



Defeating Incumbent: The victory of the Pair Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Uno on TPS 02 Tidung Island

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Abstract . The DKI Jakarta Regional Election held on February 15, 2017, raised two candidates who will compete in the second round, the incumbent pair Ahok-Djarot and the challenger Anis-Sandi. In the first round, the Ahok-Djarot incumbent was superior to the other two pairs, Anis-Sandi and Agus-Sylvi. Although the incumbent won in Thousand Islands Regency, at TPS 02 Tidung Island, South Thousand Islands District, Thousand Islands Regency, the pair Anis-Sandi won the vote. It's interesting that the construction of the IPAL (Waste Water Treatment Plant) on Tidung Island had no impact on the incumbent's vote acquisition at TPS 02 Tidung Island. Anis-Sandi's victory, which beat the incumbent's vote tally, shows the active political participation of the people at TPS 02 Tidung Island because they want a new leader who is polite and not harsh in his words and is also a Muslim.

Keywords: Incumbent, IPAL, and political participation

1 INTRODUCTION

The second round of the 2017 DKI Regional Head General Election has brought two strong candidates, namely the incumbent Basuki Tjahaya Purnama with Djarot Saiful Hidayat and challenger Anis Rasyid Baswedan with Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno. Seeing some candidates who are stars from the political stage who already have names and track records that do not need to be doubted anymore, the second round will become even more exciting, although the chaos in the round of elections will still be felt. The heat of competition between the two candidates has removed the Agus Harimurti pair with Sylviana Murni from the second round of the fight. Even though the first round of the DKI Jakarta post-conflict local election in 2017 is hot, this has at least shown that the democratic process in Indonesia has gone quite well because there has not been chaos that is feared by some parties.

Idealist conception of democracy, at the forefront of arguments for at least half a century, especially related to less tangible values: proven not by the benefits of democracy in preserving security, physical comfort, and providing educational and cultural facilities, but with the effect of developing intellectual quality and individual latent spiritual [1]. This became evident, as can be seen in Tidung Island TPS 02, South

Thousand Islands Subdistrict, Thousand Islands Regency, which showed comfort when choosing post-conflict local elections. Community participation in a post-conflict local election in TPS 02 increased compared to previous elections. According to Ricklefs, this reflected a time when political freedom was most valued compared to any period in Indonesian history [2]. It is this political freedom that makes participation increase by itself.



Fig. 1. Percentage of vote acquisition for the first round of DKI Jakarta post-conflict local election [3]

Based on the picture, it clearly shows that the detention partner who occupies the number two pair ranks at the top, then the challenger pair in the second round who occupies the number three pair Anis-Sandi, then the number one pair Agus-Sylvi in third place, and must be eliminated in the round first DKI Jakarta Pemilukada 2017. Victory incumbents apparently did not apply to TPS (voting place) 02 Tidung Island, South Thousand Islands District, Thousand Islands Regency. At TPS 02 incumbent lost to Anis-Sandi. The defeat of this incumbent has shown that the construction of the IPAL (Waste Water Treatment Plant) on Tidung Island does not affect the incumbent's vote to be the highest, on the contrary, the Anis-Sandi pair leads the vote at TPS 02.

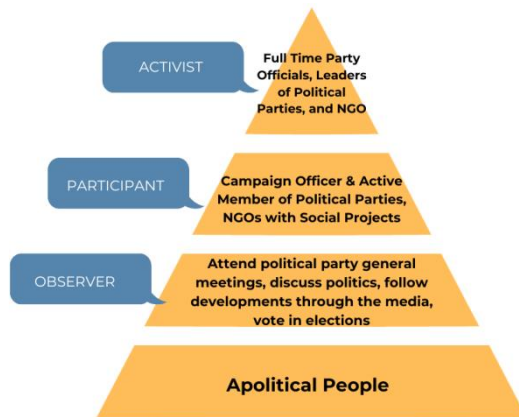
In simple terms, it can be seen that the community prefers candidates to their hearts, no longer affected by promises or what the success team gives to the community as voters. The choice of the community that falls on the Anis-Sandi pair is not an effect of the case of religious insult (Surat Al-Maidah) that befell the candidate for governor Basuki Tjahaya Purnama (Ahok), but because of a number of things that will be explained in subsequent presentations in this paper. This is interesting because, in this modern democratic era, the political participation of Indonesian people seems to still be influenced by the noble culture of polite and friendly ancestors, both towards individuals from their environment and also from outside their environment.

