

A Perception Relationship Towards Leaders' Figures And Political Belief With Conflict in Making Participatory Decisions in 2019 Presidential Election on Beginner Voters

Lailatul Badriyah; Andik Matulesy; Tatik Meiyuntariningsih
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya
e-mail: lailatulbadriyah71909@gmail.com

Abstract:

A conflict in making participatory decisions is frequently experienced by citizens in giving his/her suffrage in presidential election, especially for beginner voters. The objective of this research is to do an empirical research on a perception relationship towards leaders' figures and political belief with conflict in making participatory decisions in 2019 presidential election on beginner voters. The subject of this research is 105 students of grade XII MAN 1 Mojokerto. The research data is collected through the scale of perception towards leaders' figure, and the scale of political belief. The hypothesis in this research is the existence of a negative relation between perception towards leaders' figure with making decision conflict, and a negative relation political belief with making decision conflict. Spearman-Rho analysis result shows that the nonexistence of significant negative relation between the perception towards leaders' figures and the conflict in making participatory decisions ($r=0,499$ $p= 0,000 < 0,05$), it means that the more positive the perception of leaders' figure, so the higher the conflict of making participatory decision and there is no relation between political belief with conflict of making participatory decision ($r=0,023$ $P=0,812 > 0,05$).

Kata Kunci : Conflict of Making Participatory Decision, Perception Towards Leaders' Figures, Political Belief

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian state will now undergo a new phase in the practice of democracy by organizing simultaneous elections in 2019, which will be held in the next few months, including the election of president and vice president combined with the election of members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD. People are preparing for the upcoming 2019 democracy party. The East Java electoral commission has set a final voter list for the 2019 election with a total of 30,554,764 residents who are recorded as having voting rights in the elections which are planned to be held in April 2019.

The East Java General Election Commission (KPU) stated that: from the total number of votes recorded in the category of beginner voters there was an increase of around 400 thousand adolescents from the total number of final voters list (DPT) in East Java 2018 yesterday. In the 2019 election, 15,043,257 male voters and 15,511,507 female voters. While the KPU's data on 2018 Governor Election was recorded at 30,155,719 voters consisting of 15,315,352 female voters and 14,840,367 male voters. As many as 6.2% of the beginner voters in the East Java Governor Election were the result of the vote of two candidate pairs with 1,863,770 beginner voters. The East Java Election Commission released the number of permanent voter lists and Surabaya results being the regions with the highest number of DPT (Permanent Voter List) with 2,034,889 voters, while the smallest DPT was in the city of Mojokerto with 97,112 voters (Detiknews.com).

Other information found that the level of citizen participation in elections decreased in each election period, including citizen participation in the 1999 election period which at that time was precisely the first Indonesian election which reached 93% participation rate. Then in the 2004 election period citizen participation fell to 84% and in the 2009 election period again decreased to 71%. This is due to the more decreasing in public belief in political parties, then plus the public assumption that democratic values that cause various conflicts among the people (Results of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) Survey, 2012).

Through a survey pre-research conducted by researchers by distributing questionnaires and conducting interviews regarding the voters' decision-making conflicts in participating in the 2018 regional election to 85 beginner voters who have been designated as permanent voter lists at the 2018 regional election yesterday. It is known that four respondents were not interested in regional head elections and decided to abstain. Then eight respondents felt hesitated because of confusion, unknowingness, knowing the programs and vision and mission which were carried by the pair candidate. Eight respondents were hesitant because they were afraid that the chosen leader would not occupy the promises made during the campaign period. Five of the respondents felt hesitant in choosing because the two prospective leaders were both good. Two respondents were hesitant because they were unsure of the leader candidates. One person was hesitant because he liked his leader but did not like the vice and so the opposite. Five respondents did not vote because they did not have resident identity. Two respondents were willingly to participate if they were given fund or money before the election ongoing, and 56 respondents felt confidently to participate on 2018 election with the details of 24 respondents were convinced to vote because seeing the self-image of the candidates of region leaders. As for 17 respondents were sure to vote because they saw a clear

and logical work program, and the remaining 14 respondents were sure to choose because of other factors.

