

THE REASON OF JAKARTA PEOPLE IN DETERMINING THE CHOICE OF POLITICS IN ELECTION 2014

Tukina

Marketing Communication Department, Faculty of Economic and Communication, Bina Nusantara University
Jln. K.H. Syahdan No 9, Palmerah, Jakarta Barat, 11480
tukino_uki06@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to find out the reasons Jakarta's residents in determining the political choice in election 2014. This research was conducted with descriptive qualitative method, by conducting in-depth interviews and a review of the literature in the field. The data from the field through the inductive analysis presented in planned stages. Data were sufficient when it could answer the research subject matter. These results of the research are the characteristic Jakarta's residents in determining the political choice is very various, there are people who want to get involved in it directly, but also there are people who do not want to get involved.

Keywords: *political reasons, political choice, election, democratization.*

INTRODUCTION

Citizen is very important in politics. In the 2014 General Election or widely known as the Democratic Party for the people, citizens were given the opportunity to channel the political choice according to desire (aspiration). Submission of such aspirations is not only the matter of political choice in the place choice (box/room choice), but also the concerns a private citizen who will also determine the representative that chosen to occupy political offices. Political officers itself are very important because they are named as the state officials who organized the course of a state government, including in watching and making the rules (regulations).

In understanding the political choice of citizens, a citizen especially citizens of Great City Metropolitan Jakarta would have reason in determining the political choice. The reasons on which to base a political choice needs to be studied because it is not an easy problem, because it involves many factors that complex and interrelated, rarely studied, but it is crucial (basic) for the success of the democratization process. In a democratic society, the reasons for the political choice are a very fundamental matter relating to the cutting edge, the beginning, and the first before the decisive political choice.

In the next process, we need to realize and understand that elections are not merely people come to the polls, then determine the choice of sound in accordance with expectations, after it represents aspirations of the people believed. But more than that, there are certain reasons (what and how), so that one determines the political choice is something underlying. The process contains very basic things, what reason that person chooses not to engage until actively involved in politics, choosing political preferences of what, how, what hopes, desires and ideals of personal Jakarta residents who can be channeled in the process and certainly also how to avoid the views that are apolitical. Apolitical attitude alone is certain to be found, especially when the official political channels less effective.

Seeing the importance of a study related to the reason people in Jakarta in determining the political choice, then the research was done to address the underlying problems in politics. Researchers were trying to cover (and at the same time trying to answer) the reason people in Jakarta in determining the political choice as a very important study because it was a basic issue of the democratization process in Indonesia. This study aimed; (1) to determine the characteristics of Jakarta residents in determining the political choice in 2014, and (2) to determine the reason for the citizens of Jakarta in determining the political choice in 2014.

The term “state of the art” according to Longman dictionary of contemporary English refers to using the most modern and recently developed methods, materials, or knowledge. It also references on the level of development (as a tool, procedure, process, technique, or science) reached at any given time as a result of the general methodology used. Research related to political preferences of citizens in person (person) is a very important research. Many types of research have been done related to participation, motivation, and aspiration in democratization carried out in all the countries and local communities, but the study is to describe something that is often 'bland' just the surface, do not reveal something very basic (essential) especially when the nature of democracy happen. Research related to the disclosure of the reasons people in Jakarta in determining the political choice is not just a single set of activities, but also plural, diverse and certainly many other preferences complicated. To answer a variety of key issues to be examined are the author's research that based on a few studies that have been done before, it can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Previous Researches

Title of Researches	Research Results
1. Study Description of the Growing Variety of Political Thought in Indonesia, 2000	In political life, there are political thoughts (understand/ism) that continue to develop and always wrestle, strive to be applied in the life of the nation.
2. Political Participation of Citizens Bantaran Ciliwung in the 1999 Elections	In political participation in the political democratization of the Republic of Indonesia is very important. Therein is able to direct and give a picture of how the actual citizen involvement in the political life of the state significantly.
3. Political Choice (Options) in the Bangka Belitung Resident Elections 2004.	Political options at the local level have different characteristic, unique, and not the same one region to another. Picture of such a situation is the basis of political life in a pluralistic nature (compound), especially in Indonesian society.
4. Process Adaptation BINUS Regional Student (origin) in 2011.	Giving an overview that adaptation process is indispensable to the success or failure in life, including of course in politics. Adaptation success of the process will go hand in hand with the goal of living in groups and society when that happens, it means democratization ideally also need harmonization. Harmonization, stabilization means necessary adaptation among citizens themselves.

