

Voter Absence Factors in Disappearance From Legislative Election and General Election of President and Vice President of 2014 (Study in Pekanbaru City, Kampar Regency and Indragiri Hilir Regency)

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Abstract—Indonesia has elected eleven regular legislative elections and has held three direct presidential and vice presidents. The absence of voters in the general election remains a major problem in determining election results. One of the quality indicators of the general election exercise is the high degree of community participation in granting its voting rights in the general election. The purpose of this study is to find out what factors affect the absence of voters in legislative elections and the presidential and vice presidential elections in 2014 in Pekanbaru City, Kampar District and Indragiri Hilir Regency. The research data was collected through questionnaires as much as 868 respondents. The data were analyzed by using descriptive test to find out the average value of the absentee voter. The results showed that in the city of Pekanbaru the absence of voters was caused by the sick people and the TPS officers did not come to the voters to be treated, the family affairs abandoned, did not get invitations from the organizers and the Voter's Disappointment against the unpaid campaign promises. The absence of voters in Kampar District is caused by disappointment with the local government and the central government and does not believe in election supervisors. The absence of voters in Indragiri Hilir is also due to low political awareness, low confidence in government (executive and legislative), busy voters in the work and lack of socialization candidates from election organizers

Keywords—*participation, elections, political parties, absenteeism, direct democracy.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Election is one of the forms of political parity, as a manifestation of the sovereignty of the people, because at the time of the election, the people became the most determined party for the political process in a region by direct vote. Political participation is a problem that every country faces, because political participation is closely related to the survival of a country. Political participation is a benchmark in understanding the quality of citizens and the responsibility for the progress and knowledge of the political system underlying such participation. Through the active participation of citizens in direct elections it will strengthen the legitimacy of a leader because he is directly elected by his people. Indonesia has held

eleven regular legislative elections (Pileg) in 1955, 1971, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. While the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election has been held three times General Election of President and Vice President directly in 2004, 2009 and 2014. Where previously the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections were elected by the People's Consultative Assembly.

In the legislative elections of 2014 recorded in the Constituent List (DPT) of 185.826.024 people, and legal votes from the KPU's recapitulation amounted to 124,972,491 votes, so it can be noted that the level of political participation of voters in legislative elections in 2014 increased from 2009 with 75,11% total. And decreased number of golput, with a total of 24.89%. However, for voter participation in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections decreased compared to the number of voters in the legislative elections in 2014 and 2009, with a total of 70%. Decrease in participation rates in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections occurred on a percentage, despite the increase in the number of votes voice (Kompas Wednesday, July 23, 2014).

Pekanbaru Municipal Election Commission also mentioned that the voters' presence in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections of 2014, from 666,651 voters registered only 392,917 voters (58.94%) alone using their voting on voting day. That is, there are still 273,734 voters (41.06%) who are absent from the Voting Place to exercise their vote (Pekanbaru City Election Commission Data 2014).

In reality the level of political participation of the people continues to decline from the election to the elections. Legislative elections in 2004 only reached 84,1% with goal score of 15,9%. In the presidential and vice presidential elections the first round of 78,2 with golput number was 21,8% and in second round 76.6 points of golput 23,4%. In 2009, the level of political participation of voters in legislative elections declined to 70,9% and the number of golput increased by 29,1%. And Presidential and Vice Presidential elections in 2009 only reached 71,7 % and total golput reached 28,3%.

The Kampar Election Commission also mentioned that the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections in 2014, out of the 560,928 voters registered only 365,047 voters (65.08%) who exercised their voting on the day of voting. That is, there are still 195,881 voters (34.92%) who are absent from the Voting Place to exercise their right to vote (Kampar Regency Election Commission Data, 2014).

Similarly, in Indragiri Hilir Regency. From the data of KPU Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir, the total population of Indragiri Hilir Regency at the end of 2013 reached 790,438 people. While the number of voting rights in the 2014 legislative elections is 518,403. But out of the voters, only 348,728 (67%) voters who exercise their voting rights in the 2014 legislative elections, as well as in presidential and vice presidential elections of 2014, voters who exercise their voting rights are only 285,685 (55%) of the voters' which amounted to 519,207 voters.

From the data of voter parliamentary level in exercising its voting rights in the legislative and general elections of the President and Vice President in Pekanbaru City, Kampar District and Indragiri Hilir Regency, indicates that the level of public presence at polling stations (TPS) in using their selections is relatively low. Departing from that question as a question in the study is what factors affect the absence of voters in the polling station (TPS) in the Legislative and General Election of the President and Vice President in Pekanbaru City, Kampar Regency and Indragiri Hilir Regency Year 2014.

II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

To find out the factors affecting the absence of voters in polling stations in the Legislative General Election and General Election of President and Vice President in Pekanbaru City, Kampar District and Indragiri Hilir Regency Year 2014.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Election Theory

Election is one of the most important human rights of citizens. Therefore, in the framework of the implementation of fundamental rights is a must for the government to carry out elections. In accordance with the principle that the people are sovereign then they must be returned to the people to determine it. It is a violation of a fundamental right if the government does not hold elections or slows the election. (Kusnardi, M. and Ibrahim, 1994: 329). Election, means the implementation of public sovereignty held directly, publicly, freely, confidential, honest and fair in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, 1945.

B. Political Participation Theory

The low level of political participation has been regarded as one of the signs that citizens have no sensitivity and concern for state problems. Asraf, M. (in Komalasari & Syaifullah, 2009: 94) mentions that community participation in the Election is

marked by the presence of the people at the voting ground to grant their voting rights. Welch (in Komalasari & Syaifullah, 2009: 95) argued that: "The absence of a person in the Election is concerned with the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the voter, if a person obtains financial gain by absenteeism in the TPS to grant his / her voting rights, ensures that such person will not be present at the TPS, vice versa.