The beginner voters are the the first time voters who will give their votes in election. As explained in "Elections for Beginner Voters" (Module I of the General Election Commission, 2013) the category of first time voters is new citizens who will use their right to vote for the first time in elections. The beginner voter is a citizen of Indonesia who is evenly 17 years old or is not yet 17 years old but has ever been married.

The category of beginner voter in the election is new generation, is differently in background, behavior/character, experience and challenge with the voters from previous generation. Part of among the beginner voters come from a community with a very well highly advance modern technology, starting from phones, laptops, tablets and other kind of gadgets. Those beginner voters are generally teenagers who are still vulnerable to be influenced in determining their voting rights in elections, such as various problems experienced by beginner voters such as beginner voters who are easily politicized and made into political commodities to boost the popularity and electability of election contestants, both Presidential and Legislative election. Then beginner voters are vulnerable to be approached, persuaded, influenced, mobilized, and so on to willingly participate in the campaign carried out. Therefore beginner voters still often experience lability and emotionality in themselves. In election context, they are in a rotation between political enthusiasm and political apathy. On the one hand, they are very enthusiastic and want to know about the General Elections, especially through social media. However, this enthusiasm is not surely symmetrical with the reality of political behavior. Even there are big amount among the beginner voters, preferring not to distribute their voting rights aka abstaining (Detiknews.com). This is what makes beginner voters feel hesitated/confused until conflicts arise in individuals when they are faced with several alternative choices in determining a decision or voting rights as participants in voting a leader (president and vice president).

Mostly in every election period for the president and vice president, the people who have the right to vote, especially the beginner voters, feel confused in determining the correct presidential and vice presidential candidates to lead Indonesia. One of the reasons is the variety of criteria used by each individual in making decisions. Criteria such as; having high moral integrity, having the character of a good leader are the examples of criteria that are still hazy. Individual perception on something may not as same as other individuals. This will make individuals who make decisions doubtful, whether the chosen candidate deserves to be the leader of Indonesia.

Conflicts and hesitations are the behavior which is oftenly experienced by every human being. Although the form and quality of conflict and hesitations are different for each individual. Other than that, psychologically, in an individual there is always a conflict between good and bad or the existence of conflicting desires that influence attitudes, behaviors and actions its making decisions. The conflict here means personal conflict or individual conflict, is the type of conflict that occurs in a person because they have to choose from a number of alternative choices (Wirawan, 2010)

According to Kilman and Thomas (1978), conflict is a condition of the occurrence of incompatibility between values or goals to be achieved, both those that exist within the individual and the relation to other people. That proposed condition is able to disturb even restrain an achieved emotion or stress that would give impact to work efficiency and productivity (Wijono, 1993)

While George R Terry (in Syamsi, 2007), stated that the definition of decision making is the selection of behavioral alternatives from two or more alternatives. S.P Siagian (in Hasan, 2004) stated that decision making is a systematic approach to the nature of alternatives faced and takes action which according to calculations is the most appropriate action.

A leader is the center of every activity and change in a community. It is a blend of special talents and characteristics of individuals who have the ability to delegate tasks to others perfectly so that they can move other individuals to achieve the same goals. Principally according to Ki Hadjar, the leader is *ing ngarso sung tulodho, ing madyo mangun karso, tut wuri handayani* (Alfian, 2009). The meaning of this word is if the leader is in front, the leader must appear as an example, when the leader builds the initiative, and when he provides support. So the leader is a human being who is optimistic, a marcher, a motivator, and a dynamic not static.

Indonesian society certainly expects an ideal leader to make Indonesia a better country. To create an ideal government system is not an easy matter. One of the conditions is that there must be an ideal leader, a truly qualified leader, both personally and managerially. He is not only physically perfect, but also has the ability to lead (Radarbhayangkaraindonesia.co.id).

Participants / election candidates / prospective leaders are currently competing to attract public attention in order to get support in the voting later. Therefore many election participants / candidates submit publicity material directed at establishing and maintaining the reputation of candidates, such as exposing potential and actual issues regarding the area to be led, the profile of prospective candidates (track record, achievements, personal capacity, networking and so on) and formulation of constructive thinking to develop regional potential and solutions

to problems (Sidarta, 2008). When the prospective leader publishes all of these aspects, it will at least affect the perception of prospective voters that candidates have intellectual capacity, have morals, vision, mission, achievements, insights, and leadership commitments to be accepted and deserved of being elected candidates for the future.