This research focuses on options regarding the political life of the community at large (public). Public policy choice itself is an attitude of individuals in determining the choice of either rational or irrational. In political economy, the analysis is focused on the political actors (political actors). Actors are considered as perpetrators of economic activity and based on the basic assumptions of individualism that puts a rational attitude depressed individuals in the non-market institutions. The lack of involvement of someone in determination to engage in political life is very interesting. The lack of involvement of people in politics often known as apolitical, and the community is also a term white group (abstentions). Political choice cannot be separated from the selected figure. This can be assessed by the election of Jokowi of Governor of Jakarta to the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

More on this case raised by Lindawaty (2012), people of Jakarta in the Election of the Governor is not only based on the political parties in the determination of political choice but rather on figures are carried. In the case of Jokowi and Ahok's candidacy as a candidate for Governor of DKI, Jokowi is only supported by two political parties PDI-P and Gerindra. While the parties that supported Fauzi Bowo are 11 political parties. However, Jokowi Ahok can manage to convince the voters and win elections.

Meanwhile, the concept of democracy is a government where the people have a very decisive role. According to Roger Eatwell, et al. (2004), democracy, as we know, is the democracy of the 20th century, which development of democracy itself through a long process. Ideas and doctrine of democracy have evolved a long history associated with the ideology of the world who want to embody the political life. Democracy in Indonesia cannot be separated from the idea of democracy across the global in nature. According to Abraham Lincoln, democracy is done as the government of, by and for the people. In the concept of democracy, the roles of the people (read citizens) are very urgent. The role citizens (people) as individuals can be channeled through election. Thus the election is a party where people have democracy right to choose not only the person who will represent them but also the aspirations and desires of what should ideally also be delivered and formulated in a state government.

In general, democracy in the role of the community to get involved in politics is called political participation. Broad community participation is very important because it will result in a political public policy generated. If that society participates well, so the democracy will also run well and of course also be related to government policies that will be produced. Political participation in democracy itself is actually an input for the democratic political system as a whole. Without any input, then the democratic political system cannot run properly. Put it also will be associated with the desired political aspirations of society as a basic element in a democracy. Society needs to participate in a democratic party that statehood can run well.

Research related to the politic reasons of Jakarta residents in determining the choice of 2014 is very important to reveal, to know, and to understand the genuine reason of it. These reasons will answer and illustrate the reasons because that person determines the political choice. By knowing, understanding, and comprehending, it will answer the big question of what the real reasons the cause of the residents of Jakarta in determining their political options.

Political reasons are the basis for political activity. Political participation would be very concerned with how the course of democracy in Jakarta. Reasons in determining the political choice can be the foundation analysis in any subsequent political activity. Within the framework of knowing political participation and political activity in the realm of fundamental is extremely important to investigate. Research to uncover the reasons in determining the political choice is very important because it is rarely performed, but it will also answer the fundamental problem in citizen participation and democratization in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta. With this research, it will be revealed more deeply into the realm of private citizens as part of politic life. The politic choice is not a single factor and stand-alone. Cause or reason that underlies a citizen decisive political choice is very important to be revealed and sought the answer. An answer that reveals a person's reasons for determining political choice will be very useful for people who want to be active in politics, political parties, the government, and also the people of Indonesia in general.

METHODS

This research seeks to cover the origin of the democratization process in a General Election. Democratization and elections alone can not be separated from the process of selecting and selected. The election is also a mean of democratized. This research will be mainly focused on the reasons of a

person in determining political choice rather than merely political choices (direction), but more than that it discusses the underlying reason why that political choice happens.

