

ELECTION BEHAVIOR IN COMMUNITIES OF MENTAYA RIVER FLOWS IN LEGISLATIVE GENERAL ELECTION IN 2014 BAAMANG SUBDISTRICT, INDONESIA

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Abstract

The people who live in the Baamang subdistrict come from a wide variety of educational, cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds. There has to be a deeper examination of community dynamics in connection to the execution of elections, particularly with regards to political engagement and voter behavior. Political concerns and policies, social image, emotional sentiments, candidate image, current events, personal events, and epistemic reasons are only some of the at least seven domains of voters in establishing the foundation of their political decisions. The purpose of this research is to learn how people in the Baamang sub-district of Kotawaringin Timur, Kalimantan Tengah, voted in the 2014 legislative elections in the Mentaya river basin. Due to the comprehensive, multifaceted, dynamic, and semantic nature of the study questions being investigated, a qualitative research strategy is being used. Field research, a subfield of academic inquiry focused on gathering first-hand information in its natural habitat, will be used as the study methodology. The research team gathered information via in-depth interviews, field notes that later became conclusions, and secondary sources. The analysis of data consists of many primary processes, the most important of which is the reduction of data and the presentation of processed data in the form of a concise statement of the study's conclusions. Several factors, including identity background similarity, education of candidates, experience of legislative candidates, economy, vision and mission programs of candidates, disappointment with the performance of previous legislators, and popularity and appearance of candidates, were found to influence voter behavior in the watershed. Voter behavior, on the other hand, may be broken down into three distinct camps: the logical-critical, the traditional-skeptical, and the emotional-pragmatic.

Keyword: Voters who are rationally critical, voters who are traditionally suspicious, and voters who are pragmatic

1. Introduction

Community groups' political decisions as reflected in voters' actions.

to exercise their legal rights as citizens. In a context where the exercise of political rights will inevitably

culture. According to political scientists' theoretical definitions, what does political culture entail?

to what extent are political views, emotions, and attitudes put into practice

people on how they feel about the candidates running for office, in order to gauge voter sentiment

political arena, based on a shared understanding of the issues and an orientation

regulation and policy formulation in the form of collective effort (Kantaprawira, 1983; Dahl, 1992; Almond).

1983; Macridis, 1984; 1996).

According to Almond (1984), there are some things that are more prominent in political culture than others.

political action based on real-life conduct. The flip side of the coin is that political culture focus on the subjective or non-factual elements, including how it affects one's opinions or one's political values

ideology and political perspective. In theory, a study of political culture

A political system plays a crucial function from a psychological standpoint.

Therefore, political structure is a crucial part of the political system.

use, and purpose. If this is the case, then the political system must play a crucial role in

figuring out how a society's political culture works. Politics is taken into account.

sufficient to provide light on how subsequent views and politics

inclination of people might give rise to a new political culture.

With regards to how different groups and people in

In terms of political culture, Almond and Verba's (1983) study indicates that

categorize these types of orientation as cognitive, affective, and behavioral.

community-based in terms of political beliefs. Emotional inclination is a

image of how people feel about politics, what they think politics is about,

participants in politics, political paradigms, and political organizations like governments and political parties, the

Those in charge, the legislature, and the courts. The evaluation stance is associated with values and

¹ political objects judgments based on the values and criteria for their

how they feel about voting and how much they know about politics

As of 2013 (Maksudi).

A group's political culture is a reflection of its members' shared values and beliefs on how government should

people of a nation, area, or region toward the country's or region's political life. One's political leanings

factors and political beliefs of local residents are intertwined.

to the political structure that is put into place, in terms of both trust and worth, in order to attain

political objectives by using an efficient political process. In order to put the political

system well, it has to be backed up by other systems in the area.

social order, cultural order, economic prosperity, political literacy, and

environmental, regional, and other variables.

Changes occur in political science periodically depending on what

These political events are analyzed based on a number of aspects. These days, location is also a viewpoint used while studying politics. Taking a geographical perspective on

In politics, several factors are emphasized that have to do with population, geography, and location's culture, natural features, and economic climate,

system where the group of people lives. From a political scientist's point of view,

Geography suggests that a community's political leanings will be shaped by its physical setting.

that the community will see as reflecting its political identity.

The study of political geography is a relatively recent innovation in the field of political analysis.

draws parallels between people's everyday lives and political engagement, alluding to

contexts where political communities exist in their natural condition.

The term "Ratzel effect" comes from Ratzel's (2007) description of this phenomena.

Biologically active condition. The state was then a subject of study in political geography.

political community as a whole, with all its individuality, culture, and

uniformity and a penchant for independence. Several factors are included in a nation analysis.

Among the most crucial considerations are the form of the country's territory, its size, and its location.

position in space; all of these are elements of place in the sense provided by

Hayati and Yani (2007) quote Carlson.

