

Public Perspective of Indonesia's 2024 Presidential Election in Mopolo Village

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Abstract

The people in Mapolo Village are the same as those from the rest of Indonesia. The public will be involved in the general election of the president or president in 2024. Given, of course, that the people here have had previous experience with Indonesia's 2024 presidential election, including scratches and so on, some people feel that whoever the elected leader does not have too much influence on their lives. The aim of this study is to learn more deeply about how perceptions are evolving in society about their involvement in the Indonesia's 2024 presidential election by the year 2024. In achieving the research objectives, qualitative research methods are chosen, with data collection methods such as observations, interviews and documentation. The results of the research show that the public is very enthusiastic about welcoming the 2024 Indonesia's 2024 presidential election, the public hopes that the three presidential candidates and vice presidents are politically well and the public judges the three candidate pairs as the best princes of the nation.

Keywords: *Public Perspective, Indonesia's 2024 Presidential Election*

Introduction

The year 2024 will be the most significant celebration of democracy for all Indonesian citizens, with the end of the term of President and Vice-President of Indonesia for the period 2019-2024 (Vonega et al., 2022).

The great enthusiasm in Indonesian society in terms of the couple being nominated or nominated, sometimes also provokes the emergence of conflict between supporters and it is very likely to happen like the previous Indonesia's 2024 presidential election if the figures of the presidential candidates and vice presidents can not control the masses in a peaceful and peaceful political attitude

(Khasbulloh et al., 2023). The political reality of identity is one that cannot be simply discussed, let alone rejected. Identity politics has become a part of Indonesian society's politics (Kumajas et al., 2023).

The experience of the governor's election in DKI Jakarta in 2017 and the presidential election in 2019 that we witnessed live in the mass media and online media has demonstrated how identity politics has a significant impact and implications. Societies are polarized into two fortresses, a "cebong" fortress and a "kampret" fortress, demonstrating how political practices of identity can result in disintegration not only among political elites, but also among



grassroots societies. Although identity politics in the United States and Europe are not as complex, they must be monitored (Mulyana et al., 2023).

Because of such easy and widespread access to political information, political discourse is now consumed by anyone, not just politicians (Mesra, 2021). A social group or community is very likely to construct anything rationally, if not always irrationally (Hidayat et al., 2023). There is also a dynamic within the "group" in the form of debate, and the focus of the discussion shifts from day to day, or even hour to hour, due to the flood of information from various media platforms (Mesra, 2022).

It cannot be denied that the stereotype that a political party is nothing more than a "stage" for the actors in it is not exaggerated. Indonesia's 2024 presidential election is likely to be a very valuable political lesson for the people, following their polarization in bullshit and camouflage in the 2019 elections (Azmah et al., 2023).

Even though the presidential candidates who created the polar situation, now united, both occupy a strategic position that completely dismisses the nuance of conflict, the innate sentiment remains too deep to be eradicated. Indonesia's presidential election 2024 has apparently already warned the public not to build anything in a friend versus opponent position. From here, the discussion of alternative figures, let alone the incumbent positions that have already had to be replaced, becomes interesting (Zaman & Misnan, 2021).

This conversation can be found almost every time we go out in public, including on social media. Data show that Indonesians remain confident and concerned about emerging political practices of identity at the time of the

2024 presidential election (Gugule & Mesra, 2022). This data clearly demonstrates that identity politics has infiltrated Indonesians' political subconsciousness (Gugule et al., 2023).

A society can be said to be a group of people in a large number of living environments, where there are various kinds of activities and interactions between humans with each other in relation to social interests in society (Tuerah et al., 2023). It can be said that the public plays a vital role in a democratic party in a country where the election of the president and vice president is determined by the people themselves, or it can be told that it is the choice of the people that determines the future of the country in leadership (Muhammad, 2023).

People can be said to be the main actors in the general election alongside of course the presidential and vice presidential candidates, especially since Indonesia is a democratic country where the people are the main part of the system (Hermawan, 2021).