Political choice is the first initial decisive and closely related to the election. The election itself will be meaningless if there are no underlying reasons by citizens in choosing. Without reasons in choosing, it can be said that election is the only tool to relieve us from the obligation of every five years as the good citizen. It will eliminate the nature and basic purpose of the election itself. Elections as a democratic party should ideally have a meaning and the exact reason in determining the political choice, not just only vote without reason.

This study is conducted in Jakarta with qualitative research method. Researchers try to expose and simultaneously perform the interpretation of the phenomenon studied, not to test this hypothesis. The research is trying to give an idea as carefully as possible on the grounds of (certain) what and how are the basis for the political choice of a person (an individual/individuals) in determining the political choice, especially ahead of the 2014 election in the study population of Jakarta citizens (sample). The sample does not aim for a certain proportion, but it describes an attitude and a particular view. It is contrary to the researchers themselves, researchers have a central role, and if the data search are adequate to addressing the problem of research, the research completes, and it ends with an outcome study.

This study uses a methodology of political science research. The research methodology is not much different from the methodology of social science research in general. The variants that grow in political science research methods are the same, for example, the qualitative research, quantitative, and mixed. Differences can be found in the discussion of the ontological position in epistemology which determines the design of research when the research was conducted. This study will use qualitative methods to interpret the research method in the right context. Researchers themselves need to enter into the social setting that will be examined based on the meaning of certain social settings. Researchers also need to build the assumption from direct observation (observation and possible survey).

Qualitative research process involves important activities, such as making a list of in-depth questions, asking questions, setting up a research procedure, collecting the specific data (the results of the participants), analyzing the data, and interpreting qualitative the right data. Method identifies with the interpretive epistemology that emphasizes dynamic trait, constructed and follows the development of such a view of social reality. Then, there is no science that can be called objective to have a universal truth or can exist independently from beliefs, values, and concepts that created to understand the world. The analysis emphasizing is not on predictions but in efforts to understand the experience and the human itself. In the practice of political science, qualitative methods can provide answers to political phenomena which can not be generalized political. The phenomenon could be a pattern, meaning, and even the hidden pattern. This capability is rooted deep and focused on the research of interaction pattern and the meaning power. Often the main capability of this method is considered not objective because it involves many assumptions from the researchers but it is very helpful to anticipate the phenomenon that has not occurred yet.

Data searching will be conducted by researchers until the obtained data are sufficient to answer the examined problems. While in general, the data sources that used are primary and secondary data. The primary data is obtained through interviews by using interview guideline (structured) that had been prepared beforehand. In-depth interviews are conducted with the citizens of Jakarta that chosen randomly depending on the researcher's own determination. While secondary data is obtained through research that the author had done, research journals, books, papers, newspapers, and the information from the internet.

Researchers begin with collecting data, a way to sort out data is actually important or not. The size is important and qualitative data related to whether or not able to answer the research purpose. With analysis process will obtain meaningful information that needs depth sense. Researchers need to have the ingenuity, creativity, conceptual sensibility, experience and specific expertise (skills).

According to Lawrence Neuman (2011), qualitative research data are analyzed in detail. The data obtained need to be arranged in a systematic, organized, integrated, expanded, linked studied in detail. Analyzed data and concepts are separated into an overall concept tailored to the theme that we examine. Data analysis is performed to create understanding and expand the theory and knowledge. In such a process would be continued until the unanswered research purposes. Qualitative Research in the researcher's role becomes very central and decisive.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia with five boundaries in the form municipality including the West, North, East, South, and Central. Citizens of Jakarta run local government and legislative that is supported by the participation of political parties, which can provide influence in the leadership in Jakarta. During election years of 2014 – 2019, citizens of Jakarta actively participate in the elections. From 10 political parties that participated in the election nationally participate in choosing legislators in parliament, as well as the executive head of the region. Role of the political parties as representatives of the people including Nasdem (*Partai Nasional Demokrasi*), PKS (*Partai Keadilan Sejahtera*), PDI-P (*Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan*), PKB (*Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa*), Golkar (*Partai Golongka Karya*), PPP (*Partai Persatuan Pembangunan*), PAN (*Partai Amanat Nasional*), Gerindra (*Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya*), Hanura (*Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat*), and the Democratic Party, as a party which plays an active role and representatives in Jakarta Parliament.