Evidence of people' political engagement includes their participation in

election processes designed to choose representatives with the necessary skills for the job

the lawmaking body. One such approach to affect change is via general elections.

democratically elected leadership. The hallmark of a democratic election system has

using democratic paradigms of procedure. Because of the political nature of the situation,

The people's involvement is limited to the selection of those who will carry out their mandate.

represent them, and from there power flows to those they've elected. This

indicates that democracy is one political system for establishing and maintaining authority.

circulation. However, in light of the fact that implementing the people's will involves

The representatives of the people are solely responsible for running the government.

and government officials who were chosen via elections. What this means is that the people's

(Schumpeter, 1942; Dahl, 1992; Linz, 1996) population is an outcome of the political process.

Procedural democracy takes form in free elections; in theory, this

The term "democracy" may refer to at least four distinct models. To begin, a guardianship takes the form of a delegation, which is

elections that put more emphasis on thinking things over before acting

realization of the trusteeship concept. The second point is that the mode of expression is

defined by the process through which direct leaders are chosen and the authority they wield,

choice made with a representative body. Finally, deliberative consultation is the third aspect to consider.

any political structure or procedure for choosing leaders that involves

regulation and policymaking with maximum public input. At last, the structure of

In a participatory democracy, voters go straight to the polls to choose their representatives.

enact rules, make decisions, and carry out programs in a democratic manner by

with a large number of participants (Suyatno, 2004).

In theory, procedural democracy can only be used to remove someone from office.

Whoever holds a political or public position with the power to create, enact, or regulate

and analyze public policy as it relates to the common good. A small group of people make up the community.

engaged in the deliberation and planning stages, whereas following their election, the

authoritative figure in a community can never serve that role again. Members of the legislature and the executive branch are both chosen by popular vote.

political structures based on a procedure-based form of government.

However, in order to determine who may legally run for office, we first need to determine who is eligible to do so.

by holding elections in which the community has a central role in choosing

Political parties are responsible for enforcing procedural democracy. Because

This is connected to the primary roles and responsibilities of political parties, which include

political cadre, recruitment, education, socialization, communication, and

1992). This implies that political parties, by virtue of their role, are required to

create political-minded cadres to serve as future leaders and advocates for

the group of people that not only care for you, but also comprehend your hopes and

communities to be integrated into public service provision. Simply said, since

the government is made up of a president and a congress, each of which plays a

power that comes from having a say in how the state operates, a.k.a. the regulatory role

capable of enhancing the respect with which a nation's citizens see their government and society at large

Taking charge of community service administration and doing a good job of it

In 1997, Riwokaho and Haryanto found that.

The above analysis suggests that political parties have a significant role in function within the state's government. It is essential that political parties be well-structured, with a defined political

mindset, have beliefs that may be shaped by cadres, supporters, and their followers.

Political parties need to have ambitious goals, which entails widespread support.

and be very future-oriented in serving the needs of the state and country. In essence

According to Neuman (1963), political parties are a "articulate organization," whereby grouping of politically engaged individuals with a same goal,

carry out, preserve, and keep alive the authority of the state. Moreover, they strive to

gain public approval and authority to lead. Not only that, but

put out the argument that political parties serve as a bridge between various social ideology-related concerns,

legal authority of society and government institutions

constitution in its broadest sense (Budiardjo, 1998). Therefore, it is essential for any political party to have an

the beliefs and principles that guide the policies of a political party

or in what manner. In theory, political parties are composed of voters who share the same core beliefs.

(Amal, 1996), which consists of proto-party, cadre, mass, dictatorial, and catch-all.

If we accept the conventional wisdom about political parties, then we must also accept that

parties need public support in the form of political involvement. This involvement is

relates to the public's acceptance of political parties. This

Community birth isn't a prerequisite for legitimacy; one must earn it.

from the leaders, members, and supporters of political parties. The

foundation on the belief that successful political parties would give rise to a viable political system.

legitimacy for political parties and widespread popular support, particularly for issues

decisions made by political parties' policy. In the event that party policy

improve people's lives more than its effect on elections would suggest.

whomever is at issue.

Community members engage in political participation when they take an active role in political decision-making.

in the workings of government and politics. Whether it contributes to or impacts political decision-making for governmental policy implementation tools like participating in political debates and governmental decision-making process to influence who is elected to government positions.

Obedience to political authority is another type of political engagement.

government policymaking and execution, namely the

Citizenship responsibilities. Citizen political participation may take several forms.

involvement, which consists of:

1) having an impact on politics;

Those who are (2) policymakers, policy implementers, or otherwise making their cases public;

3) Participating in the tax system by making the necessary payments;

4) Carry out an arrangement agreed upon by agreement;

5) Express disapproval of the state and its political apparatus;

6) Participating in efforts to improve the overall execution of general government-enforced measures;

7) Raise concerns and argue for or against the candidates for political office put out by various groups;

8) Suggest new politicians and leaders to fill the seats vacated by the

individuals as the political process is continuing and so forth. It has been shown that

Participation in politics may be broken down into two categories:

community people acting willingly to elect leaders, according to McClosky (1972).

a head of state by a system of popular vote, either directly or indirectly. Whereas

according to Nie and Verba's (1975) research on the efficacy of voting, etc.

having to do with what members of the public do in order to be considered for a position

people' involvement in the election process for state authorities

in accordance with the rules that now exist. Other political scientists, such as

According to Huntington and Nelson (1994), political engagement is defined as

Efforts made by Interest Groups to Influence Policymaking in Government

of residents on residents. All political scientists agree that this entails actions in Individuals or organizations, with or without formal authorization, may engage in such activities. in an unplanned or planned way, successfully or not (Budiardjo, 1998). To see the kind of political involvement there is at least some evidence to Among other things, the social elements that they're involved in are as follows: classification, mentality, and population size (Surbakti, 1992). It's essential in a democratic society that citizens actively participate in politics. notwithstanding the mode of political engagement. While politics is always a factor, Depending on the setting, the qualities that emerge through involvement will include takes place in the realm of politics. Political engagement in this setting will also benefit The mapping of regional political activity by observers and politicians. maybe even nation.

