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Family Values Shaping Electoral Trust among Students toward Young Leadership Candidates in Palangka Raya

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Abstract

Young leaders have become a trending topic in general and simultaneous regional elections in Indonesia. Interestingly, there has been a change in mindset from the government and the community, where the elderly or incumbents are the leading players. From this statement, this study aims to analyze family values in forming electoral trust among students towards young leaders. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach, with primary data sources of active students in various study programs with an average age of 17 – 37 years. The data collection process used questionnaires, direct interviews, and documentation. Furthermore, data analysis is the Miles and Huberman model, which prepares the data, data reduction, and conclusions. The theory used by social action from Max Weber. The findings indicate that family values play a decisive role in shaping students' electoral trust toward young leadership candidates. Students tend to evaluate young leaders based on moral attributes cultivated within the family, such as honesty, responsibility, commitment, and religiosity, as well as their visible social engagement and adaptability to contemporary challenges. These factors contribute to a growing perception of young candidates as credible and responsive leaders in an evolving political context.

Keywords: Family Values, Young Leadership, Electoral Trust

Abstrak

Pemimpin muda telah menjadi trending topic dalam pilkada serentak di Indonesia. Menariknya, telah terjadi perubahan pola pikir dari pemerintah dan masyarakat, di mana lansia atau petahana adalah pemain utama. Dari pernyataan ini, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis nilai-nilai keluarga dalam membentuk kepercayaan elektoral di kalangan mahasiswa terhadap pemimpin muda. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, dengan sumber data primer mahasiswa aktif di berbagai program studi dengan usia rata-rata 17 – 37 tahun. Proses pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, wawancara langsung, dan dokumentasi. Selanjutnya, analisis data adalah model Miles dan Huberman, yang menyiapkan data, pengurangan data, dan kesimpulan. Adapun teori yang digunakan tindakan sosial dari Max Weber. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa nilai-nilai keluarga memainkan peran penting dalam membentuk kepercayaan elektoral mahasiswa terhadap kandidat pemimpin muda. Mahasiswa cenderung mengevaluasi pemimpin muda berdasarkan atribut moral yang ditanamkan dalam keluarga, seperti kejujuran, tanggung jawab, komitmen, dan religiusitas, serta keterlibatan sosial mereka yang terlihat dan kemampuan beradaptasi terhadap tantangan kontemporer. Faktor-faktor ini berkontribusi pada meningkatnya persepsi bahwa kandidat muda adalah pemimpin yang kredibel dan responsif dalam konteks politik yang terus berkembang.

Kata Kunci: *Nilai-Nilai Keluarga, Pemimpin Muda, Kepercayaan Pemilih*

Introduction

Identical students have critical, dynamic, and progressive reasoning. Students' thinking power is based on data and facts and produces an understanding of an object¹. Where students are committed to what they think and realize in their actions as a social responsibility.² Meaningful understanding occurs when there is an intense dialogue or discussion between the lecturers or others as a social constructivist action for the students.³ As a result of these social constructivist actions, students can process ideas and basic concepts about an object that is considered representative to find an argument, opinion, and belief.⁴ The process of finding a perception turns out

¹ Xiaoqin Zhu et al., "Promoting Service Leadership Qualities and Well-Being among University Students through an Online Course during Covid-19 Pandemic," in *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, vol. 18, no. 15, preprint, 2021.

² Pedro Severino-González et al., "Social Responsibility: Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19—Perception Scale of Students from Higher Education Institutions," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 19, no. 9 (2022), p. 5323.

³ Moonika Teppo et al., "Grade 6 & 9 Student and Teacher Perceptions of Teaching and Learning Approaches in Relation to Student Perceived Interest/Enjoyment towards Science Learning," in *Journal of Baltic Science Education*, vol. 20, no. 1, preprint, 2021.

⁴ Simon J. Bronner, "The (Mal)Functionality of Vernacular," *Journal of Ethnology and Folkloristics* 18, no. 1 (2024), p. 1–15.

to have quite complex stages of thinking where the basic concepts of thinking are what, how, why, and benefits found in finding a phenomenon.⁵

Critical thinking is about academic issues and social, economic, and political realms. The students play a role in the academic, social, cultural, political, and societal realms.⁶ By thinking critically, of course, there are two components that students acquire, such as critical thinking skills and this refers to the cognitive realm, while the second is oriented to personal desires and personal motivation.⁷ This can be proven by the variety of student activities or programs provided by the campus, which aim to give students a spirit of leadership, care, togetherness, tolerance, and other positive attitudes.⁸ In the face of various crises, it is necessary to have programs or plans available to face various problems.⁹

Students as good citizens need to be concerned about the world of politics, one of which is the existence of direct democracy, such as the existence of simultaneous democratic parties, both general elections and simultaneous regional elections in Indonesia.¹⁰ The interest of young people in participating in politics should also be taken into account.¹¹ The characteristics of young leaders include being pioneers, motivators, entrepreneurial spirit, transformational, and holistic.¹² Young leaders are one of the attractions for students, including representing the voices of young people, having a solid physique, and playing a positive role in society.¹³ Students argue that

⁵ Ying Wang et al., "Employee Perceptions of HR Practices: A Critical Review and Future Directions," *International Journal of Human Resource Management* 31, no. 1 (2020), p. 128–73.

⁶ Martín Cáceres et al., "Integrating Critical Thinking into the Classroom: A Teacher's Perspective," *Thinking Skills and Creativity* 37, no. June (2020), p. 100674.