In a generic sense perspective, Budiardjo, (1998: 183) recognizes political participation is: The activity of a person or group of persons to actively participate in political life, namely by choosing the leader of the State and directly or indirectly, policy). These activities include actions such as voting in the general election of the rally, becoming members of a party or interest group, contacting with Government officials or members of parliament, and so on.

Meanwhile, Lipset (in Komalasari & Syaifullah, 2009: 94) divides the factors affecting the absence of voters not to vote in four categories, namely first, in regards to government policy. groups that have a direct interest in government policies indicate higher attendance rates. Second, access to information. A person with more complete information access will tend to have a high level of attendance. Third, it relates to the pressure to choose or not to choose from a certain group. If a group's pressure is not too strong and potential voters are affected, this is the meaning of being denied in the TPS. Fourth, relates to cross-pressure. When someone is pressured to choose a different party, they may resolve this conflict by withdrawing completely from the Election.

In line with Lipset's opinion. Ramlan Surbakti, (1992: 171) mentions the factors that influence political participation are: Political Awareness, Trust on Governance, Social Economic Status, Parental Political Affiliate, Organizational Experience, Situation, Participation in Mass Media and Informal Discussions.

C. Voter Behavior Theory

There are several factors affecting voters in the general elections, both legislative and presidential issues, including political, social, economic and educational conditions. This greatly determines the behavior of voters in giving their vote in the general election. The electoral behavior of the voters consists of three distinct streams of thought, namely sociological approaches, party identification and rational choice. Lipset (1960). Rangi & Lipset (1967) Campbell et al. (1960). Verba, Nie & Kim (1978) The sociological theory states that the behavior of the majority of voters is strongly influenced by social ties and societies such as socio-economic status, religion and voter's domicile. The theory of party identification states that voters identify themselves with a party and this affects attitude and behavior of voters The theory of rationality means the voters act on the basis of personal interests in order to achieve their own goals.

Similarly, as noted by Afan Gaffar (1992) on the behavior of voters is largely based on three approaches, namely: the first sociological approach (Columbia School) which includes

social, economic, ethnic affiliation, family tradition, gender, occupation, and place of residence. The second psychological approach (Michigan School) includes party factors, a person's attitude toward political issues, and candidate factors. The third approach is the Rational Approach (Rational Choice) approach that is the rationality of voter behavior.

Furthermore, Nursal Adman (2004) specifically mentions the behavior of voters in Indonesia, influenced by several factors: religious orientation, social class factor and other social groups, leadership and leadership factors, identification factors, issue orientation, candidate orientation, with events.

IV. RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted in Pekanbaru City, Kampar Regency and Indragiri Hilir Regency. The research data was collected through a research questionnaire and was filled by 868 respondents. Data were analyzed by using descriptive test to know the highest mean value of absenteeism.

V. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Respondent Demographic

Respondent Demographic		N	%
Gender	Male	613	70,6
	Female	255	29,4
Age	Less than 31 years	291	33,5
	31-40 years	372	42,8
	41-50 years	222	25,6
	More than 50 years	71	8,1
Education	Elementary school	140	16,1
	Junior High School	116	13,3
	Senior High School	310	35,7
	High Education	302	34,8
Total		868	100,0

The table above shows that male respondents are 613 people (70,6%), women are 255 people (29,4%). Age of Less than 31 years was 291 people (33,5%), 31-40 years as much as 372 people (42,8%), 41-50 years as many as 222 people (25,6%) and more than 50 years as many as 71 people (8,1%). Elementary school graduates with 140 students (16,1%), Junior High School with 116 students (13,3%), 310 Senior High School (35,7%) and High Education with 302 students (34,8%).

The absence of voters with the highest (average) mean score is not to vote on polling day due to illness (mean=3,51), there is an undeniable family affair (mean=3,18), not getting invitation from organizer (mean=3,11). The absence of voters

in Kampar District was caused by disappointment with the local government (mean = 3,40) and disappointed with the central government (mean = 3,27) and the respondents did not vote because the Election Supervisor was not neutral in the work (mean = 3,22). The absence of voters in the district of Indragiri downstream was also caused by low political awareness (mean= 3,50), low confidence in government (mean = 3,44), voter turnout in work (mean = 3,30) and lack of socialization of candidates from election organizers (mean = 3,25).

The higher the political consciousness of the citizens then the lower the absence of voters. On the contrary, low political awareness will lead to the higher absence of voters. The results of this study support the opinion of Ramlan Surbakti (1992) stating that voter participation is influenced by the level of political consciousness.

Trust in the government also affects the absence of voters. The loss of citizen trust to the government can turn off the democratic system. This is evidenced by the apathetic nature of the community so they do not want to come to the right to vote because they lose confidence in the government. The government here is an executive and legislative body.

VI. CONCLUSION

The behavior of voters absenteeism in Pekanbaru City, Kampar District and Inhil District is influenced by several factors which are obstructed by family affairs, are in a state of illness, disappointed with government, neutral election supervisors, low political awareness, voter turnout in work and lack of socialization of candidates by organizers election. The situation can be corrected by the government's seriousness in fulfilling promises during the campaign, socializing the candidates and committing the villagers in their efforts to raise their political awareness.

This research is financed by the Pekanbaru Municipal Election Commission, Kampar Kabupetan and Indragiri Hilir Year 2015.

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