

Voting Behaviors in Space and Time Dimension

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Abstract

Political behaviors of societies in the General Election have been explained using sociological, psychological and rational voting approach. However, the three approaches mingle with each other in various General Election levels, therefore they complicates the mapping of election voters and the analysis to determine the best step in improving political participation and procedural democracy quality. This analysis offers an approach alternative for the voters' behavior in voting during the General Election with a space and time perspective that affects their political selection. The research utilized a method with literature-based analysis exploratory qualitative approach by analyzing various relevant articles and books with voters' behaviors, which was furthermore analyzed and proposed with the proposition of space and time dimension in voters' behavior. The research result indicates that voters' behavior is determined by the voters' independence both as a political and human right. The voters' independence is determined by the space and time awareness so they are free from sociological intimidation, psychological bond and pragmatism mobilization on current interest.

Keywords

Voters' behavior, General election, Space and time

Introduction

Government democracy has been widely acknowledged and practiced in many countries as variations or gradations as social, economical, political, and cultural characters that develop in each country. The ups and downs of democratic practice have occurred in many countries, including Indonesia since the Old, New to Reformation Orde. Conceptually, democracy is agreed as the government from, by and for the people. In

order words, government authority comes from the power (sovereignty) of the people mandated to the president (government) or vice of president to establish the law and regulation to organize and manage the people's interest and welfare.

The delegation mechanism of the people's mandate is first to the representatives or government and then they will determine and administer various policies to administer the administration based on constitutional authority. Mayo (1960:70) said that democracy is a system in which public policy is determined based on the principle of political equality and administered in the guaranteed freedom. According to Huntington (1995:4) democracy can be administered through three approaches, which are government's authority, an objective served by government, and a procedure that forms government. In other words, the source of authority comes from the people, through the General Election they entrust a mandate to their representative both in legislative or executive (Presidential and Regional election) to organize and manage the people's interest.

Ideal procedural democracy is expected to result in substantial democracy (deliberative) that put democracy values forward in the government administration such as egalitarian, participation and recognition of the people's rights and values that provide benefits for collective merits and people's welfare. However, substantial democracy is obtained from a procedural democracy of the appointment of main executive and legislative officials through the general election have not been as expected. Budiarto (1999: 58) stated that three democratic state sizes are based on law, effective control towards the government, and free general election and guarantee toward democratic rights. It means that the General Election is one of the democracy (procedural) processes to determine or select parties or politicians that lead the government administration based on the law that has been established and control of the people or the people's representative supervision.

General Election must be implemented in quality manner as the general election principles written in Act Number 7 Year 2017 on General Election, which are direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair. Robert A.Dahl in Satria and Kurniawan (2022) stated that "ideal general election will give birth to ideal leaders" (<https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id>, accessed on 18 Oktober 2023). According to Jimly Asidiqi's opinion in the national seminar "*Dinamika dan Tantangan Pemilu 2024*" in Islam Indonesia University, 7 July 2023, "The General Election is crucial because it becomes the mechanism of the people's sovereignty distribution, and there's no democracy without the general election, as well as there is no democracy without political parties". It becomes one of the pillars, if the general election is qualified, *Inshaallah* is a half way to a driven democracy quality."(<https://www.uui.ac.id>, accessed on 18 October 2023). It means, the General Election as a democracy instrument must be performed professionally, netral and have integrity, so that it result in qualified people's representative and leader.