2 Conceptual Basic: Political participation

Examining the 2017 DKI Jakarta Regional Election problems at TPS 02 Tidung Island, South Thousand Islands District, Thousand Islands Regency which shows the victory of the Anis-Sandi pair over the defeat of the incumbent Ahok-Djarot, the theory used as an analysis tool is Political Participation. Participation comes from the Latin words *pars* and *capere*, meaning part and taking a role in political activities or events.

If interpreted generally it means "taking part". In English, participation means taking part or playing a role. So participation means taking a role in state political activities or events [4]. Keith Faulks (1999: 133) [5] explains political participation as the active involvement of individuals or groups in the government process. Therefore, political participation is an important aspect of democracy and a characteristic of political modernization.

Huntington and Nelson (1997: 3) [6] explain that political participation is related to political decisions made and implemented by the government so that they involve and influence the lives of citizens, so citizens have the right to participate in determining the content of political decisions. This involvement includes involvement in the decision-making process and acting in opposition to the government. As another comparison, there is Herbert McClosky's [7] which describes political participation as voluntary activities of citizens through which they take part in the process of selecting authorities, and directly or indirectly, in the process of forming general policies.



(David F. Roth and Frank L.

Fig. 2. Pyramid of Political Participation [8]

To make it easier to understand political participation, you can see Figure 2 which explains political participation in the political pyramid. The lowest group in the political participation pyramid image is the group that is not involved at all and does not carry out political activities. By Roth and Wilson [8] it is called an apolitical group. The group that is above apolitical is the observer group, this group usually attends political party rallies, discusses politics, follows developments through the media, and votes in elections. Then one level above the observer group is the participant group. In this group, activities are often carried out such as being campaign officers, active party members, and interest groups in social projects.

Then the group at the top of the pyramid level is the activist group. Citizens who are members of this group are relatively small in number, they are full-time party officials, party leaders, or interest leaders. The forms of participation carried out by youth are in the form of demonstrations, strikes, and protest activities. The method usually used by

novice voters to participate in regional elections is to join one of the political parties in their area, take part in campaign activities, and attend political discussions in their area. The main characteristics of first-time voters, namely the background level of voter participation, are education and gender. Each community has different backgrounds. This will have an influence on the level of political participation in the regional or gubernatorial elections. As well as being a part of participation in the dynamics of activities. But in the context of the problems raised at TPS 02 Tidung Island, the apolitical community actually moved. They are the ones who determine the victory of candidate pairs because they are the largest category in the post-conflict regional elections.

Therefore, what is meant by political participation is the activity of citizens acting as individuals, which is meant for decision-making by the government [6]. Through their participation in the elections, residents hope that there will be a change. Simply put, political participation in the activities of a person or group of people related to matters such as determining or making government policies whether carried out directly or indirectly by conventional or non-conventional means (even by violence) in terms of choosing attitudes towards public policies made by the government to be implemented or even in terms of selecting leaders. Apart from that, Huntington and Nelson [6] also explain that the nature of participation can be collective or individual, legal or illegal, spontaneous or organized, stable (peaceful) or violent. All of which greatly influence political capacity in forming good governance.

3 METHODS

In the research on Defeat incumbent: The victory of the Pair Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Uno on TPS 02 Tidung Island, the research method used was qualitative which analyzes the case study using data collection techniques with observation and interviews. Qualitative Method is a method used to access the diversity of existing sources of information, as well as to combine findings from various related sources. Creswell [9] explains that in order to obtain information and data from individuals that give meaning to experiences and events from a case study, qualitative researchers can use various strategies. Therefore, the strategy used is to use data collection techniques by observation and interviews. In accordance with Moleong's [10] understanding, this is done with the aim of research which is basically to solve a problem.

The first data collection technique used was observation. Ciesielska and Jemielniak [11] explained that observation in simple terms is an activity carried out by a person or group to create additional theoretical perspectives and methods to deepen a problem, issue, case, or study being conducted. In observation, researchers can study by looking at the daily activities of the people involved. being observed or used as a source of research data. In essence, observation is focused on direct observation of activities. Then, the second data collection technique is interviewing. Berger [12] explains interviews as a face-to-face relationship that is carried out to explore the information needed to answer research questions in order to find ideas, thoughts, opinions, attitudes, and motives from the interviewee.