The purpose of this research is to determine what aspects of electoral politics have an impact on voters.

in 2014 state legislative races focusing on watersheds. People are the focus of this study.

Kotawaringin Timur, natives of the Mentaya River Valley. Considering the Kotawaringin

This research focuses on electoral communities III in the expansive Timur district.

A section of Baamang. There is a sub-district called Baamang in the

Basin of the Mentaya River in the Kotawaringin Timur Province. Some fascinating things can be

the author suggests, among other things, that you investigate voter behavior in the watershed.

others since majority of them vote in the Kotawaringin Timur district every legislative election

There are no successful political parties among the residents of the Mentaya watershed.

stronger end-results. A situation in which the dominating party does not exert its

The author argues that party is fascinating from both a scientific and a political perspective.

purposes.

One of the growing regions of Central Java, Kotawaringin Timur Regency

Kalimantan. The Mentaya river serves as the main gateway for economic growth. As a result,

that the Mentaya River serves as Kotawaringin's primary commercial corridor

East Kalimantan and Timur. Since transportasi is used for both incoming and outgoing shipments,

waters originating from farther afield than Borneo's port near the ocean's edge

located on the banks of the Mentaya.

The majority of Kotawaringin Timur's districts are located in the South Mentaya Hilir region, which includes the Teluk Sampit sub-district, Kota Besi, Baamang, Seranau, Kota Hanaut, North Hilata, Mentawa Baru Ketapang, Baamang, Sub-districts of Mentaya Hulu, Telaga Antang, and Antang Kalang. Meaning that 65 percent of Mentaya River drains the subdistricts of Kotawaringin Timur Regency. Where

According to political geographers, a region's politics are shaped by its physical characteristics. movement of its people and the political decisions they make.

Similar to the urban and suburban features of other parts of Kalimantan,

The riverbanks are home to a sizable population. Because of the current economic river channels, which link one place to another, are the sole means of accessing flow at that time. another. Despite its subsequent evolution, the primary links between the Land bridges connect several sections of the Kotawaringin Timur regency Airways, too.

Legislative candidates put up by parties in the general election

People from all walks of life voted in the 2014 election in Kotawaringin Timur Regency. Both of them backgrounds, from those with a high school diploma to those with doctorates and everything in between.

schooling to the level of a university graduate. Because of the nature of his work, candidates for office who afterwards pursue careers as business owners, politicians, or the elderly Soldiers and policemen from the Republic of Indonesia up to the average farmer. This implies that voters have a wide range of political alternatives from which to choose when deciding who to elect.

qualifies to represent them in the legislature.

One of the voting districts in Kotawaringin Timur is called Baamang Subdistrict.

District III's electorate, to be specific. The Baamang Subdistrict is a smaller administrative division inside the larger

There is no larger or longer river in the Kotawaringin Timur regency than the Mentaya. The

The population of the Baamang subdistrict is very varied, and its professional class reflects this diversity.

context, history, learning, faith, customs, and ancestry. Diversity in the neighborhood

backgrounds is also a factor in the writers' decision to focus on the Baamang neighborhood.

by the author to better comprehend voters' actions and motivations in electoral tidal waves in Kotawaringin Timur's 2014 parliamentary race.

The locals, particularly those living around the Mentaya River, may use this data to basin, have their own standards for who they think should represent them in the legislature. They put in a spokesman for them. Despite the fact that we are aware of the theoretical difficulties Something society must continually deal with, such issues, while making social decisions concerning the allocation of rights, the power of group leaders to regulate behavior, social, decision-making, ethical, and other intellectual diversity regarding (Coleman, 2011). Because of these variations, new traits will emerge. between two different factions of a society.

2. Methods

The qualitative, descriptive method was used for this study. This research took place in the Voting-eligible residents of Baamang's Electoral District III Kalimantan Tengah Province, Kotawaringin Timur Sub-District, Kotawaringin Timur Regency in the area around the Mentaya River. Several variables influence researchers' decisions on where to conduct studies.

culturally, educationally, economically, socially, and so on, the population is quite diversified.

¹ on. The second reason is that there are no viable political parties.

a deciding vote in parliamentary polls. Affordability considerations for study availability.

The research relied heavily on information gathered from in-depth interviews with a sources who the writers thought could have the answers they were looking for and field observational findings gleaned from firsthand experience actions taken by voters in the Baamang parliamentary district during the 2014 election, A.K.A. Timur Kotawaringin.

