

Voting Behavior of Non-Voters (Golput) in 2008 Gubernatorial Election (Pilgub) of West Java Indonesia

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Abstract

Voting behavior which is voters who do not exercise their voting right called as the white group (gol put) is one of the prominent Indonesia political phenomena today especially since the direct election era of 2004. This study discusses The problem which happened in Sub district of Bandung West Java Province, by taking case in 2008 West Java Gubernatorial Election. The main research question is level of non-voters the white group significant enough? Qualitative approach with data collecting include observation, interviews and documentary study. The results showed that the white group happened in Sub district of Bandung dominated by intellectual groups who's enough education and think idealist such as university students, businessmen, teachers, and other middle class communities. White group found expressly not to use their election right and it can be seen from voice letter which is illegal. The elements that influence the voting attitude of the white group voter can be seen from the voters apathetic attitude, the element of administrative technical and lack of socialization.

Keywords: Voting Behavior, White Group, Gubernatorial Election, Local Democracy.

Introduction

Election/direct election is a manifestation of true democracy, because sovereignty is already fully back into the hands of the people, by the people, for the people and finally the people are free to impose his choice. If people do not want to participate / use their voting rights, there must be a reason. One of the important symptoms of elections to date is the high number of voters who did not participate in the elections or can be regarded as abstention. In the implementation of elections in some areas, according to Voter Education Network for People (JPPR), of 26 electoral heads the provinces, which lasted from 2005 to 2008, there were 13 gubernatorial electoral actually won by abstention or *white group* include elections in North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau Island, Bangka Belitung, Bengkulu, Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi and South East Sulawesi.¹This means that the amount of support for the gubernatorial voice lost the election winner than the number of voters who do not exercise their voting rights.

It similar with the elections in West Java. Although Ahmad Heryawan-Dede Yusuf succeeded in gaining the most votes compared to other candidates, namely the acquisition of 7.287.647 votes, the number of abstentions far greater reach 9.130.594 votes.²West Java 2008 Gubernatorial election yesterday, the first election conducted directly by the people. People who have qualified as a voter is given the right to vote. These events followed by West Java community with voter turnout amounted to 27.972.924 with a total of 63.000 polling stations.³Implementation of the West Java Gubernatorial election was held on April 8, 2008. Election day was assigned as national holiday, so that people can vote. However, in reality even though the election is already as national holiday there are still people who have right to vote in, finally do not vote in these elections. There has been no adequate explanation so far what causes a voter chose abstention. Various explanations of the non-voters are still based on assumptions and not based on deeper and comprehensive research.

¹Media Politik dan Dakwah Al-Wa'ie. *Fenomena Golput*. Al-Wa'ie No 97 Year IX, 1-30 September 2008. 10th page

²Ibid

³New national journal in Bandung. DPT and TPS Pilgub Jabar 2008 Ratified on March 1, 2008. Through <http://argusbandung.blogspot.com/2008/03/dptdantps-pilgub-jabar-2008-disahkan.html>. (10/12/2009)

Phenomena above makes The author tried to find an explanation that is more suited to the context of the case in West Java Gubernatorial election in particular happening in Sub district of Bandung. In addition, there has been no in-depth study on the reasons and the choice of a person to vote. The reason for choosing the Sub district of Bandung as a case study of this study as follows: First, Sub district of Bandung is one of the areas the white group level is high enough. Second, Sub district is a strategic place, located in urban centers. Third, there are quite a lot of intellectuals in this elite cluster, which can be viewed from different educational backgrounds in these places. Fourth, the Sub district has a good potential and have diversity of social status and livelihoods. In reference, this study tries to answer these questions: 1) Who are the groups of non-voters in Sub district of Bandung in the governor's race (gubernatorial) of West Java in 2008? 2) How meaning abstentions in Sub district of Bandung in the governor's race (gubernatorial) of West Java in 2008? 3) What factors are affecting the development of the voting behavior of non-voters in Sub district of Bandung in the gubernatorial election of West Java in 2008?