Mahfud MD cited Frans Magnis Suseno's opinion that "General Election is done not to get an ideal and

the best leader, but avoid bad people to lead or become the people's representative" (<https://www.cnnindonesia.com>, accessed on 2 December 2023). In other words, the people in using their voting rights must be based on awareness and independence, not pressure or transactional. Following a democratic government system, the general election has provided an opportunity to the people (voters) to determine their vote independently by expressing it through voting or using their votes at TPS without being intimidated, mobilized, and provoked by or on behalf of somebody. In practice, many voters are trapped in the money politic-based transactional general election process, therefore it reduces democracy quality. Another issue of the presidential and regional general election implementation in Indonesia cannot be said as ideal. Since its process is colored with money politic-based transaction process in each arena. Jimly Asyidiqi provided a further statement in national seminar "Dinamika dan Tantangan Pemilu 2024" that "Indonesia position is the third biggest democracy country but in quantity experiences quality inequality." The chairman of the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of West Java Province stated that, at least there are four factors that reduce the quality of the General Election and Regional Election, which are from the aspects of contestants or the General Election members, organizers, Government, Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Police of Republic Indonesia (Polri), and the voters. <https://ponorogo.bawaslu.go.id>, accessed on 23 October 2023. Ratna Dewi as the member of DKPP-RI states another thing that "at present, the general election is assumed as a party, fortune and the fastest way to get money. Nothing will change if it is ignored", so it is required collective movement to overcome the decline in electoral quality and democracy. <https://dkpp.go.id>, accessed on 23 October 2023.

One of issues that decline the quality of general election is voting behavior, besides other factors such as political parties, general election system and organizer. Seen from the aspect of voters, there is no good political maturity and general election system that has not been able to provide political education for good voters, and general system that has not been able to produce qualified representatives. The General Election in Indonesia has been done 12 times since the first event in 1955 until the last one in 2019. The regional election has been implemented after the birth of Act Number 32 Year 2014 and Act Number 22 Year 2014, even the village head election has been implemented long before the Indonesia Independence. In fact, the quality of general election and voting behavior have not been in tune with the big voters' quantity in the general election. In other words, the quantity of voters at TPS does not necessarily show its quality, but it merely does voting without the understanding of sort and select the best. Issues on money and identity politic often occur, as in the Election of DKI Jakarta Governor in 2017. The political behavior of DKI Jakarta societies that supposed to be national barometer precisely show brutal political contest that destroyed the harmony and unity of the nation.

Researchers and observers seem finding difficulty in explaining the development and dynamic of

general election in Indonesia, so analysis and discussion are done. One group of people try to be optimistic or entertain themselves by stating that voters' behaviors have been intelligent and rational, meanwhile another group is pessimistic and states that their behaviors are traditional, emotional and transactional. Therefore, it is difficult to explain the awareness and independence of voters in determining their choice, both on intelligent and rational or unintelligent voters level. Phenomenon of swing voters cause various voting behavior approaches have not been confirming to ensure the grouping of voters' behaviors. This paper tries to offer another alternative approach in ending the voters' behavior in the General Election with a concrete model.

Research Method

This article is written based on the result of research with exploratory qualitative approach using literature study method, which is a set of activities related to literature data collection, reading, writing, and processing the research materials (Zed, 2003). The research data was obtained from various references, such as books, journals, previous research result, law and regulations, and other things relevant with the need of research. To strengthen the analysis, it is also supported by a descriptive interpretive qualitative approach (Moleong, 2008) to explain the research findings in the form of contextual facts according to the perceptions and attitudes of the research subjects regarding the social events they experienced directly.

Those references are obtained from library, printed media or various media online, so that they are not obtained from the researcher's perception but contextual and conceptual data that have been written in those references. In order to strengthen the interpretation and analysis comprehensively, the researcher could enrich with data from interviews and observations. Interviews were conducted with five community leaders who were directly elected by the community, as leaders of the Village Community Institution. The observation result directly from relevant contextual objects. Finally, the researcher is able to explain a factual event and draw a conclusion without being too attached with the opinion and analysis result of previous researchers or authors.

Result and Discussion

Voting Behaviors

In order to discuss voters' behaviors, it should be firstly explained about the definition of "voting" (comes from the word vote) by dividing any word that shapes a sentence. Voting is determining (taking and another thing) something that is assumed as his/her favorite (<https://kbbi.web.id>, accessed on 20 November 2023). The author perceived that voting is an individual's cognitive process that produces a certain attitude as a response to an object (information, event, fact, thing, etc) caught by the five senses, and the objects are generally more than one.