⁷ Shadi Dehghanzadeh and Fateme Jafaraghaee, "Comparing the Effects of Traditional Lecture and Flipped Classroom on Nursing Students' Critical Thinking Disposition: A Quasi-Experimental Study," *Nurse Education Today* 71 (2018), p. 151–56; Ruichao Qiang et al., "Critical Thinking Disposition and Scientific Creativity: The Mediating Role of Creative Self-Efficacy," *Journal of Creative Behavior* 54, no. 1 (2020), p. 90–99.

⁸ Robin Bell and Mark Loon, "The Impact of Critical Thinking Disposition on Learning Using Business Simulations," *International Journal of Management Education* 13, no. 2 (2015), p. 119–27.

⁹ Matthew L. Turnbough and Jose Santiago, "Self-Help Culture and Self-Work within a Context of Crisis and the Individualisation of Social Life. The Experiences of Young Adults," *Revista Espanola de Sociologia* 33, no. 2 (2024), p. 1–19.

¹⁰ Ratna Herawati et al., "Legal Arrangements and Election Oversight During the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Corporate Law and Governance Review* 5, no. 2 (2023), p. 35–41.

¹¹ Christoph Daldrop et al., "An Intersectional Lens on Young Leaders: Bias toward Young Women and Young Men in Leadership Positions," *Frontiers in Psychology* 14, no. August (2023), p. 1–14.

¹² Pajaree Ackaradejruangsri et al., "Exploring the Determinants of Young Inclusive Leadership in Thailand: Research Taxonomy and Theoretical Framework," *Journal of the Knowledge Economy* 14, no. 4 (2023), p. 3696–723; Mette Zølner, "Transnational Identification Processes: An Association of Young Business Leaders," *International Journal of Cross Cultural Management* 21, no. 2 (2021), p. 307–29.

¹³ Isobel P. Steward et al., "How to Develop Young Physical Activity Leaders? A Delphi Study," *PLoS ONE* 18, no. 9 September (2023), p. 1–18; Hanna Irehill et al., "The Well-Being of Young Leaders: Demands and Resources from a Lifespan Perspective," *Frontiers in Psychology* 14, no. May (2023), p. 1–11.

young leaders do not complicate the situation and do not inherit unhealthy social conditions but need a massive recovery from various fields.¹⁴

Talking about the elections that have been held and the regional elections that will be held in November 2024. Elections are a party of democracy and are positively welcomed by the public, where the results of the vote were found not to affect ethnic mobility, support, or tactics.¹⁵ The same thing also states that the election of regional heads usually benefits from the existence of religious issues that give rise to conflicts between residents.¹⁶ According to the analysis of government policies, it does not take sides with anyone, including in the political aspect.^{17, 18} In the process, many things happen in the general election, including the participation of political parties whose orientation is pragmatic in determining candidates for regional heads.¹⁹ The community welcomed the election, including the state civil apparatus (ASN), which found that non-neutrality was caused by bureaucratic or familial relations with the incumbent and the absence of control from the community.²⁰

The emergence of young candidates gives a new color to the political scene.²¹ Young leaders approach through cultural, social, and political capital and unite minorities.²² It can be seen that old leaders and young leaders receive more attention from young voters.²³ Young leaders act faster and accept change.²⁴ The spirit of young leaders has gained the trust of various circles because of their positive role and

¹⁴ Alejandro Espinoza-Tenorio et al., "Between Uncertainty and Hope: Young Leaders as Agents of Change in Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries," *Ambio* 51, no. 5 (2022), p. 1287–301.

¹⁵ Song Xue, "Ethnic Mobilization in 2015 Local Elections in North Sumatra, Indonesia," *Asian Ethnicity* 19, no. 4 (2018), p. 509–27; Fikri Ahsan et al., "The Postponed Regional Head Elections in Emergency Situations: A Constitutional Democracy Perspective in Indonesia," *Yustisia* 12, no. 2 (2023), p. 202–18.

¹⁶ Muhammad Syukri Albani Nasution et al., "Hifz Al-Din (Maintaining Religion) and Hifz Al-Ummah (Developing National Integration), p. Resistance of Muslim Youth to Non-Muslim Leader Candidates in Election," *HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies* 78, no. 4 (2022), p. 1–9.

¹⁷ Diego Fraga, *Bloc in Power and Science Policies, Technology and Innovation: Biotechnology in the Lula and FHC Governments*, 2023, p. 1–20.

¹⁸ Asmarita Et Al., "Kaidah Siyasa Dalam Sistem Politik Indonesia," *At-Taklim: Jurnal Pendidikan Multidisiplin* 2, No. 6 (2025), p. 229–34.

¹⁹ Syafhendry et al., "Political Party Preferences on Local Election in Indonesia: How Does Rational Choice Institutionalism Work in Candidate Selection?," *Journal of Liberty and International Affairs* 9, no. 3 (2023), p. 74–97.

²⁰ Abdul Nadjib et al., "Social Capital, Bureaucratic Neutrality, and Regional Head Election in Indonesia," *Studia Regionalne i Lokalne* 87, no. 1 (2022), p. 37–50.

²¹ Happy Nkambule and Juliet Perumal, "An Interaction of Patriarchy and Female Leadership: A Synthesis of Literature on Women Leadership in Eswatini," *Review of Education* 12, no. 1 (2024), p. 1–14; Lee S. Jamison and Brian Neubauer, "Leadership Lessons from the Field: Leading by Saying 'No,'" *Military Medicine* 185, nos. 1–2 (2020), p. 12–13.

²² Rachel Sharaby, "Between Cultures and Generations: Ethnic Activism of 1.5 Generation Immigrant Leaders," *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies* 8, no. 1 (2021), p. 270–90.

