai and Village Rajabasa Batang District of Sukadana with the level of participation is only 50% table 1.4.

Tabel. 1.4 Villages With Lowest Participation in East Lampung

District	Village	Number Of Voters in DPT	Number Of Voter in DPT Who Vote	Percentage
Jabung	Negara Saka	1.115	582	52%
Labuhan Maringgai	Marga Sari	6.378	3.172	50%
Sukadana	Rajabasa Batanghari	1.285	639	50%

Sumber : KPU Lampung Timur 2014

From the data table 1.3 and table 1.4 show that the differences in the levels participation in society. Various allegations emerged, ranging from the character of its

people, knowledge society, or because of limited access to elections, and the presence of other factors that influence it. Comparison of these data, are then used to determine the location of study / research in a more narrow and focused in looking at the phenomenon of voter behavior and level of participation.

2. Objectives and Benefits Research

This study aims to determine how the behavior of voters in the 2014 elections in East Lampung district, including: (1) Considerations people's choice, (2) the track record, the program or promise of election participants into consideration the voters, and (3) the level of voter rationality.

This research is expected to provide benefits, such as academic benefits by generating a number of information related to the dynamics of the behavior of voters, as well as add to their repertoire of knowledge about aspects related to voting behavior. While the practical results of this study can provide input in a frame-improvement of election administration, particularly in the increase of voter participation and the quality of elections in the future.

3. Methods

The method used in this research is mixed method. Quantitative methods seek generalizations on the issues examined. The theoretical framework on quantitative methods intended to verifiable so that the end of result of the research is an acceptance or rejection of a theory/framework and the constructing the new framework. a new thought of an issue. While qualitative methods are meant to find meaning or depth on an issue. In which the theoretical framework serves as a knife of analysis to help researchers to assemble and give meaning of the facts found in the study. Practically quantitative response confirmed through qualitative descriptions and further study of the findings research.

The source of this research is primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through surveys and interviews. Secondary data in this research included documents the results of elections in East Lampung district and several articles and news in the media. The source of data on quantitative methods are random, while in the qualitative is purposive.

This research is a case study of rural-urban with high and low participation to see how the behavior of voters during elections in 2014 ago. Selection of the villages / kelurahan was done purposively by considering the characteristics of the two villages to represent a region with high participation and low participation. Nevertheless, the findings in these two villages are not to be generalized, but The finding can be a reflection in other villages. Both villages was where research conducted, namely (1) Gunung Mulyo village District of Sekampung Udik, as representations of the village with the participation of Appeal, (2), while for the representation of the village with low participation, is Rajabasa Batanghari village District of Sukadana.

The source of research data is derived from questionnaire respondents in both the village and the results of elite interviews with the Election Commission, the Supervisory Committee, and political parties or candidates. In determining the number of samples to be taken from the population in a research activity is highly dependent on the state of the population itself, the more homogeneous population of the state of number of the fewer samples, and vice versa. The determination of the number of samples developed by Roscoe in Sugiyono (2010: 131) are: (1) The feasible sample size is in the study were between 30 to

500, (2) If the sample divided into it categories (for example: men and women, civil servants -employe and others), the amount ofmembers samplein each category at least 30.

Referring to these provisions, the number of respondents in the Village of Mount Mulyo sub-district and village Sekampung Udik Rajabasa Batang District of Sukadana each 100 people. The selected respondents were obtained by random sampling based upon the voters list (DPT) in the village. As for the data informants selected by using purposive sampling or sample aims, namely elements of the Election Commission,the Supervisory Committee, and the political parties / candidates of three informants who were interviewed, namely: (1) Samsul Arifin (Chairman of the Election Commission in 2014), (2) Abdurrohman Sholeh (member Panwaskab Lampung east), (3) ArifahTrisianti, SE (Chairman of Golkar DPD II Bapilu east Lampung).

4. Collecting and Processing of Data

The data was collected by surveying and interviewing respondents and followed by in depth interviews with informants. After the data collected it will be classified or collected to construct an argument, and also done sorting the data according to their relevance. Analysis Data Interpretation by Using mixed method, quantitative data analysis is doing byusing simple statistics. Furthermore qualitative analysis by interpreting in accordance with the pattern, model, or even the theory used.

4.1 Overview of Respondents and informants

profile picturerespondents in this study is based on age, educational background, occupation and income. While in some other control variables such as: type Gender, Ethnicity, and Religion amount is relatively homogeneous. Below are thr descriptions of profile of village-based respondents with high and low participation by age group.