According to Wirawan (2006) argues that perception is the ability to differentiate, classify, focus all objects referred to as the ability to organize observations, whereas according to Ben Walgito (2004) perception is a process that is firstly preceded by sensing which is the process of receiving stimulus by individuals through the receptor tool and the stimulus are passed on to nerves and there is a psychological process so that the individual is aware of what he sees, hears, touches and feels.

Voter perception is the response of someone who has the right to vote in an election of an object relating to the participants / election candidates, by giving an assessment of the subject, a form of assessment of an object that can be positive or negative, like or dislike and believe or do not believe. Gamson (in Kim et al., 2002) explains that in political beliefs there is a belief that the government acts in accordance with individual and public significances. Individuals who have political beliefs will tend to have the desire to become election participants. Bourne (2010) shows an indication that public belief in political institutions is low, resulting in a decreasing in public participation in elections. This causes conflict for each individual in determining choice as an election participant.

As explained, public belief, especially beginner voters, towards politics can help voters to participate in choosing their candidates. But conflicts of trust in politics can also occur in voters, especially beginner voters. Beginner voters often experience conflicts of belief in politics. Conflict is often experienced by beginner voters such as having to choose one of two things that are equally interesting to him. According in Daud M. research. Liando (2016) entitled "*Election and Citizens Politic Participation*". That the results of the research stated that the level of political participation of the community is very dynamic, but the problem is related to motivation. Some people acknowledge that they chose because they are motivated by transaction factors and emotional closeness. Individual or intra-individual conflicts can also be caused by someone having to choose two choices that he doesn't like at all. If something like this happens to the voter, it means that the voter experiences a conflict avoiding. A conflict avoiding is one of the conflicts that occurs in voters. this conflict occurs in situations where someone has to make a very pleasant decision but there is an increased risk that he or she does not like.

The hypothesis in this research includes 1) there is a relationship between perceptions of leaders and political beliefs with participation decision-making conflicts in the 2019 presidential election for beginner voters, 2) there is a negative relationship between perceptions of leader figures and conflict of decision making participation in the 2019 presidential election for beginner voters, 3) there is a negative relationship between political trust and conflict in decision-making participation in the 2019 presidential election for beginner voters.

METHOD

The used subject in this research is 105 students of MAN 1 Mojokerto Mojokerto, The researcher used 25% of the total of the students population of grade XII, it is $411 \times 25\% = 102$ then evened 105 to overcome the possibility of the possibility of students do not doing the questionnaire provided, so the sample used in this research is in te number 105 students (respondents). The research subjects used in this research were on the average age of 17-19 and were included in the beginner voter age.

The research instruments used in this research were 3 (three) scales which consisted of the scale of decision-making conflict of participation, perceptions of leaders, and political beliefs. The scale of conflict of decision making participation in this research consisted of 42 items or 21 favorable item statements and 21 unfavorable items. These scales are created by the researcher according to indicators fromMincemayor and Parkins, participation decision-making conflicts include 1) difficulties to identify problems, 2) difficulties in formulating alternatives, 3) considering risks and consequences, 4) choosing alternatives, and 5) evaluation. This research uses a Likert scale using five answer choice categories namely: SD = strongly disagree, D = disagree, N = neutral, A = agree, SA = strongly agree. Giving values or scores on favorable and unfavorable items are arranged in range scores 1 to 5, for favorable items or statements arranged in range sequential scores 1 to 5, and vice versa for unfavorable items or statements arranged in range score 5 to score 1.

The scale of perception towards leaders' figure in this research consisted of 60 items or statements, consisting 30 favorable item statements and 30 unfavorable items. This scale was referred by researchers referring to the perception indicators of Ben Walgito and the leader figure indicators of Kartini & Kartono which included an assessment of the capacity, achievement or achievement, responsibility, participation, and status of a leader figure. The scale of perception of the leader

figure is used to collect data on the perception of beginner voters on the leader figure, in this Likert scale using five answer choice categories namely: SD = strongly disagree, D = disagree, N = neutral, A = agree, SA = strongly agree. Giving values or scores on favorable and unfavorable items are arranged in range scores 1 to 5, for favorable items or statements arranged in range sequential scores 1 to 5, and vice versa for unfavorable items or statements arranged in range score 5 to score 1.