Literature Review

The Concept of Democracy

The concept of democracy in general means that government of, by and for the people. The basic idea of democracy requires the participation of the people, as well as a mutual agreement or consensus to achieve the objectives that were defined together. Democracy in Post-New Order Indonesia is almost always discussed related to the establishment of a political system that reflects the principle of representation, participation and control. An assumption about the democratic governance defines the separation of powers into three areas, namely institutions executive, legislative and judicial. In general, the principles of democracy include the division of powers, free elections, open management, individual liberty, free judiciary, the recognition of minority rights, the rule of law, a freedom of press, the existence of several political parties, consensus, approval, constitutional government, the provisions on democratization, state supervision, protection of human rights, the rule of the majority, competition skills, political mechanisms, freedom of state policy and government that promotes deliberation. According to Pradanawati (2005: 10), the general wave of democratization in Indonesia after entering the reform era appears to making progress with the presence of signs that their freedom of expression, limitations on power, elections and election to public office Competitive included in which direct local elections.

Recognizing the state of Indonesia democratic indicated also by the opinions of Richard Borsuk (in Fukuyama 2005: 93) that in Indonesia the replacement of the authoritarian regime of Suharto with a democratic regime resulted in various changes in the Constitution that delegated greater authority to the provincial and area. Direct election is one of the local democracies. At first, the direct election conducted with a strong belief in both academics and politicians that the agenda of democratization in this country must be driven by democratization at the local level. In fact, direct election is the answer of the need to accelerate the democratization at the local level. Governments in the region along with other political actors have a very important role for the acceleration of democracy in the region. Improving the quality of democracy in the region, considered to have promoted the progress of democratization at the national level.

According to Smith (1998: 85-92) there are a number of reasons for the importance of promoting democratization at the local level, among others; 1) Local democracy is a vehicle that is closest to the citizens in the context of political education. 2) Local governments are important actors who can play the function control of the central government. 3) The level of political participation in the region often better qualitatively and quantitatively when compared to the national level. 4) Performance or achievements of government at the local level would greatly strengthen the legitimacy and political credibility of the central government. Based on the above statement, that political education is indispensable for a mature society, so is necessary to empower the community. This empowerment including political empowerment of social organizations and interest groups. This empowerment should take place simultaneously to strengthen the existing democratic order, not to pursue the formalities of democracy but loses its substance. Election of Regional Head directly will be able to bring democracy toward better if it can be managed properly, and expected after the election of Regional Head can be immediately implemented it will be able to give effect to the development of democracy become more qualified. Because the initial conditions that support the improvement of democracy began to take shape as proposed by Robert Dahl (in Agustino, 2005: 14) that for democracy could bring a required initial conditions are adequate to support its development: 1) Their elections free, fair and periodic. 2) Freedom of expression. 3) Get the ease of access to resources - resources and alternatives. 4) Association autonomy. 5) Construction of representative government. 6) The presence of citizens rights are inclusive.

Implementation of direct election, people required to be able to think critically, wise, smart on the offer provided by the candidates for regional head, and determine who is worthy of being their leader. Seeing this condition, the recruitment for the prospective head region is perceived as an important process because it also helped determine whether a potential recruits have high bargaining power and broaden support from the public, therefore, a political party must be careful in filing figures will serve as Regional Head candidates, political parties can nominate not only one candidate so it need then create the rules are clear, fair and impartial by a neutral agency or commission responsible for organizing the election of Regional Head directly. There are various forms of election as a process and practice of the concept of direct regional head elections democracy. Any system used in Indonesia at this time could theoretically be considered as part of the election. According Prihatmoko (2005: 109) direct elections can be considered as election since direct elections are democratic mechanisms in the context of recruitment leader in the area which has two basic prerequisites, namely (1) the people as a whole have the right and freedom to choose the candidate who supports; and (2) the candidates competing in one field of the game with the same rules.

Normatively, direct elections have a big role in the effort to support the deepening of democracy at the local level. Procedurally direct election system further ensure community involvement, rather than a system dominated parliament representatives who rely on mere formalism and vulnerable to forms of misuse. According to Afifi (2005: 70), the role of elections in a democracy at the local level as follows: 1) Direct election would open up space for a wider participation of society in the democratic process and determine the political leadership at the local level. 2) Direct election of candidates allowing the emergence of a more diverse in a more open competition. 3) Citizens have a similar position to actualize their political rights without offending the interests of the political elite. 4) Direct elections allows the emergence of a leader aspirations, reliable and have legitimacy in society. 5) Base legitimacy through election, head of the region both claim a mandate from the public so that it appears the balance of power. View of the above, it does not mean considers that the representative system is a system that is totally undemocratic. Nevertheless, the role of the elections in encouraging democracy does not stop there. Too much emphasis on the formal procedure of election will trap the trap of formal elections. The impact of formal procedural traps will only generate pseudo democracy that would be place authoritarianism reside and new oligarchy. The success of the election can be seen from the extent to which the electoral process is qualitative push for democratization at the local level. At the level of procedure, the election was blocked by a series of problems which are not less will hinder the achievement of local democracy. One of them is the issue of participation. Participation in the elections will boost the quality of local democracy when there is a critical awareness of the public to exercise their rights. Urgent problems in terms of participation are a low level of public trust in political parties and prospective head region.