Information gathered secondarily, from sources other than the General Discussions between the Kotawaringin Timur Regency Election Commission and the

Kotawaringin Timur Regency elections, 2014. The researcher plays the role of tool (human) with tools (interview guidelines) to back it up

Guidelines for Observation and Recording. Analyses Quasi-experimental Studies

data processing consists of numerous steps: collecting data, storing data,

dividing it up into manageable research chunks, assembling research summaries, and developing research

patterns, picking the right materials for the investigation, and drawing the right conclusions.

You may check out the election results in Kotawaringin Timur Regency from 2014 online.

Research on the KPU of Kotawaringin Timur Regency is restricted to a review of the

2014 Watershed Election: Shapes and Factors That Influence Voter Behavior

The Timur Regency of Kota Bharu was elected.

3. Research Findings

3.1 Aspects That Influence Voter Action

A. Identity Congruence in the Past

One of the variables that influences voters' political decisions is their background identification. This

The cultural significance of the identification tie is greater than that of any other individual options in politics. Identity similarity is defined by the ability to instantly recognise one another. someone with others because of shared ancestry, racial or ethnic origin, or cultural heritage culture, religion, and even how people act.

Kotawaringin Timur, particularly in the 2014 parliamentary elections,

The practise of identity politics was especially rife in Electoral District III in Baamang district.

Most obviously, the candidates' ethnic backgrounds influence the content of their campaign materials.

the unique cultural identities of each ethnic group. Common phrases used to entice and

The Bahasa Indonesia phrase for "uluh itah" (to entice voters) is uluh itah.

suggests "one of us" or "orang kita"

Legislators also often use tribal history and identity when

candidates to improve their public persona and sense of self in order to win over the

voters, and will win the political backing of the people in the long run. One can find

Legislative hopefuls promote their tribal identity in a variety of ways, including:

family members and other members of their ethnic ancestry. For instance, wives, husbands, wives and husbands, and other family relationships may be traced back to their racial and cultural origins.

Voters, particularly those who fit the profile I just described, respond favourably to this formula. are conservative, and they still consider race and nationality to

options on the political front. In this ethnic and tribally oriented family tree,

Constant investment in capital as a means of proximity to voters is made by legislative candidates.

and turn into a successful strategy for winning over votes in the

Baamang district, Kotawaringin Timur, Mentaya river basin. Initiating from,

use of the Mentaya's indigenous status for financial gain.

watershed like the Dayak for the immigration groups who ended up in Baamang

region, including the Javanese, Madurese, Sundanese, Bugis, Batak, and other indigenous peoples of Indonesia. The

Parliamentary candidates begin with a one-on-one (personal) approach.

Taking an institutional (person-to-institution) Approach, Making Local Contacts

meaning "groups" as clubs, teams, and teams.

In contrast, members of ethnic groups that are represented in the Regional

Those who serve ¹ in the House of Representatives for Kotawaringin Timur Regency may take pride in the fact that

There is optimism that their plight will be recognised and safeguarded under the

at least with regards to social security reform and infrastructure development, government

income and economic growth supported by this new development. Many immigrants

Ethnic settlers in the Baamang subdistrict are active in commerce.

They need this assurance of safety in order to feel comfortable doing business with you.

B. Candidates' Academic Experience

Candidates' academic credentials in Kotawaringin's 2014 general election

Timur district, Baamang sub-district, voter-group III: very different from corresponding high

schooling through postgraduate study (Strata 2 and S2). The vast majority of ¹ electoral

district III residents have at least a Bachelor's degree (S1). Resulting from personal interviews

by the author after discussing it with several sources, they concluded that the

the applicants' academic credentials. Their findings suggest that institutional

A legislative candidate's history has a huge role in determining the future of legislation and the capability to channel and comprehend the hopes and dreams being sent by the community.

Those with a higher level of education will be better equipped to translate goals into policies that have a more humane stance. In particular for the sake of public good, the accessibility of

The supply of educational and economic support infrastructure facilities. The capacity of candidates to oversee, and make rules for,

and

budgeting.

This

competence

is

only

possessed

by

candidates

who

have

an

adequate

background. That's why it's important to have a solid academic foundation.

enough capacity to incorporate, direct, and transform hopes and dreams into actions

according to the majority of people, individuals who have money may possess anything even remotely

sufficient schooling or training.

This is evident at the very least during the legislative campaign.

candidates, both formally, through political party organisations, and informally, via individual networks

when they have conversations with voters. In which those who possess an

most of them have merely a high school education or less

Those with a lower educational background tend to communicate in context Stratum I and higher. The ways in which we express ourselves and the Public speaking, especially during a campaign, consists mostly of sitting back and listening. as well as being unable of articulating their thoughts and feelings clearly. Nonetheless, not every having such mentality, and because it seems to be the norm, people have doubts about electing them. The people in the Mentaya watershed are optimistic that the various political parties will work together to Legislative candidates' academic backgrounds are a major factor academic level of Strata I or above at the very least.