The success and progress of society largely depend on the society behavior. The leaders certainly have a big influence, but without an adequate relationship between leaders and followers, society can not develop better. To understand the leadership that should be run in Jakarta, it is necessary to understand the political behavior of people in Jakarta. In the classified explained, there are several types of people in Jakarta and how the political behavior of their followers. Most of Jakarta residents are classified as pragmatic followers. Pragmatic followers actually have all the four qualities of the followers, but it only shows depending on the situation. This type of person is a little like a politician depends on the wind and style of work in order to smooth her/his own agenda with minimal risk. The positive side of this kind of follower is when people experience the difficult times, they can contribute because they know how to employ the system to resolve the issue. On the other hands, they play politics, rules, and regulations as well as adjustments for the sake of personal gain.

Jakarta political culture as a whole is the mixture of three cultures that has high complexity and need particular management. A plurality, political stability, and policy options that satisfy citizens need certain handling. To transform them into exemplary followers, the leaders of Jakarta need to design and develop programs that motivate them to be more active and have a critical mind. The leaders of Jakarta also need to build trust and may indicate an opportunity, evocative, and inspire them with a vision of the future. To be effective, leaders also need to involve the 15.7% of the exemplary followers, so that the pragmatic followers will be more involved and can distribute the critical and innovative thinking.

Jakarta has citizens with diverse political culture requires a leader who can show respect for differences (race, gender, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, age, career, style, and opinions). Jakarta leaders must avoid discriminatory behavior and language. They need to ask for opinions as

many parties with different perspectives, appreciate the difference when making decisions, as well as adhering to the policies against harassment and violence.

Apolitical attitude is very much embraced by the people of Jakarta. This attitude is not without reason, and it is actually the classic reason. The assumption that "politics is cruel" becomes the most underlying reason for this attitude. For those citizens who choose to apolitical view because of that reason such as politics is not good and give the negative influence in their lives, will bring themselves into the abyss of suffering, which is a life can not distinguish between right and wrong.

The general depiction of apolitical is passivity of any political activity. From the analysis of the interviews conducted, it is found that this attitude says that any form of participation in politics carried out by citizens, or small communities will never have an impact. The results of life will remain the same with or without contribution in politics. Choosing apolitical as political behavior also becomes an option for people who do not want to tarnish their life principle, the truthful one and do not engage in the dirty political game. In fact, the apolitical is the anti-politics that condemned the political actors, especially those whose act arbitrarily or misuse of their position.

Before discussing further, there are things that need to be emphasized about the rise of the mass media's role in world politics today that provide tremendous influence, especially raises apolitical attitude of society. In Analysis Cultivation Theory says that the mass media, especially television is trying to instill an ideology in the minds of everyone. Seeing the media power that can influence the audience in large numbers, many political leaders who take advantage of the presence of the mass media to influence the public while campaigning. This theory does not stand alone. There is another theory which causes different effects on the actions of political leaders, namely Theory Uses and Gratification. In this theory is emphasized that the audience can select a variety of information and news that presented by the mass media. The ability to select the messages that are broadcasted by media give rise to differences in the level of understanding and interpretation of each audience. There are other factors that cause this difference that depends on the intensity and quantity of activity to watch; the audience is divided into weight classes (heavy viewers) and audience lightweight (light viewers). The intensity of the audience in watching the heavyweight is more than five hours a day, while the intensity of the audience in watching the lightweight class ranged from two to three hours a day. Certainly, it will cause different effects, including the difference in the process of cultivation media through mainstreaming, resonance and brainstorming. Audiences can select this news that received various political information from the mass media that has ability to draw conclusions with each perspective on report the existing. Ultimately lead to apolitical attitude.