According to Seymour Martin Lipset in his research entitled *Political Man: The Social Bases of Politics* as quoted by Miriam Budiardjo (1998: 10), suggests that the variables that can affect perception and behavior pick someone is revenue (income), education, employment, race, gender, age, place of residence, situation, status and organization. As quoted from the book *Javanese Voters (A Case Study of Election Under a hegemonic Party System)* works Afan Gaffar, James Protho found: The sociological approach assumes that political party preference, as well as voting preference, is the product of socioeconomic characteristics like occupation, class, religion and ideology (in Gaffar, 1992: 5) According to James Protho preferences of voters to the party and in the general election is the product of socioeconomic character, such as jobs, class, religion and ideology (in Gaffar, 1992: 5). Imawan⁴ argued that the main weakness of the model of sociology is the fact that choosing a single individual action. Not one of collective action. A person can be overwhelmed by social norms that apply. But there is no guarantee that the next time someone made the choice, he would not deviate from its norm. In other words, there is always the possibility that someone will be deviated from the norms or belief group.

Non-voters/ White Group Phenomena

The term "non-voters" (short white group) is a phenomenal event. Abstentions itself emerged in 1971 that was introduced by a number of pro-democracy activists and groups (such as Arief Budiman) who refused to get involved in the elections in the New Order. At that time, the elections are seen as an obligation for all Indonesian citizens who are qualified to contest elections. Citizens who have the right to vote are forced to engage or participate as a voter.

⁴Imawan, Riswandha. 1993. *Analisis Hasil Pemilihan Umum 1992 di Indonesia*. Laporan Penelitian. Yogyakarta. Universitas Gajah Mada. 23th page.

A person from voting more out of obligation or compulsion rather than a reflection of the attitude or political choice. The activists did not agree with the administration of elections and including parties that competed, and introducing non-voters to persuade people not to vote. Abstentions because it is more of an attitude or a political choice taken deliberately. Currently, the term “non-voters” is likely to change. Therefore, citizens are entitled to use or not use their voting rights. There are no sanctions or penalties for those who do not exercise their voting rights. Unless the criminal penalty on those who deliberately encourage not to vote. Furthermore, Miriam Budiardjo defining abstentions are people who consciously do not wear their voting rights for the election found as we carry out today is not relevant, so they belong to a group of people not to TPS (Miriam Budiardjo, 1994: 265). Based on the above, according to researchers abstention is an attitude and a political action not to participate in the elections. Attitudes do not choose considered as an option. This happened due to disappointment or distrust in the election.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative methodology with the case study method, which is one form of empirical research investigating the contemporary phenomenon in the context of real life, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context do not have clear proof.⁵ Further Schramm in Yin explained that the core of the case study is a major trend among all the different case studies is that this study seeks to highlight a decision or set of decisions, why the decision was taken, how to apply and whether the result (In Salim, 1988: 93). Data collection techniques in this study include observation, interviews and documentation study. In accordance with the method used in this study, the analysis of the data used is descriptive qualitative analysis. Operationally, data analysis techniques performed through several stages of data analysis techniques as the model proposed Miles and Huberman (1992: 15-20). First, the data reduction as the electoral process, simplification, classification of raw data from the use of techniques and tools of data collection in the field. Data reduction has been made since the data collection. Reduction implemented gradually by making a summary of the data and explores the theme that spread. Any data that have crossed through the comments section of informants to gather information in interviews and observation. Information derived from the figures in the organizational structure of the districts crossed with information obtained from the intelligentsia in the subdistrict and Chairman of the Election Commission as well as the Chairman of the Election Commission of West Java city of Bandung.