According to psychologist, cognitive is a process of thinking as an individual's ability to connect and

consider an event or occurrence. Cognitive development is started from early age (children) and develop gradually as the development of physical, brain nerves, and learning process (Denver, 2004; Abdurahman, 2012; Susanto, 2011). Cognitive development is certainly related to learning process to absorb knowledge so that an individual experience gradual intelligence development.

The development of knowledge and intelligence affect an individual's ability in building ideas, solve problems, valuing, and taking a decision from various selection alternatives. It means that voting is a decision taking after consideration and sorting of some alternatives are done to choose one or nothing at all. A person as an individual or social creature in a learning process is not there alone, but having an interaction with the surrounding such as family, education institution, and wider social environment. The environment interaction becomes a learning media that shapes an individual's behavior. When "voting" is related to "behavior", there is a close attachment to be "voting behavior" phrase.

The behavior itself it equated with activity, reaction, or response done by human because of a stimulus from his/her environment. A human as a social creature interacts with another human, so he reacts or responds another person's behavior (Asri, 2021). Human and environment has dependency or reciprocal relationship. Environment is also one of crucial elements in human life, and the interaction that occurs continuously will affect their behaviors towards the environment (Palupi dan Sawitri. 2017). Ongoing interaction will affect and slowly shapes human's behavior or habit tendency. In nature, humans who learn and collect experience certainly have an intelligence in responding various events in their environment.

Human as political creature (zoon politicon) has independence in determining his choice after he responds many forms of stimulus from their environment. Finally, behaviors in determining a choice is the result of thinking with a consideration to consciously decide his choice. Therefore, various stimulus from his environment only provides choice alternative. Another assumption is limited to an individual's intelligence, so he is easily provoked, intimidated and mobilized by various stimulus, although he is aware that his behavior is not right. The awareness is enlightened and developed after he successfully break the time limit of short-term interest within himself and narrow space limit of individual or group interest. In other words, there is no guarantee if an individual has high literacy level automatically determine his vote rationally based on politic maturity, because another factor affects, for example trust on running political system and another interest.

Voting Behavior in the General Election

General Election is one of sovereignty instruments in the democracy system (procedural) and legal political mechanism, authority delegation from the people to political parties or a leader. The people's action in determining their vote figures the voting behavior, in which each individual has a certain argument and motivation in deciding or not deciding their choice. According to Plano in Kaesmaten (2019), voting behavior

is the people's choice tendency and the background that influences them to determine the choice. The tendency is an individual's heart and mind determination that refers to political choice decision. The background is a certain condition that influences an individual in determining his vote to a candidate or political party, among them because of kinship, religion, ethnic group, education, or attracted by money politics. Besides rational reason which is based on the vision and mission or program of a candidate and his track record (<https://journal.kpu.go.id>, accessed on 14 October 2023). It means many considerations of an individual in determining their political choice so that it is too complex to be analyzed.

Kritiadi (1996) stated that voting behavior is an individual's action in determining his choice to an individual or political party. The decision to choose is based on an interest or attachment which is based on psychological, sociological and rational factors. Also, Jati (2022) cited the opinion of some experts that voting behavior depends on political preference that influences an individual in understanding and responding an ongoing political situation. The political preference forming is categorized in some scopes such as intellectual, emotional, or collegial based preference. The three preferences refer to rationality in voting as an attitude tendency that reflect economically stable societies but have not been certain about their political vote. (<https://journal.bawaslu.go.id>, accessed on 14 October 2023).

Based on various arguments, consideration or preference that move the voters, experts have been explained by grouping voting behavior. First, sociological approach that sees societies as hierarchical entity based on status or social characteristics that becomes their social status background such as education level, occupation types, age, gender, address, etc (Gaffar, 1992; Lipset, 2021 in Mopeng, 2016 <https://media.neliti.com.pdf>, accessed on 12 December 2023). Similar opinion was stated by Bartels in Leighley (2012) that sociological approach emphasizes on sociological indicators that affects voters' behavior among them are religion, social class, ethnic, region, family tradition, etc. It means on each status level or social characteristic, societies are considered to have position awareness that influence or shape each individual's political behavior in social group as their social status.