As it is known that the presidential and vice presidential elections will be held on February 14, 2024, of course those who will be candidates or who will become capres and cawapres are very extraordinary political figures great and must have a political spirit responsible and disciplined, so that the election of the president and vice president next year is very interesting for the people so that there has been a tight competition between the supportive parties or the society that became a successful team in the victory of each capres or cawapres (Berliana & Santoso, 2023).

The people of Mapolo Village are the same as the people of other parts of Indonesia. The public will be involved in the general election



of the president or president in 2024. Given, of course, that the people here have already had experience with previous Indonesia's 2024 presidential election, including the pilkada and so on, some people feel that whoever the elected leader does not have too much influence on their lives.

The phenomenon makes some people not too enthusiastic whenever there are elections, but some people like the opposite because even to conflict with others, friends, relatives, families because of the issue of support differences. Based on the above phenomena, researchers are interested to find out more deeply about how perceptions are evolving in society about their involvement in Indonesia's presidential election in 2024.

Research Method

There are several reasons for selecting the first skin care method, which is why the data required is a direct explanation from the research informant about public opinion against Indonesia's 2024 presidential election in the Village of Mopolo.

As a result, the researchers cited an opinion (Creswell, 2013) that explains that qualitative research is a method used by social sciences to obtain and analyze data in the form of words or written and behaviors relevant to the research purposes.

The second reason, which is related to how researchers view research reality, this is consistent with the characteristics of qualitative research methods that share the same point of view, namely, the assumption that social reality is subjective and emphasizes the meaning of that reality (Afrizal, 2014).

In qualitative research, the primary sources of data are words and actions, while supporting data are documents that support research

findings. This study's data was gathered using three techniques, namely observation techniques. Observations have been carried out since the beginning of the collection of information on research issues, and this technique is also used during research activities to see public opinion against Indonesia's 2024 Presidential Election in the Village of Mopolo. Observation techniques are required to determine the veracity of information obtained through other methods of data collection techniques for conducting interview.

Document Collection. This technique consists of a collection of documents that are essential for disseminating research findings.

Miles and Huberman's method of qualitative data analysis is used in this study. In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out cyclically, that is, from the data reduction stage to the presentation of the final data conclusion (Huberman, 1992).

Result and Discussion

After more than three months of research on perceptions are evolving in society about their involvement in Indonesia's 2024 presidential election, the researchers came to the following findings:

1. The public is very enthusiastic about Indonesia's 2024 Presidential Election

Based on the observations carried out especially to the people in the village of Mopolo, the researchers saw that the people were very enthusiastic about the presidential and vice presidential elections in 2024 because they looked even argued about the three candidates capres and cawapres that these three are the best and of course experienced candidates in the political world so that the public saw the three of these



candidates equally very strong and potentially to be elected but again the people still believed whoever was elected it was a joint decision to be agreed upon.

The nonsense of this general election will undoubtedly become more acute in cities with easy access to information, but it is possible that information in rural areas, where the stigma tendency inherent in rural communities is identical to a colot and traditional attitude, will not apply to these issues (Nasution, 2016).

Figure 1. Interview with Mr. JW's source



Source: Primary Data

As explained by Mr. JW as follows,

“...in response to the current capres and cawapres that has been heard many times, there are three candidates where these three are the best figures, depending on how the public judges which are more suitable and which are not suitable, among these three there are better candidates than the others even though these three pairs of candidates have a good track record. But in my opinion, there's a better one for my reasons or in my view, better one is someone who's experienced or has long plunged into the world of politics”.

Pilpres' victory is the result of his ability to elicit public sympathy through personal imagery. Young style, casual appearances,

political career advancements, and expectations of novelty are all political gimmicks whose influence can spread quickly through the media. (television, radio, and social media). Political preferences of individuals who are interested in such matters are converted directly into presidential preferences.

Look at some of the existing literature, such as Siska Sasmata's article titled "Political Information Role Against Participation of Beginner Voters in Elections/Candidates." The Scientific Journal of Public Administration and Development article discusses the relationship between the availability of public information to ready beginner voters in determining their vote in elections. The conclusion of this scientific article is that emotional and commercial bonds continue to influence novice voters' political choices. These novice voters' irrational tendencies should be avoided through intensive political education by the government and political parties. The government cannot delegate the responsibility for political education to non-governmental organizations. Political parties must demonstrate their dedication to the new voter until the new electorate refuses to participate in political life and the state (Sasmata, 2011).