Second, data presentation is an attempt drafting a bunch of information into a statement. The qualitative data presented in the form of text that originally scattered and separated according to resources and at the time of obtaining the information. Then, the data are classified according to those key issues which include those relating to the voting behavior of non-voters in the West Java gubernatorial election in subdistrict case studies. Third, draw conclusions by reduction, interpretation and presentation of data that has been done in the previous stage in line with the logic of the mechanism of inductive reasoning, the conclusion would be contrary to the things that are special (specific) to the formulation of the conclusions of a general nature (general).

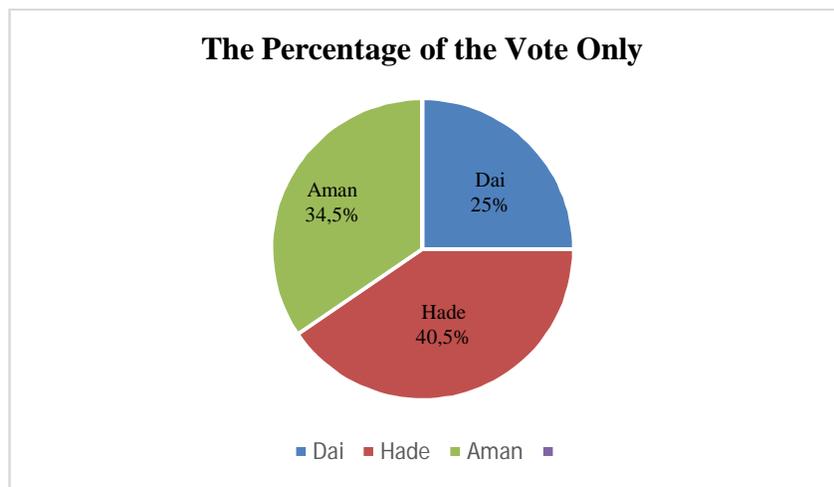
Result and Discussion

Local democracy is part of a country's political sub-system that degree of influence within the corridor of the regional administration. In Indonesia, local democracy is a sub-system of democracy that provide opportunities in developing the life of local government relations with the people in their environment. One form of local democracy is the election of the Governor of West Java. West Java gubernatorial election held on Tuesday, April 8, 2008. The elections are direct elections were first held by the people of West Java. The election day of the West Java gubernatorial stated as national holiday. This is no the reasons for the behavior of abstentions. At the time of voting day was holiday, so no other activity except to come to the polls. However, holiday for election day, encouraging voters to travel or carry out activities outside the city, rather than come to election corner (TPS). The voter amount behavior in the West Java gubernatorial election, as reported by the Election Commission of West Java, in this case the chairman of the Commission itself which conveys numbered 28 million.⁶ Hade (Ahmad Heryawan and Dede Yusuf) gained 7,3 million votes (40,5%), Aman (Gumelarand Nu'man Abdul Hakim) and 6,2 million votes (34,5%) and Da'i (Danny Setiawan and Iwan Ridwan Sulandjana) gained 4,5 million votes (25,0%) means that there are about 10 million people do not use their right to vote or vote.

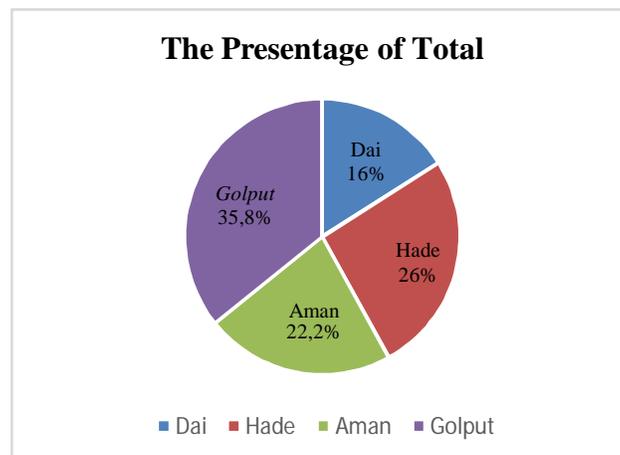
⁵Yin, Robert. 1994. Case Study Research: Design and Method, second edition, Applied Social Research Methods Series Volume 5, Sage Publications. London. 13th page.

⁶The interview took place in the offices of the ELECTION COMMISSION of West Java on Saturday February 6, 2010 at 09.30 a.m.