In the General Election context, the sociological factor influences an individual or a group of voters in determining their choice, so that individuals or a group of voters are positioned as objects (dependent variables) who are influenced by one sociological factor or more (independent variable). Therefore, it can be assumed that individuals or a group of societies with high social status have intelligent voting behaviors and on the contrary, tend to have unintelligent voting behavior. Occasionally voting behavior caused by sociological factor is categorized as traditional voters' behavior, especially a group of voters that have a strong orientation on socio-cultural closeness (Firmanzah in Qomah and Suharno, 2021. <https://journal.student.uny.ac.id>, accessed on 3 December 2023).

This type of voters tend to ignore rational preferences such as ideology and political party vision or

candidate' quality. However, the closeness or similarity of identity such as principle, region or ethnic group, social status, gender, and age become the main considerations of voters in deciding their vote. Even, there is militancy tendency and ignore logic, so that consciously or unconsciously this group is willing to sacrifice their own interest. The tendency is read by the candidates or political parties that is furthermore capitulated and glorified to become "identity politic", it is normal if identity politic still becomes one of important strategies of politicians in many General Election in Indonesia. One of the examples is identity political practice in the Regional Election of DKI Jakarta in 2017. The Regional Election is thick with religious and ethnic sentiment capitulated in such a way by opponent supporters as electoral winning main weapon.

The success of identity politic in DKI is adopted in the Regional Election of North Sumatera in 2018 through ethnic sentiment because the Candidate of Governor Djarit Saiful Hidayat is from Java. Also, religious sentiment through a banner of "prohibition of voting for infidel leader (*larangan memilih pemimpin kafir*)" distributed at protocol street of Medan because Djarot accompanied Governor Ahok that experienced the case of religious blasphemy. There were also ethnicity, religion, ethnic group and intergroup (SARA) politization during the Regional Election of West Kalimantan in 2017. A group of people that named themselves as "*Forum Umat Islam Bersatu*" or United Muslims Forum use the speech of Cornelis, the West Kalimantan Governoor during his campaign that said "Islam as the longest Indonesian colonizer". The statement was framed as an insult towards Islam. Also, during the nomination of Cornelis' daughter, Karolin Margaret Natasa as one of governor candidates in the regional election of 2022 (Frenki, 2021; BBC Indonesia, 2018; University of Airlangga Surabaya, 2018, in Yehezkiel and Takalamingan, 2023, <https://juurnal.kpu.go.id>, accessed on 9 Nov 2023).

In fact, identity politics use still exists and implies that sociological factor still becomes the consideration of some of societies in determining their choice. However, the approach is easily fade when societies massively (especially in the virtual world) discuss identity political issue after the regional election of DKI. Regardless of the pro and contra situation, the identity political issue took Anies Baswedan hostage in lifting his electability in the President Election of 2024 because the emerging stigma of "identity political man" attached to him.

The phenomena indicates that sociological approach indicator relatively fast changes, so it is weak in explaining the voting behavior shift that occurs quickly. According to Roth (2008) in Haryanto (2014), sociological approach can provide a good explanation on constant voting behavior, however it cannot explain the cause of individual political choice change. It is because the main base of sociological approach is social condition, not individual as the analysis center. Sociological approach is only able to explain voting behavior tendency and group it (Kaesmaten, 2019), without proving the real voters' independence and awareness. The social, cultural, economical and political issues changes run very dynamically, therefore sociological approach

finds difficulty to ensure the voting behavior tendency because the tendency is temporary and fluctuative.