C. Experience History of the Applicant

Individuals' political leanings are also influenced by their upbringing and applicants' prior work history. The desired effect is an organised experience, neighbourhood, going out in public and talking to potential voters. This signifies that candidates have a really commanding manner of speaking, and whether a candidate wins, and people tend to vote for politicians who they believe will do a good job for the community. experiential interaction. Voters also look at candidates' track records by asking them questions about their previous jobs and positions. after being elected, candidates come to listen to people' hopes and concerns via a system that has just recently been developed. legal protections, in the form of recesses, are seldom enforced.

E. Candidates' Platforms, Goals, and Objectives

The legislative agenda, goals, and objectives continue to be evaluated by the neighbourhood to influence their political leanings. Perspectives on this kind of community include When it comes to training and life history, the typical neighbourhood has huge numbers of people lack high-quality education and information resources. As a means of establishing selections, they learn more about the programme via reading, listening, and even talking to potential applicants.

if the candidates are elected, their vision and goal. Candidates' abilities to explain, One of the most important parts of the programme is publicising and explaining it. community members to help them make political decisions. But according to these findings study, not all applicants can talk about the plan, the goal, and the programme. successful mission and all that.

Participants in this survey said that the majority of applicants' programmes is a political party's platform that has not been rendered well in translation due to applicants on a one-on-one basis to join their programme. Meaning the political party programme should be interpreted or distilled into the individual plans of those running for office. Eventually, if they win, they'll put the plan into action, helping countless people. people. Candidates must to have as their overarching goal either the expansion or political parties' long-term goals and objectives, but its nature is more fundamental than usable or able to be used immediately; feasible. 2014 Baamang subdistrict legislative elections

The aforementioned skills were not shared by all applicants. Additionally, this affected voters' decisions in the 2014 Mentaya watershed election A section of Baamang.

F. Previous Legislator Performance Did Not Meet Expectations

Frustration with the status quo influences voters' political preferences. legislative performance, which means that they are dependent on the conclusion drawn from research showing that the effects of earlier lawmakers' efforts are invisible. As a result of their disillusionment, they began to back other, fresh politicians. As it turns out, They give the new applicants renewed confidence to pursue their goals.

There is a trend for newly elected officials to use voter-provided information to They never get to see their representatives and have their concerns heard again. Alternatively, if there are

During their time off, legislators do not usually make an appearance in the chambers.

the people who had previously rallied behind them. Playtime plans based on

For the vast majority of people, life consists mostly of rituals and ceremonies.

at the district's sub-office. Regularly, only a select few students are invited to participate in playtime activities.

certain people, such the village chief, to the local and government's structure officials.

G. On the Basis of the Candidates' Reputation and Physical Appearance

According to the findings of this research, one factor that influences voters' decisions is their level of education.

was the candidates' visibility and popularity. What they end up picking is hence a famous people, attractive prospects that aren't necessarily

They are unfamiliar with the prospective nominee. According to their reasoning, the absence of data they collect about political contestants and their respective candidates. In

Moreover, they believe that the importance lies in the fact that political options are fixed.

by whether or not they get to see the candidate in person.

Candidates in such a society are more likely to be elected if they are physically attractive.

the possibility of winning the support of voters. candidates for office in the legislature who do not have plenty, and excellent looks aren't something they actively sought after. Voters who rely on this new voters, young people, stay-at-home moms, and churchgoers make up the bulk of this demographic.

groups concerned with their outward presentation, such as the beauty industry friends, fellow motorsport and extreme sports-loving youth, etc.

4. Discussion

Motivations for a Political Decision to Live on the Mentaya's Fringe

Riverine Culture

The people that live in the Mentaya river valley and the particular kind of coastline community. Any population, culture, nationality, or language may quickly and easily adopt them.

faith, so long as they respect one another's rights to practise theirs in a communal setting

other. This pattern was mostly based on the individuals' political beliefs, and

options for carrying out the 2014 Kotawaringin Timur parliamentary elections

Baamang subdistrict, Election III district, regency.

At least this time there wasn't a clear winner when it came to taking control of the legislature.

Kotawaringin Timur's Rakyat Representative Council. In the third

Each of the seven political parties that fielded candidates in the Baamang sub-district's

member of the regional legislature representing you. The party's failure to win a majority of votes
The transparency of the riverbanks allows for the free exchange of materialist, rational, and idealist
also, apathy on their part.

To the extent that there are political parties that can garner enough support to
candidates for state and federal offices in the 2014 midterm elections, the vast majority of whom
are

decided by the politics of money. Considering that the majority of voters are influenced by their
rights due to the temptation to receive more cash on election day. The sum
between one hundred thousand and two hundred and fifty thousand every voter.

We can only speculate on the monetary value of the political expenses caused by the legislative
voting prospects for candidates in the Mentaya.

This group of voters claims that the benefits they get from supporting politicians
are quite logical and sensible, since they don't work on the same day every week. Even
even when they have to spend money on things like cigarettes, rice,

Infant formula and similar products. They will be unable to afford food and shelter if they don't
work.

acceptable if the applicants pay for them, as reported by the interviews
interrogated by the writer herself.