4 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 High Voter Loyalty

Construction of a Waste Water Treatment Plant (IPAL) whose value has now reached IDR 18.9 billion (Mustajab, beritajakarta.com, accessed on March 24, 2017) [13] for two islands, Tidung Island and Panggang Island, has actually really helped the people on the island. Island residents are not confused about processing or disposing of their household waste. But the reality says otherwise, even though the construction of the IPAL has been helped, there are still several factors that the government needs to pay attention to. The road, which has only been paved for a few months, is now damaged again. Island people actually just want to be given more attention like city people. At least with the construction of an IPAL on Tidung Island, the incumbent's victory could be evenly distributed, but events in the field do not show that. At TPS 02 Tidung Island, the Anis-Sandi pair won.

The construction of the IPAL on Tidung Island, which will each be widened at two points in the East and West Zones, is not commensurate with the condition of the roads as tourism infrastructure there. So when Anis-Sandi came to Tidung Island for the first time, the two couples were warmly welcomed by the community, with the hope that they could become the leaders they hoped for. The arrival of Pak Anis and Pak Sandi to Tidung Island gives hope for a new leader who is polite and also a Muslim [14]. To make this explanation easier, the reasons for the victory of the Anis-Sandi pair over the incumbent pair of Ahok-Djarot can be clarified in the voter configuration as follows:

Table 1. VOTER CONFIGURATION

Policy-problem solving orientation	High	Rational Voter	Critical Voter
	Low	Skeptical Voter	Traditional Voter

(Firmanzah, 2008: 119) [16]

This voter configuration is basically used to make it easier to understand political participation that occurs at TPS 02 Tidung Island, South Thousand Islands District, Thousand Islands Regency. The explanation is as follows, first, rational voters are those who have the characteristic of not paying much attention to ideology towards candidates and placing more importance on the candidate's abilities in their work program. Second, critical voters are a combination of the candidate's high orientation and ability in regional issues, and their high orientation towards ideology. It is these voters who use ideological values as a basis for determining their choices and will then criticize government policies after taking office.

Third, traditional voters have very high ideology and do not really see candidate policies as something to consider in making their choice. Traditional voters are voters who can be mobilized during the campaign period. The characteristic of these voters is high loyalty. And fourth, there are skeptical voters who do not have a high enough ideology towards a candidate and do not make a policy something important. From the skeptical voter group, there will be a white group (abstention) from a form of reluctance to cast their vote. Basically, it can be easily understood that the reason for the victory

of the Anis-Sandi pair at TPS 02 Tidung Island was that they were the first time coming to meet residents.

The speaking style and behavior of the Anis-Sandi couple are polite, different from Pak Ahok who is rude. Choirunnisa explains that the desired leader is one who is polite, willing to listen to the complaints of his people, and cares about his people, just as Eastern society should be friendly towards everyone like our ancestors. Culturally, the people of Tidung Island are very friendly, but when there is a post-conflict regional election they tend to remain silent because they are afraid of saying the wrong thing about the case that befell Basuki Tjahaya Purnama (Ahok). Ari also explained that it is better to choose a governor who really pays attention to the people of the island, not just waking up and then providing no further information to the citizens.

Firstly, coming to the island during an election like this post-conflict regional election will definitely get enthusiasm and a great positive response from the island people. It is clear that a polite and considerate figure is what the island people want. One reason has been answered regarding the cause of the Anis-Sandi pair's victory at TPS 02 Tidung Island, South Thousand Islands District, Tidung Island Regency. The figure of a new leader who is polite in speech and behavior is what they want so that the public consistently supports the Anis-Sandi pair in the 2017 DKI Jakarta Regional Election.

4.2 Anis-Sandi Pair Victory

In the matter of the victory of the Anis-Sandi pair, it cannot be separated from the political viewpoint of the community which resulted in the political participation of the community in the 2017 DKI Jakarta Regional Election. The political viewpoint offers several insights into certain significant fundamental characteristics that should be answered [14]. The viewpoint that influenced them was that of pluralism. When the Anis-Sandi couple came to Tidung Island, they provided input or motivation regarding diversity which should strengthen each other, not divide them..