Second, psychological approach or what is known by Michigan mazab explained that factors that influence an individual's choice because of psychological factor is a psychological response towards political parties or a candidate. The physical response is interest and attachment of an individual towards political parties, orientation towards candidates of parliamentarian, or orientation towards political issues (Widagdo, 2016; Kaesmaten, 2019). The attachment causes psychological support and shape an individual's voting orientation because of attachment feeling with political parties or candidates.

This model also explains the decision that individual vote is based on three attitudes; which are partisanship, opinion towards an issue, and the candidate's image. This belief is mostly closed with a vote decision, so it has direct impact and very strong towards voting behavior (Dalton, 2002 in Haryanto, 2014). Therefore, an individual's decision to choose a candidate or political party is caused by psychological response on certain interest or charm of a candidate or political party. The charm is caused by personal quality, issues enchoed by political party, government's best practice that continuously propagandized, etc. There is also candidate's interest because of a simple reason, which is a pity towards school friends, family, neighbor, etc, even it may be more simple, which is because the candidate is authoritative, beautiful or handsome, religious, etc.

The attachment psychologically shapes emotional bound that motivates voters to vote the candidate or political party that successfully attracts their sympathy. Therefore, people with this voting behavior is often categorized as emotional voters. This situation is often taken advantage by politicians, party figures, or officers who are powerful to flirt or build an image in order to attract societies' sympathy, especially before the General Election. There are also parties that position themselves as victims of an event (playing victim strategy), or top public figures, for example artists, sportmen, and musicians suddenly become politicians because they successfully gain support.

An individual's character in political party or figuration is considered crucial to attract voters' support, so legendary figures such as national heroes, ex president, the past great scholars, etc often becomes a platform to attract acceptability and electability. In smaller scope, politicians or candidates often use local figures, for example religious, cultural, female figurism etc, even only post a picture with an important figure to strengthen image and vote gather. As the development and information technology, imaging politic is intensified by candidates or political parties through various digital medias, even borrows the intelligence of influences and buzzers to attract the support of emotional voters.

Explanation about voting behavior based on psychological approach does not prove continuous voting behavior, especially in floating masses. Dalton (2012) in Haryanto (2014) indicated that this approach cannot ensure voters' independence and awareness in determining their choice because temporary and fluctuative

psychological bound. When there is situation change such as the change of party chairman, figures that suddenly become criminal suspect, public figures that lost their popularity, etc are usually accompanied with the decreasing support and electability. This psychological approach failure finally drives the newest approach, which is rational choice.

Third, rational voting approach departs from economical-political theory with confidence that all decision taken by voters is rational because it is guided by personal interest with benefit maximization principle. Rational political choice is oriented on result obtained by a certain party or candidate in politic, both perceived or anticipated (Mujani et. al, 2012; Bartels, 2012, Roth, 2008: 49 in Haryanto, 2022). Therefore, Surbakti (1992) states that rational choice approach is a an outlook that puts decision as a product of profit and loss calculation.

Rationalism can be defined as politic behavior that put forward independence and intellectuality in articulating opinion or decision. Rational voting behavior is defined as a voter's expression that is generally in the established democracy and economic system and influenced by supply and demand law, especially on the performance of politicians or government in managing economic policy and impact raised from it. It drives voters to be critical, analytic, and evaluative towards economic situation, both retrospectively or prospectively. Therefore, it can be said that pragmatism becomes the keywords in seeing political situation from this rational voters group (Duch & Stevenson, 2005; McAllister, Sheppard, & Bean, 2015 in Jati 2022).

Retrospective evaluation is a critical analysis that remembers the past such as achievement or economic impact that comes out from government policy, so the candidates' and political party becomes important. Meanwhile, prospective analysis is a critical analysis towards ideology, vision-mission and political parties or candidates' program. Education factor is considered as important in shaping voters' rationality with a premise that " the more literate public knowledge about politic and democracy, the stronger rationality is. Also, media dissemination that provides big affirmation space has produced educated middle class in urban environment (Boas, 2015; Fong, 2017; Pastor, 1999 in Jati 2022). The result of Result Center-LIPI survey (2013) during the General Election of 2014 indicated the gap between urban and rural voters. Rational voters behavior concentrated in urban area with middle group as the bases of rationalism drives.