²³ Semra Sevi, "Do Young Voters Vote for Young Leaders?," *Electoral Studies* 69, no. December 2019 (2021), p. 102200.

²⁴ Jennifer Kretser and Katie Chandler, "Convening Young Leaders for Climate Resilience," *Journal of Museum Education* 45, no. 1 (2020), p. 52–63.

supported by a strong and healthy physique.²⁵ Young people have knowledge and updates on various things.²⁶

If you look at the past few years, the leader's figure is usually from the seniority circles, has a sufficient *track record*, has connections, or is part of the bureaucratic circle.²⁷ So that there is no opportunity or access for young people to participate in the election of prospective leaders or the like.²⁸ Although there is support from several credible political parties, it does not guarantee significant votes.²⁹ The challenges prepared by young leaders must go through several stages, such as participating in established political parties.³⁰ For young leaders, they know leadership management, including for themselves and others.³¹

This impacts the attitude of authority and seniority of previous circles, who find it difficult to accept new/current things. In addition, the lack of trust in the abilities of young people is due to the lack of experience, especially in the world of politics.³² There is still distrust of young leaders, especially in logistics data globally.³³ In addition, the lack of trust in the abilities of young people is due to the lack of experience, especially in the world of politics.

This research is essential to carry out because there is a shift in meaning for students about the figure of a leader.³⁴ A young leadership candidate can bring real and practical change and have a theoretical concept of legitimacy in leadership.³⁵ As a leader's soul, he has the power to innovate, care, accept change, and build a

²⁵ Steward et al., "How to Develop Young Physical Activity Leaders? A Delphi Study."

²⁶ Kaara Ray B. Calma et al., "Strengthening Primary Health Care: Contributions of Young Professional-Led Communities of Practice," *Primary Health Care Research and Development* 23 (2022).

²⁷ Sharaby, "Between Cultures and Generations: Ethnic Activism of 1.5 Generation Immigrant Leaders."

²⁸ Max Persson, "Contested Ease: Negotiating Contradictory Modes of Elite Distinction in Face-to-Face Interaction," *British Journal of Sociology* 72, no. 4 (2021), p. 930–45.

²⁹ Gili Argenti et al., "Post-Islamism in Indonesia: Analysis of Islamic Political Party Programs in the 2019 National Elections," *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* 11, no. 1 (2022), p. 127–36.

³⁰ Noelia Ruiz-Alba and Rosalba Mancinas-Chávez, "The Communications Strategy via Twitter of Nayib Bukele: The Millennial President of El Salvador," *Communication and Society* 33, no. 2 (2020), p. 259–75.

³¹ Hana Lorencová et al., "How Are Leadership Discourses Reflected in the Leadership Identity of Young Adults?," *Journal of Management Development* 43, no. 1 (2024), p. 124–41.

³² Syafhendry et al., "Political Party Preferences on Local Election in Indonesia: How Does Rational Choice Institutionalism Work in Candidate Selection?"

³³ Eyleen et al., "Young Leaders' Experiences and Recommendations to Strategically Tackle Child, Early, and Forced Marriage," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 69, no. 6 (2021), p. S11–12.

³⁴ Heri Budianto et al., "The Political Economy of Media in Reporting the Individual Candidate Bagyo Wahyono-FX Suparjo in the 2020 Surakarta City Election," *Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication* 39, no. 3 (2023), p. 530–43.

³⁵ Bram van Vulpen et al., "Time to Turn over the Crown: A Temporal Narrative Analysis of Royal Leadership Succession," *International Journal of Public Leadership* 16, no. 1 (2020), p. 41–58.

community.³⁶ To build an international leadership spirit, it is necessary to have an institution concerned with international leadership.³⁷ Family issues in the political realm are also important, how a prospective leader in family life also determines the level of emotional, social and other maturity.³⁸

The figure of a leader is synonymous with seniors, charismatic with his personality, and has more experience in the political world.³⁹ The purpose of this research is to reveal how students view young leaders, be it family, social and personality issues. The phenomenon of young intruders is very visible at election events and regional elections simultaneously, such as in 2023 and also in 2024. It is well known that the actions of young leaders adopt new and contemporary things to involve voters.⁴⁰ It also embraces and provides access to religious leaders to maintain and minimize conflicts between interests to maintain safe regional head elections.⁴¹ Considering that young leaders have brilliant ideas, they always follow new things to improve their skills personally and socially.⁴² This study aims to analyze family values in forming electoral trust among students towards young leaders.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. With a natural background, the actual conditions on the field. Such as firsthand seeing students' reactions and opinions or arguments towards young leaders. Furthermore, the primary data source in this study amounted to 100 students, with informant criteria: *first*, active students from various study programs; *second*, the average age of 17 – 37 years. Third, the percentage of female informants was 53.9%, and 46.1% were male. The data collection process is carried out through a google form questionnaire, where the google form is adopted from the questionnaire of several relevant research studies. Then, the following data collection technique is to conduct direct interviews through discussion forums or communication with fellow students to cross-check the questionnaire results, and finally, documentation. The next step is to collect all the answers from the questionnaire, then sort and select both primary and secondary

³⁶ Daiva Jakavonytė-Staškuvienė and Aida Barkauskienė, “Transformative Teacher Leadership Experiences in Schools in Creating an Innovative Educational Culture: The Case of Lithuania,” *Cogent Education* 10, no. 1 (2023).

³⁷ Roselle B. de Guzman et al., “ASCO’s Leadership Development Program: Focusing on the Next Generation of Leaders in Asia Pacific,” *JCO Global Oncology*, no. 9 (2023), p. 1–9.