2. The public hopes the three presidential candidates and vice presidents are well-politicized.

The people in the village of Mopolo must have had a lot of experience with the presidential election advocates in Indonesia as they did in 2014 and 2019. People are already able to make their own judgment of how the presidential election went and what impact they felt after the president and vice president were elected on their lives.



Figure 2. Interview with Mr. MW's source



Source: Primary Data

The 2014 election, according to Page Aulia (FISIP University Eleven March Lecturer), was a hard polarization between the political styles of the two major groups. Pilpres' outcome has progressed to the level of intra-governmental rivalry. The political conflict between the Great Indonesian Coalition (KIH) and the Red-White Coalitions (KMP) exemplifies how fierce the struggle to the forefront of the democratic process continues: the DPR RI. One person can win the presidency (executive), but the other person controls the legislative and budget functions. (Source: legislatif). This type of situation demonstrates how each political party has its own political style. The economic machine (ownership of business resources), the political machine (networks and constituents), to the public brand (vision, promise, figure label, and political communication) (Achidsti, 2018).

As expressed by Mr. MW as follows,

"...my reaction about these three candidates that each has experience and also has authority and responsibility tapia da little our complaints as a society related to the nomination that most parties are presented regarding the next

year's elections, for that we make society expect these three candidates to be politically well and does not cause a scourge to us society in deciding the choice, and of course we as society expect whoever is elected is already the choice or decision of us Together".

3. The public judges the three candidate couples as the best princes of the nation

As revealed by Mr. YS as follows,

Figure 3. Interview with Mr YS's source



Source: Primary Data

"...In our opinion, as a community, these three candidates are all the best princes of the nation and all the vision of their mission is good but it remains for us as a society that sees the performance of who he is, whether his field at that time has gone well or not, whether he is reasonable for us to choose in the leadership of this country of the Republic of Indonesia, yes surely there are many things that we should see as society towards leadership in this country".

Some previous studies, such as the research by Sarbaini in his article, discussed the perception of rural people against their politics in Tenantang Village, where the people of the village turned out to have a negative view of political parties, so the conclusion of this



scientific article is the public perception against political parties in the village of Terantang District of Mandastana District of Barito Kuala, that is, the village people challenged in seeing political parties (Sarbaini, 2014).

Ani Mustaghfiroh also conducted research with a focus on people's perceptions of the village leader as a political driver. That, through his involvement as a political activist, has influenced the perception of the village leader in society (Mustaghfiroh, 2011).

Anna Dameria Turnip's article "People's perceptions of the role of political parties in the election of the district head in the village of Branti, Natar district of South Lampung in 2015" Demonstrating that people have a good understanding, response, and expectation of political parties' roles. South of 2015, in the village of Branti Lampungs. The weakness of this writing is that it only looks at the extent of good and bad but does not look in depth at how public opinion works and how public opinion relates to the political party itself, resulting in very shallow results (Dameria, 2016).

The Sprial of Silence theory, which states that the process of inter-influence between mass communication and the spiral theory of silence determines the formation of public opinion in society, can also see public opinion as a social process in mass communication. Individuals always interact with their social environment because they see opinions as a social process and not just as a collection of individual opinions. On the contrary, public opinion should be viewed as an interaction between personal opinions and societal opinions. Individuals are constantly observed examining and adjusting their personal opinions in response to the social environment. Like a spiral, mass communication shapes the process of forming an opinion (Rosiq, 2019).

Based on this theory, we can explain the results of this research that basically the perception of the people about the 2024 Indonesia's 2024 presidential election is an accumulation of their social processes through the interaction and internalization of various information and values that they obtain in their social environment. Then it's also about how people see and feel, both directly and indirectly, about how the tracks of past presidential and vice presidential candidates are recorded to determine how their choices are in the upcoming elections.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion above, it can be concluded that show that the public is very enthusiastic about welcoming the 2024 Indonesia's 2024 presidential election, the public hopes that the three presidential candidates and vice presidents are politically well and the public judges the three candidate pairs as the best princes of the nation.

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