Table 2.1 Profile of Respondents by Age

Age Group	High	Low	Percentage
17-25	13,0	15,0	14,0
26-35	23,0	31,0	27,0
36-45	22,0	26,0	24,0
46-55	23,0	15,0	19,0
>55	19,0	13,0	16,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Based on the layout of the table 4.1, it can be seen by the age of respondents fairly equal. However, the age groups are categorized dominant mature is quite dominant percentage in comparison with the variable younger age and older. Where as much as 23.0% respondents from the age group between 26-35 years and 46-55 years age group is the group that fall into the category most age groups. While in the village with low participation is dominated by people with 26-35 years age group with a percentage of 31.0%.

Table 2.2 Respondents by Education Level

Education Level	High	Low	Percentage
S1	2,0	2,0	2,0
Diploma	3,0	0,0	1,5
SMA	16,0	3,0	9,5
SMP	28,0	38,0	33,0
SD	51,0	57,0	54,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

The data in table 4.2 show the gap educational background is quite striking in the community. Where people with high participation rate have educational background Elementary School (SD) was 51.0% and 57.0% in villages with low participation. As for high school graduates was 16.0% (high participation village) versus 3.0% for the village with low participation and followed the lowest number S1 educational background as much (2.0%).

Table 2.3 Respondents by Income Level Income

Family Income	High	Low	Total
<= 1.000.000	84,0	63,0	73,5
1.000.001-2.000.000	5,0	33,0	19,0
2.000.000-5.000.000	11,0	4,0	7,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Based on table 4.3, can be described that in the majority of the average of family income below Rp.1.000.000, -00 which represent is the percentage respondents of was 84.0% for the village with the participation high and as much as 63.0% with low participation. Then by sorting on citizens who has income around Rp. 2,000,000 to top it is only a few of people.

Table 2.4 Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	High	Low	Total
PNS	1,0	2,0	1,5
Wiraswasta	9,0	11,0	10
Wirausaha	1,0	1,0	1
Buruh Tani	65,0	76,0	70,5
IRT	5,0	4,0	4,5
Belum/ tidak bekerja	19,0	6,0	12,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Viewing data in table 4.4 , it is known that the majority of rural communities with high participation rates worked as farmer, in 65.0% and in village with low participation achieve as much as 76.0%. As for respondents who worked as an entrepreneur is 1.0% in villages with high or low participation.

Looking at the data profile of respondents showed no differences between respondents in villages with high participation and respondents in the village with the lowest participation. Only in the aspect of income levels and types of occupation that the shows village with low participation is more dominant than the the low participation village. In addition to research data sourced from the respondents in the two villages, a with total of 100 people each, or total of 200 people.

4.2 Participation in The Legislative Elections

This section will review the participation of respondents to the eGeneral Election in last 2014. Both in the legislative elections, This research shows the change in the participation of the community, especially for parts of villages in the category of low participation related to the scope and political momentum. Various reasons of voters into a finding that illustrates the voter to describe the reasons of voters to participate in moment general election.

Table 2.5 participation in legislative elections in 2014

Participation	High	Low	Total
No	4,0	17,0	10,5
Yes	95,0	52,5	73,8
Do Not Know, Not Answer	1,0	30,5	15,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Based on table, above the participation of the community in villages with high participation in the 2014 legislative elections (House of Representatives, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City) reached as much as 95.0%. While in the village with low participation, community involvement reached 52.5% in the last legislative elections in 2014.

Table 2.6 Reasons Not to Vote

Reasons Not To Vote	High	Low	Total
Do Not Know The Candidates	0,0	17,0	8,5
Others	66,7	0,0	33,4
Do Not Know, Not Answer	33,3	83,0	58,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

From the number of respondents who did not join the election in table 4.6 suggests a reason not to vote because they do not know to choose candidates as much 17.0% in low participation villages. In the village with the high participation which choose had other reasons as much as 66.7%. While 83.0% of rural communities with low participation rates did not disclose the reason for not joining the election.

Table 2.7 Reasons to Vote

Reason To Vote	High	Low	Total
Obligation Duty	74,0	27,7	50,9

Citizen Duty	8,3	24,4	16,4
want to have a better representative	16,7	15,2	16,0
want a change in Government ntahan	0,0	1,1	0,6
Others	0,0	1,1	0,6
Do Not Know, Not Answer	1,0	30,5	15,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

in table 4.7 show that 74.0% of rural communities with high participation reveal the reason for participating in the elections are in because of the obligation as citizen. While 30.5% of voters from villages with low participation do not reveal the reasons for the participation in the election. In addition, voters in the village with low the participation have awareness that take a part in the elections is the right of citizens is 24.4% and 15% of them would like to have a better representative of the people.