Political engagement is part of political participation that the activity of a person or group of people participate actively in political life or among others by choosing the leadership of the country, either directly or indirectly influencing government policy. The activities include all the voluntary activities related to voting in elections, attending public meetings, conducting relations and lobbying with government officials or members of parliament in order to be the members of a party or a social movement.

In a democratic country, it is generally considered that more participation is better. Miriam Budiharjo (2008) has said that political participation is an activity of a person in a political party. Political participation includes all voluntary activities that a person participate in the selection process of political leaders directly or indirectly in the formation of public policy. The indicator is in the form of individual or group activities, and it aims to participate actively in political life, choose public leadership or influence public policy. Political participation is an important aspect of democracy because it is taken by the government that will involve and affect the lives of citizens. The decision does not determine the content of the violation of rights as citizens in any measures taken by the government.

Political pessimism is shown by people who are actually able to contribute in politics actively and constructively. However, they are not sure or not confident with the steps that undertaken. This pessimistic attitude is the early form of an apolitical attitude, especially if the presence of this pessimistic attitude produces reality or the fruition of things that are feared. The fear of the risks that will emerge if someone wants to participate in politic actively is the common case. It should be emphasized that the social political science is needed mental resilience, unwavering principles, the independence ability, the communal professional and diplomatic ability.

Maturity of politics is not seen by age. It is measured through the rational thinking in politics. Think rationality is different for every individual depends on their political experience, knowledge, and ability. Citizens of Jakarta could be said to have maturity in politics for any political activities. The political contributions give the foundation of rational thinking. Whichever option is selected in political activities, whether it is active participation, passive participation, and the white group (abstentions), it is actually based on to the logical argument. Starting from the arguments that are connotative and denotative, they reflect political maturity. Political maturity is also evidence of the steps and physical-spiritual readiness of each individual in adapting the current political situation.

In general, citizens have also been able to distinguish the crucial things in politics, like the different rights and responsibilities that must be carried by each person who really wants to contribute in politics. Citizens are also aware of the difficult responsibility and the heavy burden to bear, mainly because of the vision and mission of Indonesia itself (*Pancasila* and *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*) through the process of democracy. It is same as carry out the vision and mission of Indonesia's soul towards Indonesia that fair and prosperous as in the Preamble to the Constitution of 1945.

The unfortunate thing is the political maturity that less followed by grounding thought to contribute actively and constructively, so that the progress and the formation of this nation whose controlled by politics cannot run smoothly. We can illustrate it in the situation where one family that consists of several people. If the family is actively working together to build and create a harmonious family, it will certainly look amazing. Unlike the families who seek to create a harmonious family that is only done by a minority of members of the family, so that the ideal of harmonious family is relatively longer formed. This is precisely what will happen in establishing of nation.

The material cannot be separated from politics; money is important but not everything. The material becomes the foundation of a political movement. Society is clearly able to recognize and understand the position of the material in politics. The material is a tool used to support political activities, including operating costs, infrastructure, the cost of activities to the cost of the promotion or campaign (making posters, flyers, banners, etc.). The level of importance of money is also concerned with the large-small a political journey. As we know, the political party in Indonesia, the greater the political parties that exist then, the greater materials needed to move every component in the political parties. Money moves components in politics, but it should be underlined that the money is not God in politics. God in politics is the lofty ideals of the nation that carried political homeland every human being to build a nation that is smart, equitable, and prosperous.

The community has also been able to analyze the existence of money politics in the political atmosphere in Indonesia. Political activity of money can be said to have lasted a long time and done a lot of political parties in Indonesia to achieve a certain position in the government. As a result, while carrying out the ideals of the nation, it is added with thoughts to satisfy the personal interests that have been drained during the campaign through money politics. As discussed previously regarding the usefulness and Gratification theory, Indonesia still has a lot of intelligent people and are able to select news that is needed for consumption. Not all the news is presented fully accepted by society, also due to interference (noise) in the delivery of the message. Interference (noise) can be either internal or external interference. Internal disorders include psychological disorders that there are other problems when receiving information and a biological disorder where state of being hungry or sleepy in

receiving and processing messages. External interference includes physical disorders, for example, the room temperature is too cold, or sudden power outages.