If the percentage is calculated based on the total voters (28 million), the abstention of 35,8%, Hade 26%, 22,2% and Da'i Safe 16%. More details can be seen from the image below:



Source: <http://hizbut-tahrir.or.id/2008/05/01/fenomena-golput-dalam-pilkada/-diaksestanggal-8-agustus-2009>



Source: <http://hizbut-tahrir.or.id/2008/05/01/fenomena-golput-dalam-pilkada/-diaksestanggal-8-agustus-2009>

While the turnout for the city of Bandung as many as 1.574.332 voters and is divided into 3.838 TPS. Special Election held West Java Governor society largely excluding abstentions. Based on the interview with the Chairman of the West Java Provincial KPU⁷ stating that the group abstentions happens in the West Java gubernatorial election were intellectuals, where having a high enough level. After looking at the facts on the ground, apparently in sub district there are enough educated people, either Undergraduate Degree, Master Degree, and Doctorate Degree. Abstentions mostly played by people of the city. The reason *First*, the urban population is generally high mobility levels that interfere with the neatness of population administration. Population data in subdistrict is still quite chaotic, is visible from record inhabitants, where they found the data already dead but still listed. On the other hand, there are complaints from the public whose name does not appear in the list of voters. Second, the urban population is generally more critical because the more educated. Sub-district small hole located in the city center that has significant potential. Where the sub district community is dominant in obtaining accurate information about local politics. The existence of this reality show that abstention is quite high in the sub-district. It can be seen from many intellectuals as among students who have an idealistic way of thinking. Broadly, that which becomes non-voters has a variation of the profession, there are students, teachers, professors, merchants and housekeeper.

⁷Ibid
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Based on the results of field interviews with the Chairman of the PPK sub district⁸ that the group that is the non-voters in District are those newcomers, such as students who study in state universities and private universities in the sub district environment and the vendors located inside the District of .Students are the educated, critical and idealistic enough. This means that students have certain considerations not to follow the election. While traders be more to think about their daily lives rather than voting for a particular partner in the West Java gubernatorial election. This information is obtained based on interviews with several students and merchants.

The students are educated, generally being critical. Briefly, according to the provision of education students who have enough⁹ that “abstention is a form of participation as well, because they do not choose, including the right not an obligation.” In addition, he said “there are some among students who are not voting, because they do not get a voter card.” This resulted attitude is not enthusiastic to participate in the West Java gubernatorial election. The reason for lack of the voter card according to researchers is one form of unprofessional and omissions in the field of voter registration clerk and clerk data verification of voters who are less revisit the permanent voter list data. Other causes because it is not registered as a resident in the village alias does not have an ID card. Meanwhile, according to the Secretary of West Java Governor Election Supervisory Committee¹⁰ that a group of non-voters that occurred in sub district come from intellectuals such as students being idealistic and of immigrants. Immigrants in question are students who live in boarding houses and from various out of town. At the time of execution of the election was closed, so that the student is a good time to return to their respective regions. The result of those who have registered as voters still not implemented. This is what ultimately triggered the group of non-voters who came from the students. In line delivered by the students themselves that “they still think that abstention is an option that is legitimate and is a form of democracy.”¹¹ Democracy is considered as the area of freedom to determine one attitude or choice in Pilgub Jabar. Certainly from an attitude it ought to be respected and appreciated. Based on the observation that the abstention author or group of non-voters are those who have political attitudes that do not choose it as an option. Behavioral traits abstentions groups include:

- 1) Deliberately not come to the polls, meaning that voters deliberately did not come to the polls to do the voting. Reason does not come to the polling station due to busyness of voters who do not have time (out of town) and distrust of candidates.
- 2) Coming to the polls but did not get in the booth, it means only come to the invitation to the polls but did not go to the voting booth.

As for voter abstention who come to the polls and enter the booth (which uses the voting rights), can be classified based on sound valid and invalid votes. Invalid votes can be caused:

- 1) Voters choose the wrong because they do not know how to choose the right one. This means that selection occurs outside election candidate picture that eventually cause the ballot papers invalid and not counted.
- 2) By deliberately punching name only or more than one pair of candidates.
- 3) Spoil ballots. This means that there are torn ballot papers.
- 4) Sign chamber but not to vote (blank). This means that the final voters into a cubicle election but will not do the voting and ballot paper given by the committee remains inserted into the ballot box. People who are already registered as voters but not willing to vote may be caused by several things.