Based on the results of related studies of voter participation in the legislative elections in 2014 show that the dominant participation is 95% and minimum participation is 52.5%. Furthermore, there are several other findings, namely: (1) People do not vote give a reason that they do not know the candidates, this shows there are still many voters who do not know the candidates will be selected (2) the majority of voter are voting majority reasoned that take part in the elections is obligations and the rights of citizens, the minority reasoned that they want to have a better representative (3) generally decline in voter participation during legislative election due to lack of candidates competing, saturation voters and distrust of the people to the candidate.

The introduction of the prospective voter is the biggest obstacle in the elections, particularly the legislative elections. One of the biggest factors is the low of voters turnout is caused that they do not know the candidates. These conditions explain that many candidates are not known or limited of selected candidates. This is due to the limited socialization conducted by the Election Commission as well as socialization conducted by candidates and political parties. This is according to the results of interviews with informants :

"Socialization of the election conducted by the formation of a volunteer democracy helps to socialize the elections, including the technical for choosing the time of the election, in addition to the socialization of DCS (temporary legislative list) and DCT (fix legislative list), but related information on the identity and profile of candidates are less emphasized. Socialization to the community is still limited, as the organizer of the Election Commission more focused to disseminate to the political parties in the coordination of the nomination process. On the other hand political parties think that they have asses on a briefing candidates and the next candidates to socialized to the public (Interview Results: Samsul Arifin and ArifahTrisianti, SE).

The result between the survey results and interviews explain that low participation voters on Rajabasa Batanghari village District of Sukadana is caused by the limited introduction to prospective voters as a result of lack of socialization to the identity and track record candidates including those conducted by the political parties and candidates. During the election campaign is more identified with banner that contains images only, whereas the mission vision or political promise in innovation is rarely raised. The limited of this is also the weak side of the pure proportional system which is proposed by Saragih (1997) that the

system of proportional candidates compete in large numbers, and their relationship with the voters tend to be through political parties and candidates lack even unknown by voters.

4.3 Support Aspect in Choosing

Considerations of village people to be actively involved in elections is due to awareness of the Rights and Duties as citizens. Moral conscience to empathize in order to have minimum representatives of the people better than before. The choice to participate in the elections will produce a new consideration. That consideration to elect new people with the simple assumption the simplest is better than ever. This section will analyze the various variables that become a source of support for voters, both on the village with the high and low participation rates. This section includes (1) Source information election (2) time of making a choice (3) the influence of others in choosing, and (4) the level of recognition of the candidates.

Table 2.8 Election Resources Information

Election Resources Information	High	Low	Total
Socialization by Political Party	6,0	11,2	8,6
Socialization by Civil Society Organisation	2,0	1,0	1,5
Socialization by Election Commission	18,0	31,6	24,7
Socialization by Local Government	3,0	0,0	1,5
CSO Figures	60,0	20,4	40,4
Family	6,0	18,4	12,1
Own Information	5,0	4,1	4,5
TT/TJ	0,0	13,3	6,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

It shows the civil society organisation figures become the largest selection (60.0%) in these sources selection of electoral of rural communities with high participation rates. While as many as 31.6% of the people in the village with a low participation rate select socialization KPU and Bawaslu as voters considerations related the resources Election. The data show the performance of the Commission in facilitating the voters to get information about the election was widely has not been achieved, given that most information election obtained from community leaders, families and relatives as well as the socialization of political parties even the number around 8.6%.

Table 2.9 Time Deciding Options

Time Deciding Options	High	Low	Total
> 3 Month	38,4	4,0	21,1
1 Month	29,3	70,0	49,7
1 Week	12,1	20,0	16,1
1 Day	12,1	0,0	6,0
TT/TJ	8,1	6,0	7,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

It shows 70.0% of villages with low participation assumes one month is the ideal time to decide on options. While in the village with high participation 38.4% thought that less than 3 months is the time to decide on electoral choice. The data show that, voters in the village with high participation had an option since long ago. While villages with low participation, they are more careful in its choice, so they deciding close to polling day.

Table 2.10 Effect of other people in the Election 2014

Effect of other people in the Election 2014	High	Low	Total
Own Choise	92,9	81,6	87,3
affected	4,0	5,1	4,1
TT/TJ	3,0	13,3	8,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

The table above is a picture of the percentage of the influence to others in election selection in legislative election total of 81.6% of voters from villages with low participation argued that option that determines them self. While in the village withrate a high participationis assumed as much as 92.9%. This data shows that the community is relatively independent in its choice, it is understandable considering the public option in village associated with the practice of kinship. Therefore, the choice is not too complicated with a complex consideration.