Perhaps, the in-depth community has not fully aware of the existence of this disorder, but in general, the results of this disorder is known and felt by society. Society believes that any political movement that is aired by the media should not be trusted completely. People understand that politics need money, but do not make money politics.

The amount of fraud in politics that range from black campaign to the money politics is sickening people. The emergence of a figure who can be a role model that felt by residents, like a drop of dew in the desert. Image formation and development of the credibility of a particular political figure to the society is very crucial. The situation of the nation that becomes worse by the debt that we have to the many disasters that happen, actually raise and give us alarm in the head of each. Minds and hearts are united to find someone who was competent in reviving the "spirit" of Indonesia to re-carve shook the world with his achievements; figure perceived desire to fight for a better life.

The common of citizens' and societies' interests are packed in the vision and mission of Indonesia. Basically in selecting leader candidates, people need someone who can fight for the interests of the people. It does not need to forget about the personal or group interests, but being able to be professional in carrying out responsibilities as representatives of the people. Promoting the interests of people means having the same taste with the people, have the ability to see, hear and feel the suffering of the people, and able to provide the best solution (win-win) through real work program not only the promise (agitation and propaganda).

Elite and luxury government has been sickening eye every Indonesian. The life of the government is very far from common people that become the endless political issue. People always have to feel the pain and try to voice through elected representatives, but it is too difficult when the government is arrogant, elite, and luxurious. As a result, they just look down on them, always want to get compliments, not ready to be criticized and get advice from others. It is time for citizens to speak and show their strength to get a leader who has a simple, honest, and populist behavior. Those characteristics reflect the same figure of the commoners that democratic (of, by, and for the people). The figure is deemed able to provide a solution for all the suffering people.

The establishment of a country cannot be separated from the political role. If we want to go back to the history of Indonesia, we have heard that the young group and old group who disagree in the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Indonesia. The existence of groups of young and old is a division of the political level and the various political groups at that time. It is not only today that nation's political activity is tempestuous, but it happens since back then. Many tragedies struck against the backdrop of political activity and recorded in the history of Indonesia, both positive and negative. It is starting from the establishment of the Indonesian to gaining recognition from Netherlands after the Dutch Military Aggression I and the Dutch Military Aggression II, the changes in the form of state and law, the changes of state leaders from time to time, tragedy in May 1998, restraint opinion, the severity of corruption in the government to the central area; all of them have been felt by Indonesia.

This political activity itself is for the good and progress of Indonesia. From the past to the present, Indonesia is far more advanced and mature in facing tomorrow. Various cooperation and actions of the work program launched to impact the community. These changes are not solely from the government itself, but the cooperation between the government and society, mutual cooperation, and work together. If we want to compare ourselves with the developed countries of the famous (America), can be reviewed in advance of its history. Indonesia is much faster familiar with the term democratic than the United States. Indonesia takes to continue to act tirelessly to continue to innovate and be creative in his political journey.

In politics, it is not only figures that get attention from the community, but also the credibility of the political parties. Between leaders and his/her political party, there is a unity of mutual support and strive together in building the image and credibility to the public. It is not easy to build the image and credibility of the political party because it gathers people who have different character, psychology, ability, thought patterns, and interests. So that, at an early stage, it is important to build solidarity and unification of the vision and mission in the soul of each in the shade of the same political party. A political party that is able to do so is a political party that has a collection of people who are able to work together with one another, have the vision and the same mission, the technical work that could complement deficiencies individuals each in his party, thus bringing the name of their political party to the surface of society with a good image and high credibility. With the good name, it would be improved the reputation of every human being that is in the party. Becoming the role model for others can be done by far from the public gossip, corruption, misuse of position or rank, the decision that injure people.