First, None of the political parties participating in the election favored by the voters. Second, the reason for a living during the election day. Third, the elections are considered no benefit or perceived benefit only certain parties only. Pilgub organizers of these issues can be proactive by socializing and structuring Pilgub management, socialization may include carrying out political education program for raising public awareness about the importance of participation Pilgub the implementation of democratic rights. For political parties these issues can be addressed through the imaging program by approaching the media, dialogue and rising door to door. Here are details of the District based on the number of voters, the polling stations and the West Java gubernatorial election ballots can be seen in the table below:

⁸The interview was held at the residence of the House Chairman of PPK subdistrict on Thursday, February 11, 2010 at 13.30 p.m.

⁹The interview was carried out in one of the private College's campus on Monday, February 15, 2010 09.00 a.m.

¹⁰The interview took place in an area of the sub district Office on Thursday, February 18, 2010 at 11.10 p.m.

¹¹The discussions were held in a classroom on the teaching and learning process to discuss the election of the Chairman of Sema Unicom on Tuesday, December 13, 2011 10.30 p.m.

Table 1. Number of Voters, TPS, and Ballot Pilgub West Java for the District

Number	Commentary	Amount
1	Voters who use the right to vote on a copy of the final voters list for the TPS	55.956
2	The number of voters who did not vote	22.817
3	The number of voters from other polling stations in the province	1.257
4	The number of ballots that are damaged or mistakenly punched	322
5	The number of unused ballots	24.385
6	The number of unused ballots	56.931
7	The total number of PPS	6

Source: Summary of the District Governor Election 2008.

The above table shows that non-voters, in this case the views of voters who abstain from voting, and ballots were damaged or mistakenly punched high enough that 23 139 or 41% of the total number of voters. These figures prove that in District, abstentions quite high. Based on interviews with the secretary of the Supervisory Committee and the West Java gubernatorial executive staff Pilgub Jabar.¹² Invalid ballots can also be seen from the empty blank, which means they keep doing the election came to the polls, but do not select or punching one of the candidates. From the foregoing it is clear that the group of non-voters who are in District from among newcomers, namely students and traders. It can be seen that the District is ideally positioned to attract traders to earn a living. In addition, District small hole is a region which is significant from several universities, both private and state, so that the number of students who live (boarding house) in the region quite a lot. There are several opinions about the growing phenomenon of the number of abstentions from time to time.¹³ First, an increasing number of non-voters associated with dissatisfaction with the political parties. Political parties are considered only oriented to power than the interests of society. Second, abstentions are not related to the issue of the people's resistance. Abstentions more because of administrative problems, such as unlisted or the number of invalid votes. Abstentions meant that there were two abstentions administrative and ideological. Abstentions ideological voters who deliberately did not choose for political reasons, while the administrative abstentions more because it is not registered as a voter or invalid votes.

This is consistent with the results of interviews with the Chairman of the West Java Provincial Election Commission¹⁴ that the meaning abstentions generally happens in the West Java gubernatorial election is of invalid votes and who did not vote. Number of invalid ballots for the results of the West Java gubernatorial percentage 4.29%. From the results of the monitoring that is not the validity of ballots in large part because candidates who punched ballots in more than one. This shows that it is not because the voters did not understand the procedure of voting but rather was caused by the deliberate action to the voters by the surrounding community are not called people do not participate, but he had no choice who will be elected. This is reinforced by several student opinion which says that¹⁵ "at the time of the election did come to the polls, but after getting into the voting booths to cast their direct three candidates." As for voters who do not exercise their rights in the West Java gubernatorial amount of 33,11% or some 9.247.977 voters. Figures that do not use this right more of the popular vote elected partner H. H. Ahmad Heryawan and Dede Yusuf number 7.287.647. This suggests that some people are less enthusiastic about the Pilgub. Based on the above results, that the outline abstentions that occurred in the province of West Java, especially in Sub district an administrative nature abstention. This is proven by the invalid ballot papers are quite a lot and there are some voters who have not registered as voters remain and still their previous data is as dead people are still registered. Here are the data of Vote Count Results for the District of West Java gubernatorial.

¹²The Interview Took Place In An Area Of The Sub District Office On Wednesday, February 17, 2010 10.30 A.M.