The scale of political belief in this research, researchers adapted from the scale made by Rohana & Amanda Pasca Rini, which consists of 60 items or statements, including 27 favorable items and 33 unfavorable items. The Likert scale is compiled using a reference indicator of political trust from Burhanuddin Muhtadi, which includes 1) attitudes towards political parties, 2) attitudes toward politicians, 3) attitudes towards ministers and ministry agencies, 4) attitudes towards the DPR, 5) attitudes towards the president, 6) attitude towards political news. This political trust scale is made in order to find out the level of agreement or the level of political confidence of the beginner voters. This Likert scale also uses five answer categories namely: SD = strongly disagree, D = disagree, N = neutral, A = agree, SA = strongly agree. Giving values or scores on favorable and unfavorable items are arranged in range scores 1 to 5, for favorable items or statements arranged in range sequential scores 1 to 5, and vice versa for unfavorable items or statements arranged in range score 5 to score 1.

The results of the validity test of the scale of conflict of participation decision making in the first round were found 4 items that were invalid with *index corrected item total correlation* <0.3 , then tested again and found all items are declared valid. Whereas for the reliability test the scale of conflict of participation decision making is obtained value *cronbach's alpha* (α) 0,951.

The test results of the scale validity of the perception of the leader figure in the first round found 18 invalid items, in the second round found one invalid item, the third round found one invalid item, then the fourth round found one invalid item with *index corrected item total correlation* <0.3 . The fifth round found all of the item is confirmed to be valid. The result of the reliability test the scale of conflict of participation decision making is obtained value *cronbach's alpha* (α) 0,937.

The test results of the scale validity of the political belief in the first round found 20 invalid items, in the second round found 7 invalid items, the third round found one invalid item, then the fourth round found one invalid item with *index corrected item total correlation* <0.3 . The fourth round found all of the item is

confirmed to be valid. The result of the reliability test the scale of conflict of participation decision making is obtained value *cronbach's alpha* (α) 0,945.

The statistical test in this research begins with the classic assumption test to determine the correlation test that will be used in processing research data. The normality test shows the distribution of conflict decision-making data on participation, perceptions of leaders, and political beliefs with normal distribution. The linearity test results show conflict decision-making variables and perceptions of linear leader figures, while conflict decision-making variables and political beliefs are not linear. Based on the classic assumption test, the statistical test used is the non-parametric statistical test using the Rho Spearman correlation analysis technique.

RESULT

The following are descriptive results of research variable statistics. The data description provides an overview of the conditions of the research subjects on each measured variable. Statistical tests show the scores possessed by the subjects on each variable studied with the number of $N = 105$. This value is summarized in the table as follows:

Table 1. Descriptive data Result

Variable	Very Low (%)	Low (%)	Enough (%)	High (%)	Very High (%)
Conflict in Making Participatory Decisions	6	21	42	23	8
Perception towards Leader's Figure	6	26	35	26	7
Political Belief	6	19	27	42	6

The table above shows that the majority of subjects experienced conflict in making participatory decisions, perceptions of leader figures and beginner voters' political beliefs were in sufficient categories.

The following is table 2 of the results of Rho Spearman's correlation analysis:

Variable	Rho	Sig. (2-tailed)	Information
Perception of Leader's Figure	0.499	0,000 ($P < 0,05$)	Significant

Political Belief	0.023	0,812 (P>0,05)	Not Significant
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Based on the results of the analysis using the Rho Spearman correlation technique, the correlation coefficient between the perception of the leader figure (X1) and conflict of decision-making participation (Y) was 0.499 with a significance level of 0.00. These results indicate a positive and significant relationship between perceptions of leader figures with conflict in making participatory decisions. The relationship means that the more positive the perception of the leader figure, the higher the conflict in making participatory decisions. The results of the analysis between political trust (X2) and conflict in making participatory decisions (Y) produce Rho Spearman's correlation coefficient of 0.023 with a significance level of 0.812. From these data shows there is no relationship between political trust and conflict in making participatory decisions. The significance level of the relationship between variables that are valued below 0.05 indicates a non-significant relationship. Looking at the results of the analysis above, the hypothesis which states that there is a relationship of perceptions of leader figures (X1) and political trust (X2) with conflict in making participatory decisions (Y) cannot be connected or rejected.