There are still some holdouts among the various ditepian Mentaya river communities.

vote depending on how they feel about the candidates' platforms, promises, and goals. If

Candidates' stated goals and aspirations do not contribute to the program's

if they do not believe it will have a positive impact on the growth of their area, they will not support
it.

candidates. Politicians who spread word of the programme, their goals, and their plans to the
community falling within this rubric, in order to win over voters, will ultimately

political agreement, which includes carrying out the program's goal and agreement

mission if they are elected to the legislature. If the newly elected officials don't carry out the

political agreement they have made, then the following election will produce the same legislative

Nobody is going to back the group again.

In light of the findings presented in the prior section and with reference to

the outcomes of Mentaya watershed community legislative elections in

In the Baamang subdistrict, at least seven factors shape their political behaviour.

options, including, first, the identification similarity in the backdrop. Sense of Self in Politics is inextricable from the political customs of the communities that make up the watershed. In the 2014

Kotawaringin Timur, in the province of Kalimantan Tengah, is holding legislative elections.

Vote III in Baamang's subdistrict was still mostly controlled by legislators.

candidates to appeal to voters and win their votes. Their respective ancestries and cultural political capital to strengthen their sense of self-identity among voters. They

feel a connection to and pride in their ancestry-based ethnicity;

directly and via family ties (spouses, children, parents, etc.)

relatives (spouses, grandparents, etc.) of different races.

Kotawaringin Timur district in 2014 legislative elections, this was

very effective and used as an example in subsequent general elections. This means that prior to the

As soon as the election process started, ethnically oriented political bases sprang like mushrooms after a rainstorm.

The local Dayak peoples are divided into several smaller ethnic groupings.

Many different groups inhabit Indonesia, including the Dayak, Javanese, Minang, Sundanese, Batak, and Madurese.

There are several types of regional fraternal organisations, including Bugis, Balinese, and others.

This includes organisations like the Dayak Customary Council and the Central Kalimantan Dayak Regional

Madurese Family Association, Consultative Council, and Other Regional Organisations

associations, groups, and organisations. The point at which everything culminates

a manufactured sense of tribalism and nationality fabricated to rally support for

parliamentary elections and other forms of political competition.

Second, a look at the applicants' academic credentials. Candidates' education is

the factors that influence one's political preferences. By a large margin of votes

Mentaya watershed, Baamang sub-district, educational history

one of the primary determinants of their political preferences. Assumingly because

A legislative candidate's chances improve as their level of schooling rises.

assurances that they will be able to voice their concerns throughout the policymaking process

should they be elected in the future, carry out. Conversely, the lower the academic level of the parliamentary candidates, the less likely they are to

maximise your input into the creation of policies that will affect many people.

people. Because of this, they claim, they will be exposed to legislative candidates, one of Candidates' prior academic experience provides them with an advantage. Nonetheless, not every Candidates in Strata I and higher, regardless of their level of schooling, potentials they anticipate you to have. However, the applicants with advanced degrees have knowledge and expertise based on their understanding of excellent policymaking practises formulation, clean country implementation, and a grasp of the community.

Third, a look at the applicants' professional histories. What I've learned from Among the most important qualifications for parliamentary candidates ¹ in the Mentaya river basin is candidates engaging in conversation with locals. Using this method, well-recognized in the area due to their affiliation with a local institution that is privately held candidates, the higher the candidates' involvement in community groups, the election prospects for a candidate. Voters have said that in the future, this event will be capable of providing the right people for the job so they can make policy decisions with regard to the greater good of society. Applicants with strong organisational Those that are able to go out into the society and get valuable dreams he overhears people sharing openly in their communities groups' discussion boards. Forums for community groups come in a wide variety of forms. ethnic, regional, religious, occupational, and other types of groups Things like recreation, exercise, and learning. a place where non-profits of every kind may do good experience to legislative candidates as currency in exchange for possible future parliamentary service. Akin to the nature of the hospitable coastal community as a whole, the Mentaya people basins of rivers are all at the same elevation. This mentality eventually spawned many businesses that sprang up and flourished inside the human community. In addition to forming the organisation as a kind of politically useful capitalization that can be maintained through time competing parties' and candidates' interests during elections.

Fourth, positive economic indicators. Another word for economic considerations is Describe the monetary political events that transpired in the Mentaya river valley. communities. Money's influence in politics is, unfortunately, only expected to increase. contesting the 2014 Kotawaringin Timur parliamentary race, particularly in

Specifically, Section III of the Baamang Electoral District. Politics fueled by money is the most potent tool

that candidates for legislative office may most effectively employ to win support from voters.

Politics funding often falls in the 100,000 IDR to 250,000 IDR per person level.

through potential applicants. Although some politicians and some voters engage in "money politics," consent to the nominations being awarded. However, most realistic and open-minded individuals view

persons who are economically marginalised, defined by their jobs

Agriculture, fishing, labour, commerce, building, the arts, and the like.

Whereas one hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand IDR is a large sum in their in return for being absent from work on Election Day.