¹³Ibid

¹⁴The Interview Took Place In The Offices Of The Election Commission Of West Java On Saturday February 6, 2010 At 09.30 A.M

¹⁵Ibid

Table 2. Recapitulation of Vote Count Results Pilgub West Java for the District

Number	Name of Pair	The Amount of Acquisition
1	Da'i (Danny Setiawan and Iwan Ridwan Sulandjana) carried the Golkar Party and the Democrats	11.807
2	Aman (Gumelar and Nu'man Abdul hakim) carried PDIP Party and PPP	17.478
3	Hade (Ahmad Heryawan and Dede Yusuf) carried PKS and PAN party	25.610
4	Number of valid votes for the acquisition of all couples	54895
5	Number of votes invalid for all couples	1800

Source: Summary of the District Governor Election 2008.

The above data shows that non-voters are defined on the valid ballots in the District is 1800 voters. This means that their ballots were invalid shows there is still a significant abstentions. According to the author, the above reasons associated with the case in the District rather refers to the individual or technical reasons. This can be seen as at the time of election day were closed, thus allowing voters are not in place or in other words travel outside the city. It also includes political reasons. Society especially among traders assume that they feel do not have a choice of candidates available or do not believe that *Pilgub* will bring changes and improvements in their daily life. As outline, from the record results of the monitoring in the West Java gubernatorial election and the interview with the Chairman West Java Provincial Election Commission¹⁶ that voters who did not use their voice caused by many reasons, among others:

- 1) Voters are outside of West Java Province / Regency / City because of work or school.
- 2) Voters traveling outside of West Java Province / Regency / City on an errand.
- 3) Voters are sick / died.
- 4) Voters are in a place to stay but do not present to the polls.
- 5) Voters do not believe that the elected candidates who can fix the difficulty people of West Java.

While based on an interview with the chairman of District PPK¹⁷ and Secretary of the Supervisory Pilgub¹⁸, that the attitude of abstention is influenced by several factors, among others: First, dissatisfied with the candidates head of the region will be selected. This means that the candidates are not from the area but their son came from luarsehingga voters do not know the candidates. Second, people already apathetic. Such as in Sub district, when the researchers gave the question to the Chairman of the KDP and some traders,¹⁹ that in their opinion more favorable to trade than to the polls (polls). Third, factor is less than the maximum dissemination West Java gubernatorial election. It is appropriate that researchers get the data based on the report of the result of the KPU of West Java gubernatorial election. Unfortunately, these are the results of a new phase can be executed in January 2008, which should to be started in October 2007.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusions from the above discussion, among others:

- 1) Abstentions groups in the District Governor Election in (gubernatorial) of West Java in 2008 were migrants like students and traders.
- 2) Abstentions meaning in District in Governor (gubernatorial) of West Java in 2008 was a group of people who did not leave the aspiration to anyone of the three candidates in the West Java gubernatorial election.
- 3) Factors Affecting the Development Behavior Abstentions Voters in District in Governor (gubernatorial) West Java Year 2008 among others:
 - a. Apathy is not compatible with the existing pair of candidates, the reason for not operating in the region but from other regions and is the choice of the party.
 - b. Do not believe in the government, because it would not pay attention to and improve the daily needs of the voters.
 - c. Lack of socialization Governor Election Commission of West Java.

As for suggestions that could writer convey is:

¹⁶The Interview took place in the offices of the ELECTION COMMISSION of West Java on Saturday February 6, 2010 at 09.30 a.m.

¹⁷The interview was held at the residence of the House Chairman of PPK Subdistrict on Thursday, February 11, 2010 at 13.30 p.m.

¹⁸The interview took place in an area of subdistrict Office on Thursday, February 18, 2010 at 11.30 p.m.

¹⁹The interview was carried out in the area of Dipati Measuring on Friday February 12, 2010 at 09.15 a.m.

- 1) Political parties should be able to give political education to the voters to exercise their voting rights through discussions or counseling on the importance of an election.
- 2) West Java Provincial Election Commission should be able to socialize the West Java gubernatorial longer before *Pilgub* before the execution, especially in the processes and stages *Pilgub* order to encourage voters to vote at the election.
- 3) West Java Governor Election costs are very expensive, should be prepared and rethought from the beginning of the process of socialization, implementation *Pilgub* up with the evaluation, so that these funds do not seem wasted.
- 4) To attract voters come to the polls, the election committee should give door price sweepstakes or in the polling held the event a single organ, *dangdutan* and others, such as that implemented in the area of Central Java.

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