³⁸ Catherine Bolzendahl and Hilde Coffe, “How Important Are Family Issues Politically? Public Opinion in the Context of Economic and Cultural Political Cleavages,” *Political Science* 76, no. 1 (2024), p. 33–49.

³⁹ Argenti et al., “Post-Islamism in Indonesia: An Analysis of Islamic Political Party Programs in the 2019 National Elections.”

⁴⁰ Faiz Albar Nasution et al., “Humbang Hasundutan Regional Head Election In 2020: Empty Box Volunteer Political Communication Movement,” *Studies in Media and Communication* 11, no. 1 (2023), p. 52–59.

⁴¹ Walid Musthafa Sembiring et al., “The Politicization of Religion and Polarization of Hate in the 2018 North Sumatra Regional Head Election Indonesia,” *Pharos Journal of Theology* 104, no. 3 (2023), p. 1–10.

⁴² Pinavet Kongyoungyune et al., “A Model of Young Leader Development on Environmental Education in Thailand,” *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences* 44, no. 2 (2023), p. 465–72.

data, verify the data, and finally draw a conclusion. The analysis used in this paper is through a sociological approach with Weber's theory of social action, where the subjective meaning of human actions is directed to others.

Students' Perceptions of Young Leaders

The criteria for informants in this research consist of active students with various study programs in strata one with details based on the gender of 46.1% male and 53.9% female, as shown in figure 1, and the age range in figure 2:

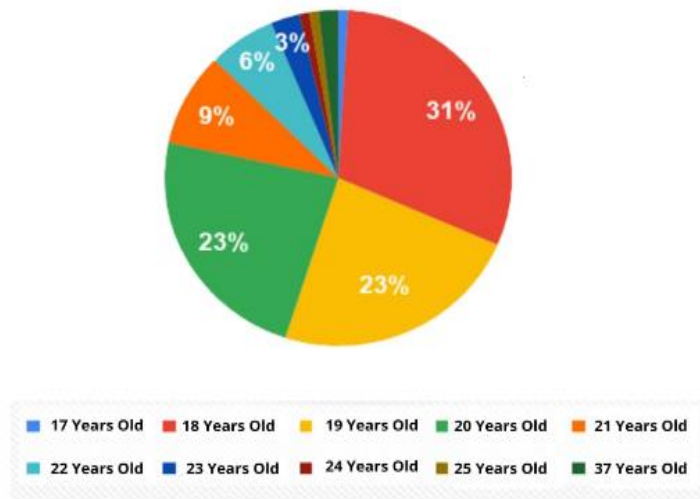


Figure 1. The Criteria for Informants by Gender

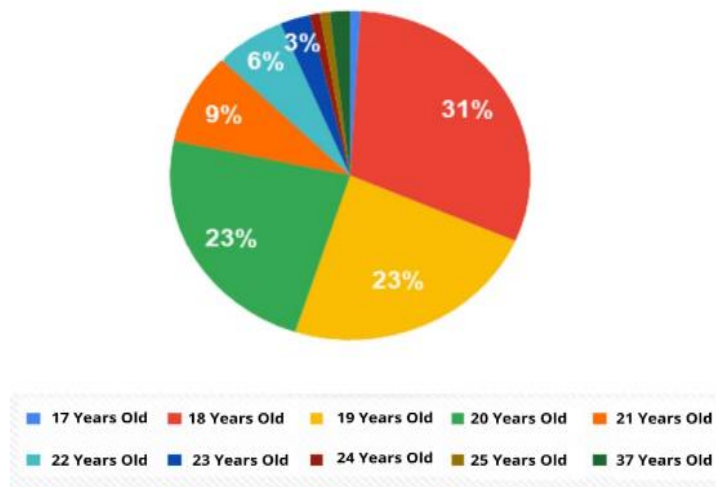


Figure 2. The Criteria for Informants by Age

Based on the questionnaire results, the student's perception of young leaders stated that they *are updated* in various fields by 51.3%, while they are *unsure* by 39% and *do not know* by 9.6%. Seen in figure 3:

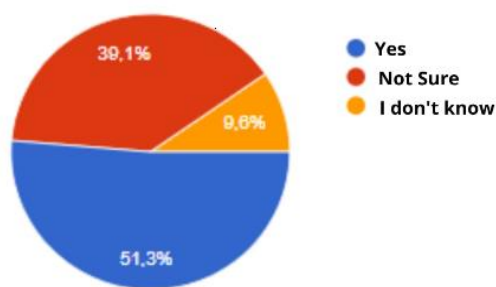


Figure 3. About Young Leaders More Updates in Various Fields

Young leaders are more *updated* due to various factors, including the younger generation's consideration of it being more accessible to accept something. Based on the results of interviews from the "MT" informant, it is stated that the young leader factor is more *updated* because *the younger generation* has more incredible energy and enthusiasm and tends to have more creative and innovative thinking in leading.⁴³ Further, according to the informant "HH," young leaders are more open to changes and innovations relevant to the times.⁴⁴ In addition, the informant "MN" stated that the perspective of young leaders on something is not rigid due to the character factor of the young generation, which is flexible with all phenomena (*open mindset*).⁴⁵ Going deeper, reviewing the results of interviews with "AIE" informants, I found that young leaders have a brave attitude to try based on their curiosity.⁴⁶ According to the "IE" informant, young leaders are more updated because they grew up in the digital era, such as social media and other digital media.⁴⁷

Young leaders who *are updated* in various fields will undoubtedly impact the community. Based on the data obtained, the average student answered that young leaders who are *open-minded* will have a fresher and more relevant view of contemporary issues so that they will bring change in a positive direction. More profoundly, young leaders in the ruling are considered more productive and energetic, making it easier to boost productivity.⁴⁸ Young leaders close to the digital world can provide much information about the needs and issues in society. In addition, *the growing mindset* that adorns the mindset of young leaders will impact more updated and sustainable public planning to reach current and upcoming issues. The presence of young leaders also allows the opening and provision of space to pour creative and innovative ideas as a place to improve Indonesia.