Fifth, each candidate's platform, goals, and plans. Legislative hopefuls

One of the reasons why the Mentaya watershed is so important is due to its programme, vision, and aim.

community choose who political candidates to support. Reason being, voters

take it for granted that applicants can articulate and describe the nature of the programme,

candidates with a clear vision and purpose. This trait is a part of the

inseparable from the candidates' positive mentality and actions. This

Basic capital consists of one's own personal qualities, attitude, and excellent behaviour.

voters utilise to defeat politicians who have and are part of this group

to be elected to office. In terms of raw data, how many people are qualified to apply?

little, even by the standards of some of the study's sources, since there isn't enough of it to be meaningful.

are easily calculable with the fingertips. The author argues that this is an example of

negative views on the calibre of candidates presented by major political parties to

voters. Therefore, most legislative candidates did not have sufficient personal resources to

the administrative requirements despite having impressive credentials and even impressing political parties

quota for regulation on the process of illegal logging so that political parties were

allowed to participate in political contestations. This viewpoint is based on the fact that

applicants who are fluent in both spoken and written English,

vision and mission well with straightforward language, easily digestible by voters if

Legislators get their power from voters.

¹ Sixth, disappointment with the performance of the previous period legislators.

Another motive that determines the political attitudes and political choices of the Mentaya watershed community is disappointment with the performance of previous legislative members. Changes in political support and political choice in the 2014 legislative elections cannot be separated from the performance of the previous period legislators. This assessment was carried out by the Mentaya watershed community to elected and elected legislators who rarely communicated and even seemed to have never met their boarders. This includes the recess which is constitutionally mandated by law concerning the main duties and responsibilities of legislative members. Whereas if they carry out the invited recess, only government officials and their implementation are in government offices. Not immediately came the bags of voices or constituents who had previously supported and voted for them. This attitude later became one of the reasons why voter political support changed in the 2014 general election.

Finally, based on the popularity and appearance of candidates. The last motive affecting the voting behavior of the Mentaya river basin community in the 2014 legislative elections was the popularity and appearance of candidates. The popularity of candidates can be seen from how far a candidate is known in the community. While the appearance of candidates is related to the physical form of a legislative candidate, if he is a male then they must be dashing and have a dashing, handsome and befitting face, on the contrary if the candidate is a woman, the demand must be beautiful. The good looks and beauty of the legislative candidates is also one of the determining factors in making political choices in the 2014 legislative elections for people living in the Mentaya river basin. The political choice is based on the appearance or appearance of ¹ these candidates, due to the lack of knowledge of the voters regarding the political background of candidates and political education that is not optimally run by political parties.

4.2 Types of Community Voters Edge of the Mentaya River Stream

Based on the involvement of voters in political activities, political participation given by voters can be categorized as passive-shaped voters. This means that the involvement in the legislative general election process specifically to elect their representatives in the

Kotim Regency DPRD in 2014 is not on its own consciousness, but because there is encouragement from other parties. According to the informants interviewed by the author there were several reasons why they were involved in the electoral process, among others, as follows first, because there were their families who ran for membership in the Regency DPRD. Kotim. Second, there are also voters who say the reason they are involved is because there are rewards promised by the legislative candidates. Third, there are also voters who choose because they are invited by others and their choice follows the choices of those who invite them. Fourth, the reason for choosing election is because it is encouraged by other parties, especially people who have influence in the community such as religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, leaders of organizations and rich local people and so on. Based on the dimensions of social stratification, voters participating in the 2014 legislative election process in Kotawaringin Timur regency can be grouped into citizens, marginal groups (groups that have very little contact with the political system) and isolated groups (groups that rarely participate). This means that in the process or political activity, they do not have the power to influence the process or political activity itself. This is at least the first, revealed by the opinions expressed by voters, that most of their citizens are not administrators of political parties, community organizations and have connections to the government. Second, the majority of voters are workers in the private sector and never involve themselves in the activities of community organizations, political parties and so on. But they have their own analysis of seeing the activities and political processes that are running. They are also one of the potential groups to be influenced by legislative candidates. Like what one of the transport workers found in the market in the Baamang sub-district. They are often visited by legislative candidates both during the campaign and during quiet times. Almost all legislative candidates who come to their place of work almost all distribute tshirts,

calendars, umbrellas and other souvenirs in which there are pictures/photos, serial numbers and party bearers of the legislative candidates.

Based on the explanation above, the type of Mentaya river flow selector in Kotawaringin Timur Regency is influenced by several factors, namely based on their

involvement, social stratification, attitude, and number. Based on the results of interviews conducted by the authors, most voters said that their participation was passive because of the encouragement from other parties, not on the basis of their own awareness. Such as the existence of kinship relations with legislative candidates, the influence of religious, customary, organizational leaders and invited by friends. In

addition to the invitation from other parties, other factors that determine people's political choices as a representation of their political participation because of political transactions such as money politics are neatly packaged and difficult to prove legally. Based on the acknowledgment of some informants it is difficult to prove that the name money politics is because between the candidates and recipients maintain the confidentiality of the transaction. Although this study does not measure the quality of voter political participation, but with information such as the authors finding in the field, most voters' political participation falls into the low category.

The negative impact of passive voter political participation is the low level of public control over Parliament's performance and the absence of a permanent, sustainable and performance-based political contract between candidates and voters. Another thing that might happen after the candidates get their power, they cannot carry out their functions properly. Because it was started with the intention to return funds issued during the nomination and campaign period. In the study of political psychology this phenomenon is part of the deviation of the behavior of state and government officials. The final result is the performance of DPRD members who are expected to be maximal to voice the aspirations of the community, especially their constituents, if they are held hostage by the desire to return the capital invested during the political process.