Table 2.11 Introductory Level In Candidates and their Program

Introductory Level	High	Low	Total
All Candidates	2,0	1,1	1,5
Most Candiadates	16,0	7,4	11,9
A Few Candidates	5,0	35,1	19,6
Some Candidates	30,0	33,0	31,4
TT/TJ	47,0	23,4	35,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Referring to the table, the dominant participation of rural communities with high participation (as much as 47.0%) did not disclose the level of recognition or knowledge of the candidates and their programs. While 35.1% of villages with low participation reveals that they know a little bit about the candidates and their programs. In the village with the low participation the ability to know the candidates better than in villages with high participation. Nevertheless, the majority of voters to own limitations in recognizing all the candidates.

4.4 Behavior and Rationality Voter

Conceptually voter behavior can be mapped into four categories, namely: (1) approach thesociological(2) Psychological approach (3) A rational approach and (4) Marketing

approach. In this section, voter behavior is mapped based on a number of aspects the reason and consideration for voters in determining the choice at the time of the 2014 elections

Tabel 2.12 Key considerations in Choosing candidates

Key considerations	High	Low	Total
Similarity Background	14,1	8,0	11,1
Quality Of Personal Candidate	72,7	60,0	66,3
consideration of personal profit	3,0	13,0	8,0
Other (party performance/Imagery)	2,0	1,0	1,5
TT/TJ	8,1	18,0	13,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Referring to the table, illustrated that the personal qualities of candidates to become a major factor for consideration in selecting candidates for the villagers with rate a low participation (60.0%). While in the village with high the participation reveals similarities background as a primary consideration in selecting candidates (14.1%).

Tabel 2.13 Reasons In Choosing Candidates

Reason In Chosing Candidates	High	Low	Total
Stresses ability parties	10,1	21,0	15,6
Assessing the suitability ideology	19,2	41,0	30,2
Not weigh ideological positions	57,6	15,0	36,2
Not weigh ideological positions	0,0	5,0	2,5
TT/TJ	13,1	18,0	15,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

It shows various main reason in choosing a candidate. A total of 57.6% of the village with high participation has priority to reason closeness values. While 41.0% of the villages with low participation makes the suitability of ideology as the main reason in choosing candidates.

In addition to the reasons and the primary consideration in the choice, other things that influence voters behavior is tolerance to the practice of money politics. As the principle of elections often campaigned namely direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair is often distorted by the widespread the practice of money politics. Based on the results of the research showed the inconsistency voters in assessing the practice of money politic.

Table 2.14 Money Politic Tolerance

Money Politic Tolerance	High	Low	Total
unacceptable	79,8	40,0	59,8

Acceptance	10,1	16,0	13,1
TT/TJ	10,1	44,0	27,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

It shows 79.8% of the voter from village with high participation states can not tolerate the money politics.. While the majority of the village with the low participation (44.0%) did not express its opinion on political tolerance of money, even though 40.0% of rural communities with low participation expressed sa,e opinion with the answers to the majority from rural communities with high participation. Data in Table 4:17 shows the majority of voters did not receive money politics in elections, especially in villages with low participation, while voters in villages with low participation tend to be firmly against the practice of money politic.

4.5 Mapping Voter Behavior and Grouping of Voters

Related to the quality of candidates in the election as a consideration in determining the choice is one aspect of voting behavior. The interview with one of the Board of the political parties and the Election Commission and the Supervisory Committee explained that:

"Political parties are already trying to maximize the selection of candidates from among cadres, one of the difficulties of political parties is to fulfill the quota of female candidates often sometimes less selective, on the other hand political parties also recruit candidates non cadres. Election Commission as the organizers have given the appeal that political parties do the functions of political parties optimally, however human resources in every political party is different quality, so not all of the parties perform its functions, especially to conduct of political socialization to the community".

Based on the interview shows that most voters on qualities personal candidate can be considered as a form of hope. Given the description of the earlier discussion that revealed most of the candidates are not well known by the voters. Unpreparedness of political parties become an obstacle forming voting behavior. This caused of non-functioning of political parties as well as stated Budiardjo (2003: 163-164) one of the main functions of political parties is as a means of political recruitment. In this function of political parties should seek out and encourage talendted people to actively participate in political activities as a member of a political party (political recruitment). The phenomenon of unpreparedness of the political parties reflected to the not selective fulfillment of the 30% quota of women candidates, political parties recruit candidates non cadres and human resourcespolitical parties are still limited in understanding the function and role.