The changing times are increasingly developing, so the younger generation is considered more responsive and able to adapt to existing conditions. The use of

⁴³ Interview with MT, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁴⁴ Interview with HH, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁴⁵ Interview with MN, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁴⁶ Interview with AIE, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁴⁷ Interview with IE, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁴⁸ E. Kay M. Tisdall and P. Cuevas-Parra, "Beyond the Familiar Challenges for Children and Young People's Participation Rights: The Potential of Activism," *The International Journal of Human Rights* 26, no. 5 (2022), p. 792–810.

technology and digitization of information that is now attached to daily life are examples of the development of the times. Problems that also follow it so that young leaders are considered to be more capable of responding to their problems. The following data was obtained from 100 informants. Based on the results of the interview with the "AO" informant, young leaders are faster at responding to a problem.⁴⁹

Further, according to the "MSS" informant, it was found that young leaders are more open to changes and technological advances and are considered more adaptive and flexible in facing the current era, namely the era of digitalization. According to the "MSS" informant, the young generation who grew up with technology is considered more capable of utilizing it. Understanding the development of the times gives young leaders a better idea of the latest developments, especially regarding technology and innovation. Young leaders can also be more adaptable to change and take advantage of emerging opportunities. As agents of change and social control, the young generation will transform into ammunition from the ups and downs of the changing times so that they can always take a role and demand their contribution to the progress of the life of the nation and state.

Based on data from informants, it was found that the factor of young leaders is considered to be more responsive in changing times, one of which is the young age factor, so that they can more quickly adapt to the changes and developments of the existing times. The challenges of innovative, creative work, virtual ways of working, and idealism in the digital era are ultimately factors that young leaders can respond more quickly to the changes of the first era of 2019. Based on the interview results, according to the informant "WDH," it was found that there was an understanding of the development of the times, especially in the field of technology and innovation.⁵⁰ Further, it is also mentioned that young leaders are easily adaptable to change and take advantage of opportunities that arise. Tremendous enthusiasm and energy were also factors in the reason the "WDH" informant mentioned.

Furthermore, according to the "AR" informant, the modernization era gives the younger generation a critical and open mindset, so it makes a leader who will be more responsive to the latest issues in society due to the development of the times.⁵¹ In addition, according to the informant "SH," young people are more accessible and faster at managing information because of issues that develop in society.⁵² Deeper, according to the informant "DS," young leaders are considered to understand the current conditions better.⁵³ According to the "NJ" informant, young leaders are more skilled in using technology, which is currently very important in life in the age of

⁴⁹ Interview with AO, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁵⁰ Interview with WDH, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁵¹ Interview with AR, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁵² Interview with SH, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁵³ Interview with DS, Palangka Raya, 2024.

digitalization.⁵⁴ In addition, according to the "AZH" informant, young leaders tend to listen more to the aspirations of young people and the entire society.⁵⁵

The following statement of students thought that young leaders were more responsive to changing times, as evidenced by the results of the questionnaire of 57.4% stating that young leaders tended to listen more to the aspirations of the younger generation, while 33.9% stated neutral and 8.7% stated that they did not know. As shown in figure 4:

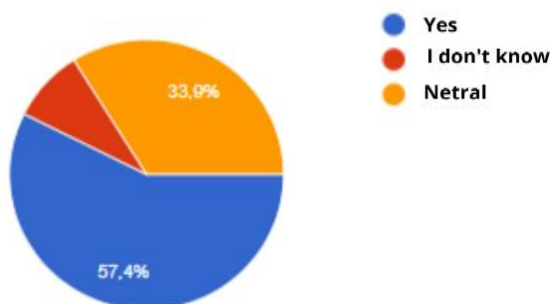


Figure 4. Shows young leaders who are quick to respond to change.

Young leaders are also considered able to actualize themselves in the public sphere, where 44.3% stated that prospective young leaders are interested in religion and national and international issues, and 18.3% are expected to have experience leading organizations, businesses, and parties. Furthermore, young leaders are expected to understand young people's issues by 13%, and 11.3% stated that young leaders have flexibility or are not rigid in communicating. As shown in figure 5:

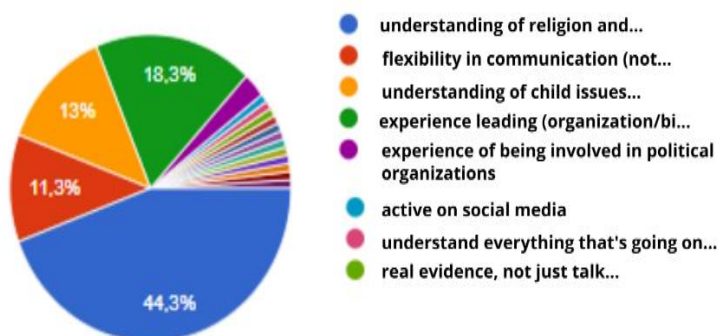


Figure 5. Showing Actualization in the Public Domain

Participation is one of the essential aspects of democracy. The involvement of the young generation in the public sphere is still underestimated. Reviewing data from informants from 100 people, 6.1 percent stated that public perception still doubts young people's ability to be leaders in society. This can be seen in figure 6 as follows.

