

## Analisis pola keruangan dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi hasil pemilu 1999 di Propinsi Jawa Tengah

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### Abstrak

*In the political analysis, especially in accordance with the general election socio-political and socio economic research provides a geographical approach to Analyse Central of Java. Method and geographical elements :are used lo analyse the result of that general election, in which the spatial unitS are used to be analysed. The spatial units consist of 35 regions at kabupaten/kota level.*

Vote dislribution of the top five political parties in the General Election of 1999 in every kabupaten/kota of Central Java province is presented through tables and maps. By using the method of Location Quotient, available to produce a vote bases maps, Prom those maps of vote bases, they are overlapped and the distribution of santri and abangan enclaves can be identified. Subsequently, these enclaves are described in a map.

A differentiation on region characteristics of vote gathering distribution among the top five parties is clearly described. In term of typology of region phisiography (high mountains- low land), there is a significant difference of vote gathering for the Party of Golkar, in which Golkar Party is concentrard in Southern Highland. In term of typology of rural-urban, there is a significant difference of vote gathering for PKB and PAN. PAN is concentrated more in urban areas while PKB is concentrated in rural areas:. Whilst due to typology of coastal-hinterland, Golkar Party is concentrated in Southern Coastal areas while PKB in the Northern Coastal areas. In term of typology of karesidenan, the significant difference of vote gathering can be shown among PDI-P, PK.B, PPP and PAN.

There are 8 factors influencing vote gathering. Those influencing factors are : profession of farmers, the number of people listening to radios, the number of Center of Traditional Islamic Education, the mass bases for "Old" Golkar, young votern, the Muhammadiyah schools, the NU schools. and the welfare perspective, which categorized as the middle and high socio-economic status.

According to sensitivity test, it is found that 12 factors influence vote gathering. By synthesizing those factors , this research enables to describe three geographical entities in explaining the relation between geographical characteristics and vote distribution. The geographical pattern can be shown as follows :  
In the Southern Coastal regions :

There are 9 factors influencing the vote gathering, are : population density. the farmer profession, number of people listening to radios, number of moslems, the Muhammmadiyah schools., Center of Traditional Islamic Education, mosques and other buildings dor islam praying, number of santri, and the mass of the old Golkar.

In the hinterland regions:

Those 12 factors have a role to influence the vote gathering. They are ; population of density, the age of 17-25 years, the farmer profession, second and third wealthy families, people listening to the radios, number of moslems, the NU schools, the Muhammadiyah schools, Center of Traditional Islamic Education, mosques and other buildings for Islam praying, number of santri and the mass of Old Golkar.

In the northern coastal regions

Those 12 factors have a role to influence the vote gathering. They are: population density, the age of 17-25 years, the farmer profession, second and third wealthy families, people listening to the radios, number of moslems, the NU schools, the Muhammadiyah schools, Center of Traditional Islamic Education, mosques and other buildings for Islam praying, number of santri, and the mass of the old Golkar.</i>