In relation to the voters behavior based on the elaboration of several approaches Nursal (2004: 54-73) by adding one approach to another, there are four approaches of voters behavior, namely: (1) the sociological approach, (2) psychological approach, (3) a rational approach, and (4) marketing approach.

Table 2.13 Considerations Top In Choosing Candidates approach and Behaviour voters

Considerations Choosing	Voter approach	High	Low	Total
similarity background	Sociological approach	14,1	8,0	11,1
Quality of personal candidate	Psicological approach	72,7	60,0	66,3

Considerations Personal Benefit	Rational approach	3,0	13,0	8
Other(party performance/ Political Imagery)	Marketing Approach	2,0	1,0	1
TT/TJ	-	8,1	18,0	13,1

It show that in villages with high participation had dominant of voters in the behavioral to psychological approach (72.7%) and a small portion at sociological approach. While voter behavior in the village with low participation (60.0%) on psychological approach, some variants on rational choice approach.

By grouping voters, both in villages with high participation and low participation indicates voters who consider the closeness of values, conformity ideology and give priority to the ability of political parties. In interviews with informants commissioners Election commission show that:

"Nowadays people are increasingly literate and criteria for the prospective candidates, voters are due to emotional attachment. Track Record of candidates is also a consideration voters. For example there are candidates that are selected again proving that track record, performance and experience become consideration in selecting candidates."

Polarization of the voters are based on surveys and interviews show that voters in the village with high participation is more considering the proximity of certain values while voters in villages with low participation has more ideology and the ability of political parties. This is suitable with the concept put by Firmanzah (2007) in the grouping of voters classify voters in four groups:(1) Rational Voters (2) Critical Voters (3) Traditional Voters and (4) Skeptical Voters.

Tabel 2.14 Reasons In Choosing Candidates and Votters Grouping

Reason In Chosing	Voters Grouping	High	Low
Stresses party ability	Rational Voters	10,1	21,0
Assessing the suitability of the ideology	Critical Voters	19,2	41,0
Prioritizing value closeness	Traditional Voters	57,6	15,0
Not weigh ideological positions	Sceptical Voters	0,0	5,0
TT/TJ	-	13,1	18,0

Based on the data in the table 2.14 based on the reason for choosing candidates are adapted to the voters category showed that voters in villages with high participation tend to be traditional voters (57.6%) and the critical voter registration (19.2%). Meanwhile, in the village with low voter participation grouping tend to be critical voters (41.1%) and rational voters (21.0%). Elaboration of surveys, interviews and concept grouping of voters can be grouped by voters in villages with high participation as traditional – critical voters, while voters in the village with low participation critical – rational voters.

Mapping voter behavior and grouping voters show the positive identification that the voters behavior are more dominant in the psychological approach in which voters make their choice based on the process of political socialization to recognize the growing of political indication with hopes that his political choices will bring better change. In addition, the grouping of voters has part in, a critical voters, that is voters who consider the suitability of

ideology with the competence of the candidate along with his political ideas. However, voter behavior in this study seems "artificial", caused by the ongoing of anti-democratic proces during elections. Money politics still has a part in the dynamics of the 2014 elections ago. The term "serangan fajar" is often heard before the election, in this section voter behavior distorted by money politics. on the ethical side, voters wild become liar votters to continue to receive gifts of money, but do not choose candidates who give money. This situation will bententang with the principle of direct elections, general, free, confidential, honest and fair.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion Based on the description of the results and discussion of voter behavior, including consideration and reason in determining the choice and the comparison between the villages with high participation and villages with low participation there are a number of conclusions, the following:

1. Personal qualities of candidates, became the candidate's track record and political promise become the consideration voters determining political choice, however, political parties have not been able to prepare the candidates selectively. Political parties considered is not optimal yet in socializing the election. In addition, organizers of the elections have not been able to provide information on the identity and track record each of candidate.
2. In the village with the high participation of high voter behavior is more identical to psychological- sociological approach. While voter behavior in the village with low participation is psychological approach - rational. Rationality of voters in determining the selection is still far from expectations, the tendency of voters is more synonymous with emotional voter category.
3. Grouping categories of voters showed that voters in villages with high participation of voters is more traditional – critical voters, while in villages with low voter participation, the the grouping of voters tend to be critical electorate - rational. Voters in the village with low participation can be said a little rational than voters in villages with high participation.
4. Political tolerance led to a variant of voter behavior becomes increased, that is pseudo psychological voters Anti-democratic practices in elections occur simultaneously. Dawn raids (Serangan Fajar) often heard before the election, in this section votters behavior distorted by money politics. On the ethical side, voters will become liar votters to continue receiving gifts of money, but do not choose candidates who give money.

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