⁵⁴ Interview with NJ, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁵⁵ Interview with AZH, Palangka Raya, 2024.

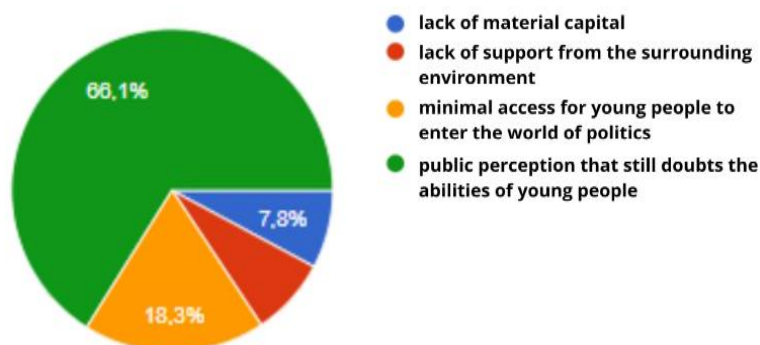


Figure 6. The Biggest Challenge of Being a Young Leader

Based on the questionnaire results, it turns out that public perception still considers the young generation as a group of people who are apolitical, apathetic, or just a group of voters. The assumption about the young generation's lack of competence and ability is one of the factors for the lack of role of young people in the public sphere. Based on the results of interviews from "FA" informants who assessed that young leaders still lack the experience to become leaders of the country.⁵⁶ Further, according to the "RA" informant, the law stated that there was an age limit for the candidacy of state leaders.⁵⁷ According to the "APH" informant, the country's problems are more complicated, so the younger generation is only considered suitable to be a regional head and not a state leader.⁵⁸ In addition, the results of interviews from the "AAM" informant stated that the younger generation is considered unwise in responding to a problem.⁵⁹ Reviewing the data seen in Figure 6, 66.1% stated that the public perception doubted young people's ability and 18.3% stated that there was still a lack of access for young people to be directly involved in the political realm. Based on the data from Figure 6, it is also known that out of 100 informants, 7.8% stated that the biggest challenge of becoming a young leader is the lack of material capital. The existence of social status factors and parents' political affiliation is one of the factors that affect the involvement of young people. In addition to external factors, another main factor lies in the confidence of the young generation, who feel *insecure* about *their abilities*. As for the involvement of the younger generation in the political realm, according to informant S, there is a perception that not only the older generation can lead, but also the younger generation can be actively involved. According to the "MAS" informant, the young generation is an agent of change who is more sensitive to current issues,⁶⁰ so the importance of the involvement of the young generation in the political realm and its actualization as a young leader.

⁵⁶ Interview with FA, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁵⁷ Interview with RA, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁵⁸ Interview with APH, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁵⁹ Interview with AAM, Palangka Raya, 2024.

⁶⁰ Interview with MAS, Palangka Raya, 2024.

The significantly *underestimated* perception from the public about the role of the younger generation if they enter the public sphere has an impact on the participation of the younger generation in the public sphere. The younger generation needs much encouragement and motivation to be involved in politics. The young generation who do not have encouragement from the outside has little hope of advancing in the public space. On the other hand, the participation of young people in politics can advance against the background of the interests of the elite with the upper middle and middle economic classes and the privilege of being able to access many interests. Not being a member and active in the party is also one of the obstacles to gaining normative trust.⁶¹ The participation of the younger generation in the public sphere is considered to be able to open up new insights and public opinion that are increasingly critical and open. In addition, the actualization of youth in the political realm will motivate other young generations to be actively involved in the political environment. This is in line with the results of data from 100 informants, with 60% stating that the existence of young leader candidates will encourage informants to participate more in contributing votes in the 2024 election, as seen in Figure 7 as follows:

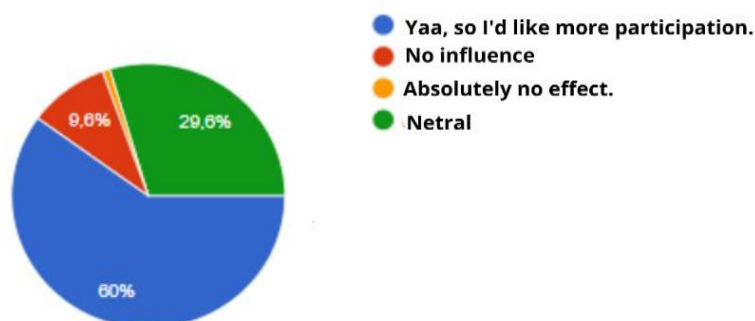


Figure 7. About Student Participation in Voting

Awareness and participation in the importance of politics for the younger generation must be based on the desire to achieve common goals (*public goods*) to realize the ideals of the Indonesian nation.