The behaviors of rational voters in developed countries with established democracy and economy are different with they are in developing countries. Rural societies criticism level has not been commensurate with urban societies because strong patriominalism and figurism factor. Rational voters population is less and usually concentrated in urban area. Besides, pragmatism attitude is not always identical with critical and evaluative, but also permissive attitude in seeing economy, even the biased money politic.

Baed on Burhanudin Muhtadi dissertation as presented in the podcast of Rhenald Kasali, that money politic in Indonesia is quantitavely the highest in the world, although seen from the percentage it is on the

third level after Uganda and Benin. The money politic, especially which occurred in the Legislative General Election in 2014 and 2019, was approximately 63 million or 33.1% of voters were exposed to money politics (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iH6PNnwp7XQ>, accessed on 11 December 2023). Regardless of the explanation about partisan or non-partisan voters group, in fact there are still many voters are exposed to money politics. However, it could be denied that there are still many other voters who disagree with the politics, whether it is their awareness or they are not coincidentally exposed to it. Therefore, rational voters' behavior can be categorized as two types: (1) Calculative rational voters who decide their vote based on logic and rational calculation. Usually, these voters come from educated societies or are enlightened by information; and (2) Pragmatic voters who consider temporary profit and loss so they are easily exposed to money politics and less critical towards the integrity and vision-mission of candidates or political parties (Fatah in Kaesmetan, 2014). Money politics did not occur in National General Election, but also in village head election level. The result of Fatchuria et al (2022) (<https://fisip.uniss.ac.id>. Accessed on 12 November 2023) proved that money became the main factor in village head election of Tanjungmojo, Kendal Regency in 2020. Societies assumed that money politics is normal, so the candidates' vision and mission do not become the main appeal for voters. Even, money politic was performed continuously by the candidate of village head and he had to spend personal budget since the campaign to the election implementation. It was different with the result of Astuti and Marlina's research (2022) (<https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id>., accessed on 12 November 2023) on the election of Kemiri Village Head of Banyumas Regency in 2020. The election was participated by three candidates. It was won by incumbents because supported by societies' positive valuation towards they who were known as honest and humble figures closed with the societies. However, they spent much money, especially to obtain float candidates. Meanwhile the other opponent candidates relied on money politic and spent much more money, especially to get potential supporters, such as relatives or neighbors. Based on some survey and research result, it can be concluded that rational voting approach departs from the voters' independence based on profit-loss consideration. Voters from upper middle class and educated societies who get many information access tend to be critical, analytic, and evaluative towards track record, vision-mission of program offered by candidates or political parties. On the other hand, those who come from weak economic group and low education level societies who lack of information access and limited are considered as less or less critical voters that put their personal interest forward for temporary profit (rationality about fulfilling needs). However, this rational voting approach should be doubtful, especially about their views towards voters' independency that emphasizes on economic profit-loss.

The approach places two types of diametral voters' behavior types, such as critical voters group and top level and uncritical/ less critical group on low level. However, the General Election of DKI Jakarta Regional Government in 2017 has indicated another another fact. DKI Jakarta which is incidentally the nation's capital,

national political barometer, with economic strata, education, and better information access had voters whose identity was politically intimidated. On the other hand, the election of Village Head of Kemiri Banyumas Regency in 2020 that uncritical voters was won by incumbents that relied on social capital. There is also the fact that Special Region of Yogyakarta as student city did not escape from money politics practice. The Division Coordinator of Prevention, Societies' Participation and Public Relation of Bawaslu RI Lollu Suhenty (11 October 2023) stated that money politics in DIY is moderately vulnerable (score 1.69) both on province level or regional/ city. Medium Category means the practice is able to be mitigated or prosecuted by Bawaslu. However, a new problem arised, which was abut money politics that has been metamorphosed started from operandi modus, perpetrator, and others, even it was done through electronic or digital money <https://www.jogja.jpnn.com>, accessed on 19 December 2023.