As stated in the previous discussion, interest is divided into two, namely personal interests and the interests of the group. In discussing politics, interest groups should be included into the interest groups in coverage, not only as a shelter for politicians from the same party. Rather, the interest group that contains the public at large, or the interests of the people. The reasons why citizens of Jakarta in determining political option, apolitical (not engaged politically), are the negative outlook on politics and not their field and expertise. Exclusion in politics is caused by the negative view of politics. Most of the people think that politics is something violence, give negative affect to their daily life, distort the truth to the lie. This negative view can be generated based on a person's background in politics. Every human being has the talents of each. In doing politics, there are also the ones who has a capability and talent from the start. If this person does not have a talent in this field, it is better for him/her as apolitical because it is feared will bring disadvantages for other. Also, the politics world is completely gray that we do not know who is our friend or enemy. People who are not experts in politics are better to back off.

If there are people who chose become apolitical, but there are also people who want to involve in politics. The reasons why people want to involve in politics want to make Jakarta better, economics reasons, want to make political life runs better, and many others. The view that there must be something better that can be given for the life of the citizens of Jakarta is the reason for someone to get involved and take a chance in politics. If they are not involved or taken part, then forever there will be no contribution can be given directly to a better life, because the innovative ideas that owned it would be difficult to listen and respond to others who fill the government benches. In the end, they want to get involved in the development and progress of the nation of Indonesia directly.

Take part in the political world is also sake of to increase revenue or economic or financial. With the increased level of self-earned income, then the slowly welfare of yourself and family life can be assured. After the economy and well-being are assured, then prosperity surely obtained. The reason pertained to the fulfillment of personal interests, as discussed above, reversed aims to help the lives of people for the better, surely followed by private interests such as those discussed today. Namely for the improvement of the economy, welfare and prosperity.

To immerse yourself in the world of politics, it must be followed by a good political ability and a new idea in politics, so that the political life runs better. Every idea that comes up is very expected to be applied in political life so that there is the renewal of a political journey better and healthier. Sometimes the need is recognized for saturation and stagnation of ideas by the politician so that in addressing the increasingly complex political issues become less able or ideas that emerge remains the same. Moreover, in politics, it is also needed regeneration. There is no one man who lived many centuries old, let alone human creativity are constantly emerging new political figure has been classified as elderly. Indonesia's political world needs seeds of new politicians to regenerate back create creative ideas, innovative, and brilliant for a political trip even better.

Those choices in politics are the ones who should have the desire to do their best to promote Indonesia. When politics with the mindset that stripped for profit and personal or group interests, it can be said that it is the early stage in advancing Indonesia. For instance, in the reign of third President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. B. J. Habibie, his love for Indonesia to participate in politics, managed to bring Indonesia to fly into the sky with the launching of Indonesia airplane for the first time.

This is also seen in the 2014 presidential election some time ago; there is a figure who really wants to do his best to promote the State of Indonesia, the elected President of Indonesia, and Mr. Joko Widodo. He becomes an example, role models, and public adulation of people who are currently engaged in the political world. Every political action does originate from the idea that aims to progress the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Political parties, which already have high credibility in the midst of society, become a role model and example on the positive image to generate interest among the public in joining a particular political party. Political parties are not merely singing folk songs, but actually fight for the interests of the people, there will always be in the hearts of the people and become the people's choice. The view that the weaknesses and strengths of political parties are the people's shelter, then the interests of the people are the main ones. Without the people, where political parties would be meaningless. With the people, political parties will also move forward together in the unity of the political development of the nation through active and constructive.

Simple person, honest, not arrogant, and populist are able to vibrate the soul of the people or the community as universal. In fact, it is not only thrilling the people that live in the territory of a state, but also to the people who are living outside the country of Indonesia can also feel the vibration of simplicity, honesty, lack of arrogance, and populist leaders, national political leaders who are charismatic. Lots of Indonesian political figures are in the spotlight of the world, such as Bung Karno, Bung Hatta, B. J. Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur), and Joko Widodo. They shake the world with the ideas and opinions that considered dignified, charismatic, and understated in the interests of society as universal.