How Family Values and Electoral Trust: Students' Perspective on Young Leadership Candidates

The issues of family stability of the prospective leader are one of the main reasons in addition to social, economic and other aspects. If a prospective leader has a stable family in everything, of course, it forms a healthy personality of children both physically, psychologically and spiritually because it is built on a strong

⁶¹ Pahrudin Hm et al., "The Policy Implementation Of Candidation: Study Of Golkar In Jambi City Mayoral Election 2024," *Al-Risalah: Forum Kajian Hukum Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan* 25, No. 2 (2025), p. 125–43.

foundation.⁶² Ideally, the leader figure has solid internal competence, manifested in attitudes and actions formed from the socialization process in the family, educational institution or other social organizations.⁶³

There is a movement and interest from young people to bring a new color to the world of politics. The representation of young leaders is conscientious when negotiating on the grounds of supporting the old ruler,⁶⁴ and Collaboration is urgently needed to minimize tension and lead to consensus.⁶⁵ Furthermore, shows an attitude of inclusivity related to the spirit of relational leaders, entrepreneurs, and change as a target plan as a young inclusive leader.⁶⁶ The availability of rules and policies to lead young people to become leaders.⁶⁷ In addition, the government also provides facilities in the form of education and leadership training.⁶⁸ If all policies, regulations, and facilities are in the form of education and training and other organizations with the theme of leadership.⁶⁹

A change in understanding that a leader does not only rely on seniority. Charismatic figures who have been for a long time are too comfortable and reluctant to relinquish their positions or functions as policyholders in the local, regional, and national realms.⁷⁰ In addition to the power of seniority, it is also supported by government regulations to revise policies, occur in the 2024 election, and cause national imbalances in politics.⁷¹ Another fact also proves that there is a black

⁶² Mohammad Noviani Ardi et al., "Family Harmony and Quality of Life: A Personal Relationship Approach of Gabriel Marcel in the Age of Social Media Networks," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam* 9, no. 3 (2025), p. 1416–38.

⁶³ Susanne Tafvelin et al., "Are Young Leaders More Sensitive to Contextual Influences? A Lifespan Perspective on Organizational Antecedents of Transformational Leadership," *Nordic Psychology* 77, no. 2 (2025), p. 95–111.

⁶⁴ Hind FTOUHI et al., "The Civil Society, the Commune, the Parliament: Strategies for Political Promotion of Young Rural Leaders in the Province of El Hajeb, Morocco," *Revista de Estudios Internacionales Mediterráneos*, no. 28 (June 2020), p. 86–103.

⁶⁵ Maider Barañano-uribarri, *Opportunities and Challenges for Transformation in the Zestoa Local Care Ecosystem Public-Community Initiatives for Elderly Care. Opportunities and Challenges for Transformation in the Local Care Ecosystem of Zestoa*, 33, no. 33 (2024), p. 1–21.

⁶⁶ Ackaradejruangsri et al., "Exploring the Determinants of Young Inclusive Leadership in Thailand: Research Taxonomy and Theoretical Framework."

⁶⁷ Elizabeth Schroeder et al., "The Impact of Adolescent Initiation Rites in East and Southern Africa: Implications for Policies and Practices," *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth* 27, no. 1 (2022), p. 181–92.

⁶⁸ Maria M. Lewis et al., "The Rise of the School District Chief Equity Officer: Moving Beyond Mimetic Isomorphism and Promoting Anti-Racist Systemic Change," *Educational Administration Quarterly* 59, no. 1 (2023), p. 143–78.

⁶⁹ Katrin Muff, "Learning from Positive Impact Organizations: A Framework for Strategic Innovation," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 16 (2021), p. 1–30.

⁷⁰ Anyualatha Haridison et al., "The Pandemic Politics in Indonesia: A Comparative Perspective," *WSEAS Transactions on Environment and Development* 19 (2023), p. 494–505; Schroeder et al., "The Impact of Adolescent Initiation Rites in East and Southern Africa: Implications for Policies and Practices."

⁷¹ Ahsan et al., "The Postponed Regional Head Elections in Emergency Situations: A Constitutional Democracy Perspective in Indonesia"; Mexsasai Indra et al., "Pseudo-Judicial Review

campaign from one of the prospective leaders who does not get support in various ways due to neutrality from the bureaucracy and others.⁷² Apart from this fact, to strengthen the position as a prospective leader, it is expected to use magical powers by asking healers, Sufis, ustad, or kiai⁷³ as spiritual teachers to make their wishes easier.⁷⁴ The candidate for leader is undoubtedly supported by several political parties, both national and local, and it is known that local parties are pretty significant in attracting voter participation, especially from the local community.⁷⁵

With the comfort of power, they are reluctant to change old traditions and close access to young people who make significant contributions to the world of politics. Coupled with the existence of structural officials, they are vulnerable to politicization, as well as the absence of neutrality in the bureaucracy, influenced by the incumbent (previous leader).⁷⁶ Local leadership's role also affects young leadership candidates' constraints.⁷⁷ Where young leader candidates have a strong entrepreneurial spirit.⁷⁸ These are some obstacles young leaders face in actualizing policies that are pro-reform and civilized on a national and international scale.

There needs to be reform and transformation of old traditions that are difficult to accept renewal, and civilization in the era of digitalization requires fast movement in all fields.⁷⁹ In the context of the transformation of young leaders, it is necessary to construct the leader's identity and obstacles to provide interpretation and

for the Dispute over the Result of the Regional Head Election in Indonesia,” *Lentera Hukum* 10, no. 1 (2023), p. 111–34.

⁷² Dwiyanto Indiahono, “Bureaucratic Neutrality Index in Direct Regional Head Elections: Optimism in Developing Professional Bureaucracy in Indonesia,” *Public Policy and Administration* 21, no. 3 (2022), p. 249–61.

⁷³ Ahmidi Ahmidi et al., “The Role of Central Kalimantan Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) in Encouraging Muslim Participation in Regional Elections: Perspective of Fatwa on Prohibition of Abstention,” *Al-Hurriyah: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 9, no. 2 (2024), p. 171–82.

⁷⁴ Hary Efendi et al., “Power Relations Urang Pandai and Candidate on Regional Head Election in West Sumatra, Indonesia,” *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning* 17, no. 5 (2022), p. 1659–65.