Rational voting approach has also placed voters as “customers” of “voting” as “voting” producers who have consequence ons position or designation. General election tends to be politics marketing arena by branding politics parties or marketable candidates as the characters, culture and interest of voters. Voters segmentation is done in order to map voters' behaviors and determine effective and efficient politics marketing to produce as many votes as possible. As a result, multi approaches can be used at once and various strategies can be practiced as long as they win and have authority.

The Awareness of Space and Time

Rational choice approach that emphasizes on profit and loss calculation does not easily explain voting behaviors in Indonesia but only partial voting behaviors. Besides, various approaches mingle and intertwine to each other , although rational choice approach often dominate. It is confirmed no single approach and strategy in the General Election, because politic actors adjust voters' segmentation such as the economic-social level, culture, need, domicile, etc. Nevertheless, there is key words or sentences that should be given attention in rational voting approach, which is voters' independence and retrospective and prospective consideration. Finally, the sentence is not furthermore explored because rational behaviors approach more emphazies on the voters' pragmatism.

Voters' independence in liberal democracy system is certainly acknowledged as political rights and respected as human rights, even is given equal weight (one man one vote). It is aligned with the principles of General Election in Indonesia, as mentioned in the Act Number 7 Year 2017 on General Election, which are direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair (*LUBERJURDIL*). The weakness is that the independence is defined as individual's attitude about economic benefit consideration or profit-loss, so independence is not placed on individual awareness on various benefits for voters, and people in the surrounding, in their village, regior or country (as space awarenes). This awareness is related to human's nature as individual or social

creatures, in which each of them has responsibility to other people towards the attitude or action performed.

Furthermore, retrospective or prospective consideration. It is voters' awareness about the policy and past economic condition, politicians track records or political parties, and vision-mission and program offered for the future (as space awareness). Awareness as pragmatic voters that put personal interest forward is also considered as time awareness, which is short-term awareness. As media to explain the space and time awareness, the author will elaborate the real occurrence of General election practiced directly by societies although it is on smaller locus, which is direct RW and RT head election in 2012.

Direct general election occurred in one of RWs in Giwangan Subdistrict as a southern part of Yogyakarta City to elect RW and RT head simultaneously. The general election was performed as the village head or regional general election. The societies were affected by euphoria of direct democracy so that the election that was used to be performed through limited meeting used direct election system. Actually, the interesting part is not about the election procedures but electing behaviors and wisdom values practiced by the societies during the election.

The process was initiated with the meeting between RW and the three RT administrators to determine the candidates of RW and RT head that would be nominated in the election. Initially, the nomination was initiated by talking about the person that would be proposed as the candidates, but it caused a tough deliberation, even tend to be tense. Fortunately, the tension was reduced by a religious figure respected by them that furthermore drove the discussion of criteria or requirements of candidates.

It is interesting to note that there were many criteria of candidates, among them are: active in social activities, honest, friendly, and have public speaking skill, and even pay attention to family harmony. It was expected to build better and harmonious societies, mutual cooperation, etc in the future. They didn't talk about socio-economic status, natives or comers, and religion. The deliberation ran well and finally narrowed to discuss some candidates who were valued as fulfill or approach the criteria, who are three candidates of RW and RT head. The deliberation was ended by forming voters' committee given mandate to prepare and establish voting followed by all societies that fulfill the requirements.

The characters of voters in RW and RT are generally homogeneous seen from population side: (1) Many new societies from various regions; (2) various professions such as laborers, small traders, entrepreneurs, businessmen, private employees, some of Civil Servants, Indonesian Armed Force- Republic Indonesian Police and retired people; (3) Average education background is High School Background, some of them Bachelor degree, the others were not graduated from Primary School and even illiterate, especially elderly; and (4) most of them are Moslem and few are Catholic or Protestant.