Based on the observations of the authors in the field there are several factors that make voter political participation passive which can be divided into two, namely from the inside (internal) environment of the community and from the outside (external). Internally there are at least two factors that influence, among others, firstly, the factors of education, knowledge and experience of the people themselves. Second, the social environment and voter residence. According to contemporary political studies, the education factor, both obtained through formal and informal education and the

environment in which people or groups of people interact, have a direct influence on the quality and form of voter political participation. Because the educational background will be able to filter information provided by politicians during political activities. Whereas externally the factors that influence are the weak machinery of political parties carrying out one of the functions, namely implementing education to voters. In addition, it is also due to the lack of social organizations in providing political enlightenment to voters.

Based on the discussion above and with the plurality of people living in the Mentaya river area using theoretical analysis knives can be categorized into several types of voters namely first, rational and critic Voter, this is indicated by the presence of voters who consider the program, the candidates' vision and mission. This rational consideration is to build a political contract between the constituents and the legislative candidates so that the candidates' programs, vision and mission will have to be implemented.

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Second, traditional-skeptical voters, namely voters who determine their political choices because of the closeness of traditional and cultural, so that they use this capital to determine their political choices without considering the candidates' programs, vision and mission. Historically the closeness that they built has indeed been long and the content of this closeness later became their political capital to campaign for the legislative candidates they were carrying out. But when asked about the program, the candidates' vision and mission were unable to explain clearly. In general, the voters who are in this category are very skeptical about the discourse raised by other candidates who are the opponents and the rivalries of their legislative candidates and they do not ignore the other legislative candidates' figures.

Third, pre-emotional voters, namely voters who only make their choices because there are frills and reciprocity in the form of material provided by candidates. This pragmatic attitude is psychologically driven by the emotional encouragement of voters who only consider the material interests of the candidates for a moment. This transactional politics is increasingly becoming a political trend among the riverside community of Mentaya because candidates who build their political careers instantly.

5. Conclusion

There are at least three forms of voting behavior in the community in the Mentaya river basin. First, rational-critical voters, namely voters who still use their common sense to consider someone to be their representative in the Regional Representative Council.

They still see, considering even discussing the vision made by the legislative candidates, the mission to be carried out by the legislative candidates after they are elected, the program that will be offered by the legislative candidates, they are still trying to explore the background of candidates, and other considerations that they think are rational to criticize before they dropping his choice on certain candidates. Second, the traditionally skeptical character of the electorate is the type of voter who makes someone his political choice in legislative elections because of the close personal relationship, namely friendship and kinship, the similarity of cultural backgrounds with candidates and so on without considering whether the candidates they choose to be able to carry out their main tasks and functions as representatives of the people later.

Third, the character of the pragmatis-emotional voters, namely the type of voters who determine their political choices because there are material benefits that they get when the election takes place. The benefits obtained by the voters who enter this type are in the form of daily basic needs, tired money or substitute for work on that day or in the form of other materials provided by candidates. Emotional feelings to get this momentary advantage in general that encourage their emotions to determine their political choices.

In general, the characteristics of Mentaya watershed voters in Kotawaringin Timur regency are voters who are liquid, open and divided into three forms namely ¹ rational-critical, traditional-skeptical and pragmatic-emotional. If the candidates want to enter and approach each of these voter groups, they must first understand their character's background.

5.1 Recommendations

This research is one of the studies that only wants to see the character of voters based

on geography, not yet to measure how much the quality of voter participation. So in the next election it is expected that there are strategies that must be carried out by the legislative candidates regarding the findings of this study. First, to avoid high cost politics political parties must make several breakthroughs in carrying out the function of political education to the voting community. This education is carried out on an ongoing basis and must be a place for the implementation of political education as a place to instill ideological values of the party, so that voters can indirectly become cadres of the political party at least become sympathizers. This pattern according to the author is very suitable with the character of traditional voters who are skeptical and pragmatic. In terms of the number of voters who fall into this category very much and political parties may not feel tired to carry out their political education functions. Secondly, political parties internally have to carry out cadres continuously by improving the quality of their cadres. At least the cadres of political parties must understand the basic ideology of their parties, the vision and mission that will be carried out by their parties, the party platform and the direction of the struggle of political parties must be understood by the cadres of political parties. In order for the characteristics of rational-critical voters political parties are able to gain votes from this category. Although there are not many in number, their opinions are very influential among watershed communities. Because the voters included in this category are leaders who are role models or places of society to discuss politics. Third, while voters, especially voters who fall into the pragmatic-emotional category, must change their perspective on politics, not narrowly and short-term, but must be broad and far-sighted in the future. This means that money or material in any form is no longer their political orientation, because in the end this will also harm them in the long run. The task of providing political awareness is not just the task of political parties, but all stakeholders related to the administration of government and all components involved in the political system. With the aim that in the future there will be an increase in the quality of our political life, the implementation of democracy and the improvement of the quality of holding elections.

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