SARA (Tribe, Religion, Race, and Intergroup) has faded in active and constructive politics. Everything mingles and merges into one just for the advancement and the presence of Indonesia in the international world. Overall it can be obtained by involving themselves in politics, imitate the characters are simple, honest, not arrogant and populist completely.

Interviews indicates the reason for the public to get involved in politics because it begins to feel the magnetic pull body and soul in order to contribute actively and constructively with Joko Widodo, the figure of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP). This willing can be felt by every community the vibration charisma of a Joko Widodo familiarly is extraordinary. Oration delivered to the community is not just agitation and propaganda, but it really reflects the personal sincerity to contribute to the country. It is also the seat of government that used to vibrate the elite and luxurious character; now they must act as a servant of the people are friendly. This action is very visible through the figure Basuki Purnama Tjahaja alias Ahok. Two political figures have mutually co-operated in combating any deviation in the order and structure of government, presumably caused panic across layers of politicians, and the government is often idle, unable to carry the noble ideals of the nation, even the happy act of corruption (Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism).

Far different from the apolitical society, this attitude is considered the safest in the political turmoil that is extraordinary at this time. Apolitical society does not want to harm the energy, time, thought, and material for something that is their negative view, harm, or no expertise/field. This apolitical attitude tends preceded political pessimism which assumes that any contribution given to Indonesian politics will not cause any impact on the personal life of each. Therefore, apolitical people

feel that politics are in need of money as a tool to move, these people do not have it. For life alone is difficult, they become apathetic to the political conditions that actually cause a lot of unrest, demonstrations, destruction, and stir.

CONCLUSIONS

There are many Jakarta's residents who wish to be involved directly in politics and the other hands; there are many Jakarta's residents who do not want to get involved in politics (apolitical). Characteristics of Jakarta's residents in determining the choice of politics among others are they have the maturity in politics, consider money is necessary, but it is not everything, understand the political costs and should not be misused the money for politics, attract to people who fight for life together for a better life, chose representatives who fight interests of the people. They want to have a leader who is simple, honest and populist, do political activity for the good and progress of Indonesia, a populist political party and set a good example and politics for the public good, not private or group of public. It is attractive in Jakarta's residents intelligent although in politics requires money, it is not everything. And in general, it has to understand and be able to differentiate between political costs and political money.

In determining the political choices, there are reasons that people do not want to get involved in it (apolitical) and also the people who want to get involved politically. The reason to stay out of politics (apolitical), generally because there is a negative view towards politics and it is not the art. While the reasons for engaging in politics and determining the political choice among others to make the better life for the citizens, economic reasons such as welfare and prosperity, and many others. The more prosperous and affluent society, the political life will go better and conversely the less prosperous and affluent (both economic side), it will get worse also the political life. Bad political life seems to rampant money politics. Then there are also political reasons to better life, they want to do their best to advance the state of Indonesia, interest on political parties to defend the interest of the people and prominent simple, honest, not arrogant, and populist.

People really look forward to the political existence of free, active, and constructive. The safe political conditions will bring the peace to the soul of the Indonesian people wherever they are. Apolitical society is actually a barometer of public contribution in politics. When the number is greater than the apolitical active in politics, it still reflects the lack of public participation. Nowadays, it can be stated that the public participation has increased from previous years in politics. This situation needs to be improved in the future. Meanwhile, for people who want to get involved in politics, it requires the container to shade. And to note it, it is the need for mental and physical readiness in facing the challenges of political turmoil. And it needs guidance ripe for advancement in the ability of politics.

REFERENCES

- Budiardjo, M. (2008). *Basics of Political Science*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Lindawaty, S. D. (2012). Effectiveness of Political Parties in Election Machine Governor of DKI Jakarta. *Journal of Public Administration*, 4 (18).
- Neuman, W. L. (2011). *Social Research Methods, Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Boston: Person.
- Wright, A., & Eatwell, R. (2004). *Contemporary Political Ideology*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Jendela.