It was informed the situation in the society prior the voting. Generally, societies responded to direct election positively that was decided by RW and RT administrators, although there was pro-contra. The

societies discussion topic in informal-spontaneity forums were about the societies' situation that were being experienced, and character valuation and track record of candidates are related to future expectation. It was clear from money politics and discussion about natives or new comers and the religion of candidates are less, although there was one of Moslem candidate and five new comers.

The voting preparation was done for few days, coordinated by voting committees, assisted by many societies, especially young people who worked together, and supervised directly by RW and RT administrators. The implementation of election and voting logistics started from committee meeting, voting booth, invitation letters for voters, voting cards, location setting, candidates' picture posting in many places, etc were purely supported by the societies' social capital. Voluntary donations came from the societies were food and drinks, boards for voting booths, tables and chairs lending, etc. Cash was also given to buy equipments, rental of Javanese traditional dress uniform that would be worn by committee and single organ instrument to enliven the voting event.

The voting was held on Sunday with very high voters participation numbers, which were 266 voters. Only 5 of 271 people who didn't attend because 1 person was being hospitalized with the wife who was taking care of him, 1 person was appointed in different region, and 2 people (husband and wife) attended their family's wedding. It means the voters percentage was very high, which was 98.5%. Whereas in the previous General Election, the level of voters participation has never reached 95%. Besides, the voting was done with a happy vibes and they could stay in touch accompanied by single organ music, so many societies were willing and enthusiastic to wait the vote counting until finished. The result was the selection of new RW head, 1 incumbent RT head, and 2 new RT heads, accompanied by the loud applause of all societies.

Two days after the voting, a meeting of RW and RT was held to receive voting committee's report, committee dissolution and give a mandate to the selected RW and RT heads for the new RW and RT administration formaurt. Two days afterwards, the formaturs of RW and RT administration did separated meeting and finally formed new RW and RT to serve social interest for societies for the next three-year administrative period.

A set of direct election is one great narrative example of big narrative of procedural democracy that is being striven in Indonesia. Most likely, the voting behavior practice was performed by RW and RT societies in another location. Although the locus of event was very small, at least it depicted that basically societies were smart in voting. They did not put their personal interest forward, but the collective interest that marked a space awareness. Besides, their interest was for better collective sustainability of life in the future that marked time awareness. Space and time awareness has driven them to exceed sociological intimidation and psychological attachment, and have been free from a current interest pragmatism mobilization.

Conclusion

The dynamics of voting behaviors in Indonesia have been explained from sociological, psychological to rational choice approach. Each approach has its emphasis and point of view that explains both individual and collegial/communal voters' political behaviors. However, voting behaviors in Indonesia until present involves three approach depend on the individual's perception, so various approaches seem overlapped and intertwined to each other as the voters' segmentation result. Also, multi general election winning strategies as voters' segmentation result. So, it is difficult to ensure voting behaviors or determine the correct step to improve voting behaviors. Voting behaviors is an individual's attitude tendency manifested in electing a candidate or certain political party. However, the determinant of election is the voters' independence because political choice is a part of human rights which is protected by constitution.

The premise proposed by the author is "with a space and time awareness, voters' independence is increasing so they are free from sociological intimidation and psychological bond, and avoided from a current interest pragmatism mobilization. The main factor of space and time awareness formation is an individual's life experience such as societies' life situation, perceived political and economical stability, obtained social justice, etc. Therefore, another factor such as economic stability, education level, information access and geographic domicile only become the supporting factor of experience enrichment.

In the situation of Indonesian political societies which is in the process of finding and enriching experience should be kept, maintained, and delivered to pass the critical period towards space and time awareness. The main responsibility of state administration is not only to solve downstream issues such as money and identify politics but also to protect and keep the growth and development of democracy in natural, peaceful, and continuous manner to implement the Golden Indonesia in 2045. In order to support the effort, the country and country administration should focus on the upholding of constitution, ensure political neutrality of the country administration, create better parties and general election.

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