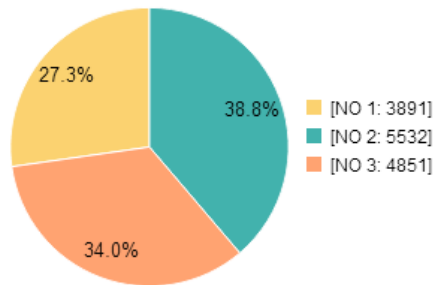


Fig. 3. Percentage of Vote in Thousand Island Regency [15]

Overall, the incumbent Ahok-Djarot pair is in first place, but this is smartly followed by the Anis-Sandi pair in second place as can be seen in Figure 3 above. The problem of democratic pluralism is serious, however, precisely because it is independence that is most desirable and at the same time independence makes it possible to commit crimes [16]. There are so many differences in Indonesia and this was used by the Anis-Sandi

couple as campaign material to unite society, because in fact the motto of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* is not just shouted, but must also be implemented in everyday life.

Even though in the South Thousand Islands District, Anis-Sandi's vote tally was in third place (1,841 votes), in Thousand Islands Regency the Anis-Sandi pair was in second place (4,851 votes) below the incumbent (5,532 votes). This does not discourage Anis-Sandi voters at TPS 02, they still believe that Anis-Sandi will pass the second round, and that is true. They will also definitely support the Anis-Sandi pair in the second round. Loyalty driven by local customs and culture has brought Anis-Sandi to victory at TPS 02 Tidung Island, South Thousand Islands District, Thousand Islands Regency.

From Figure 4, it can be seen that the Anis-Sandi pair is ahead with 142 votes and is in first place. The Anis-Sandi pair beat the Agus-Sylvi pair in second place with 129 votes and the incumbent Ahok-Djarot pair in third place with 90 votes. Basically, we carry out politics in the post-conflict regional elections and do not want passive democratic politics, this is also what happened at TPS 02 Tidung Island because the development they carried out while in office was not accompanied by social development. Democratic politics does not question how equality is distributed, because it assumes a politically passive figure [17]. Procedurally, in the democratic model, society achieves popular participation through majority rule and respect for minority rights [18]. Victory of the Anis-Pair Sandi has created an alternative for the community in choosing a new governor for the community in the 2017 DKI Jakarta Regional Election.

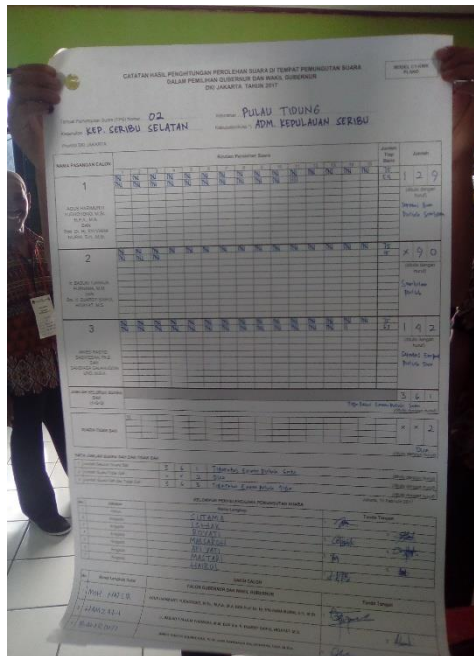


Fig. 4. Form C-1 TPS 02 Tidung Island

5 CONCLUSION

We can define political participation as taking part or taking a role in political activities or events in a country. Participation is an important aspect of democracy. Political participation is an organized effort by citizens to elect their leaders and influence the form and course of public policy. This effort was carried out based on their responsibility and awareness of living together as a nation in a country, as was the case at TPS 02 Tidung Island, South Thousand Islands District, Thousand Islands Regency. In the end, the people faced an alternative choice of candidate for governor of DKI Jakarta in the 2017 post-conflict regional elections with a figure who was polite and caring, according to what the people of Tidung Island wanted. Anis-Sandi emerged as this alternative and their first presence on Tidung Island had the impact of winning at TPS 02.

A first impression that was able to attract the hearts of the people of Puau Tidung has given extraordinary loyalty to the couple. People want leaders who are polite, speak well, and behave well, apart from Muslim leaders. Society has matured in making its choices. They choose according to their conscience. Even though in the first round the Anis-Sandi Pair is still below the incumbent Basuki (Ahok)-Djarot Pair, at least there is still a big chance of victory for the Anis-Sandi Pair in the second round of the 2017 DKI Jakarta Regional Election. Nothing is fixed and unchanging because everything is always moving and changing, so basically all of reality is always in a continuous process of becoming.

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