⁷⁵ Kharisatul Janah et al., “The Role of Aceh Local Parties in The 2024 General Election in Realizing Democratization,” *Volkgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi* 6, no. 1 (2023), p. 33–47.

⁷⁶ Indiahono, “Bureaucratic Neutrality Index in Direct Regional Head Elections: Optimism in Developing Professional Bureaucracy in Indonesia.”

⁷⁷ Malin Malmström and Anna Öqvist, “Constructing an Entrepreneurial Identity: How Enterprise Intentions Among Young People Are Motivationally Formed,” *Entrepreneurship Research Journal* 14, no. 1 (2024), p. 187–224.

⁷⁸ Susana Bernardino and J. Freitas Santos, “Crowdfunding: An Exploratory Study on Knowledge, Benefits and Barriers Perceived by Young Potential Entrepreneurs,” *Journal of Risk and Financial Management* 13, no. 4 (2020).

⁷⁹ Gatut Priyowidodo et al., “Digital Media Technology as an Instrument for Promotion and Political Marketing in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0,” *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, 2019, p. 327–31.

implications.⁸⁰ There are also several actions to echo honest democracy where volunteers convey and write political messages on social media, including about ideal democracy and against the political elite that quotes.⁸¹ One of the honest applications of democracy for young leadership candidates gets sympathy from political parties, or religious organizations,⁸² where the main thing is the normative preference for the similarity of democracy-based party ideologies.⁸³ The issue of honest democracy, one of the institutions, is the constitutional court, where responsive laws are built on human dignity and dignity, fairness, honesty, and impartiality.⁸⁴ Several studies and tracing of political polarization that occurred became a fundamental paradigm shift in leaders

Trust is given to young people who have the potential to be quick to respond in all matters by providing the most comprehensive access to building and accelerating the development of both human resources and natural resource conservation. There is a need to regenerate potential and progressive leadership candidates.⁸⁵ To be a young leader, you must also have the potential of young economists on a global scale.⁸⁶ The main potential for young leaders is the internalization of religious and moral values as the basis for action.⁸⁷ All of these young potentials must be facilitated in the form of institutions or organizations.⁸⁸ The potential of young people to become leaders is new and should be appreciated because young people are more energetic, open in all things, qualified in digital literacy, and have the spirit of progress newness to bring a humanist civilization and welfare.

From some of the analyses that have been explained, it can be seen that there is a paradigm shift in students to leaders universally, not looking at the maturity of

⁸⁰ Evelyn Lanka et al., "Becoming a Leader: Catalysts and Barriers to Leader Identity Construction," *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology* 29, no. 3 (2020), p. 377–90.

⁸¹ Nasution et al., "Humbang Hasundutan Regional Head Election In 2020: Empty Box Volunteer Political Communication Movement."

⁸² Busyro Busyro et al., "Islamic Mass Organizations Figures' Views on Uli al-Amr: Implications for Indonesian Democracy and Compliance with The Government," *AL-IHKAM: Jurnal Hukum & Pranata Sosial* 20, no. 2 (2025), p. 341–69.

⁸³ Syafhendry et al., "Political Party Preferences on Local Election in Indonesia: How Does Rational Choice Institutionalism Work in Candidate Selection?"

⁸⁴ Sholahuddin Al Fatih and Asrul Ibrahim Nur, "Does the Constitutional Court on Local Election Responsive Decisions?," *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 3, no. 3 (2023), p. 569–96.

⁸⁵ Diana Suchankova et al., "Walking in Parents' Shoes? Factors Behind Students' Succession Intentions in Family Firms," *European Journal of Family Business* 13, no. 2 (2023), p. 149–61.

⁸⁶ Robert Baldock, "An Assessment of the Business Impacts of the UK's Enterprise Capital Funds," *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy* 34, no. 8 (2015), p. 1556–81.

⁸⁷ Umar et al., "Exploration of Moral Integrity Education and Superior Cadre Leadership at Madrasah Boarding School Indonesia," *International Journal of Instruction* 14, no. 4 (2021), p. 753–74.

⁸⁸ de Guzman et al., "ASCO's Leadership Development Program: Focusing on the Next Generation of Leaders in Asia Pacific."

age (the elderly), but looking at *performance*/ actions in a real and humanist way, often called rational-value action: acting because of moral or ethical value beliefs. The leadership pattern expected by students here is charismatic leadership which according to Weber is the most dynamic form and can move actions collectively when carried out by individuals who are horrified or have a strong mission.⁸⁹

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that family values constitute a central normative framework through which students construct electoral trust toward young leadership candidates. Values cultivated within the family, such as honesty, responsibility, commitment, and religiosity, function as primary benchmarks for assessing the moral credibility and leadership potential of young candidates. Students' perceptions of young leaders are formed through their interpretation of observable social roles and actions, particularly participation in social and religious activities, which are understood as indicators of ethical leadership and social responsibility. By integrating family-based moral values with social engagement and practical actions in the public sphere, students perceive young candidates as having greater leadership potential due to their adaptability, openness to input, and responsiveness to changing social dynamics. The findings indicate a shift in students' understanding of political leadership, where trust is increasingly associated with flexibility, innovation, and the ability to navigate contemporary challenges, positioning young leaders as credible actors in an evolving political landscape.

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⁸⁹ Nancy DiTomaso, "Weber's Social History and Etzioni's Structural Theory of Charisma in Organizations: Implications for Thinking about Charismatic Leadership," *The Leadership Quarterly* 4, no. 3 (1993), p. 257–75.

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Interviews

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Interview with AR, Palangka Raya, 2024.
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Interview with SH, Palangka Raya, 2024.
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