The results of additional analysis using the Rho Spearman correlation technique, obtained a correlation coefficient between perceptions of leader figures with political trust of 0.203 with a significance level of 0.037. These results indicate a positive and significant relationship between perceptions of leader figures with political belief. The significance that is valued above 0.05 indicates a significant relationship.

DISCUSSION

The results of hypothesis testing conducted indicate that of the 105 subjects studied, for the first hypothesis because the assumption test was not fulfilled, the relationship between perceptions of leader figures and political beliefs with conflict in making participatory decisions could not be carried out and the hypothesis was rejected. third, the perception variable of leader figures has a positive relationship with conflict of participatory decision-making, so that the more positive the perception of the leader figure, the subject is likely to experience conflict in making participatory decisions in the 2019 presidential election. In contrast to the previous hypothesis, the results of the hypothesis test on the variable political trust indicate that there is no negative relationship with the conflict of participatory decision-making, in the 2019 presidential election to the beginner voters.

The hypothesis says "There is a negative relationship between the perception of leader figures and conflict of participatory decision-making, in the 2019 presidential election on beginner voters at MAN 1 Mojosari Mojokerto, rejected. This is possible because the subject provides a positive perception on the two leaders, meaning that when faced with two choices of leaders, the beginner voters perceive positively in the two leaders. This is what makes beginner voters experience doubts, confusion and conflict in making participation decisions. Based on the information obtained from several students, that they students perceive the leader figure as a figure that needs to be respected, obeyed, a person who is patient, smart, and has broad insight. In addition, the students considered good leaders as exemplified to principals, who often gave examples of good behavior to their students and almost never showed bad behavior, such as being a trustworthy leader, not arrogant, responsible, obedient to worship and so on. Additional information was obtained from several students, that students perceive state leaders as caring people, bringing many changes in terms of infrastructure and leaders willing to be directly involved when people are struck by disasters. The perception that students give to leaders can be said to be positive for every leader.

This is also in line with the research conducted by Syarif Achmad (2014) which shows that there is an influence between voter perceptions and decision making in the 2014 general election. Then based on the research conducted by Alfiandra, et al (2014) with the research of students 'perceptions as beginner voters on presidential elections in SMAN Palembang, it was found that students' perceptions as beginner voters on the quality of presidential candidates were categorized positively with a value of 152.7 and a percentage of 66.9 % in good category. Research conducted by Rahardian, Dimas Aditya (2017) found that there is a positive relationship between self-perception of decision making in determining the research objectives. This also supports the results of research by researchers. Different results obtained from other studies conducted by (Esty & Alma, 2016) showed the results of a significant negative relationship between teenagers' perceptions of parental support and difficulties in making career decisions. This means that the more positive perceptions of adolescents on parental support, the lower the difficulty in making career decisions.

Perception and decision making are two things that are interrelated with each other. Perception is an understanding of individuals in determining, assessing and interpreting something based on information received, while decisions are an end of the process of thinking. In accordance with their respective roles, perception is an important factor in assessment, understanding and selection to form a concept of positive and negative thinking. While decision making, is the final stage to

determine what is an important priority that must be done or should not be done (Rahardian, 2017).

The voter's perception of the leader / president is influenced by the factors contained in the individual voter, physiological factors become one of them. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Robbins (2011) (in Widiartana & Dewa, 2017), that physiologically the factors that influence perception are the presence of information entering through the sensory devices, then the information will influence and complement the business to give meaning to its environment. The capacity and ability of the senses of each person will lead to different perceptions so that their interpretations also various. This is what later became the cause of different choices in the pairs of candidates in the 2019 presidential election.

The perceptions given by voters depend on how the leader influences the voters' mind through their appearance and ability. Perception originating from within this individual by Robbins (2011) (in Widiartana & Dewa, 2017), is referred to as interest, where the perception of an object varies depending on how much energy or perceptual vigilance is moved to perceive. Perceptual vigilance is a person's tendency to pay attention to a particular type of stimulus.

The results of the second hypothesis test show that there is no significant relationship between political trust and decision-making conflict. Some of the factors that caused no relationship were found between the two variables because beginner voters were still in their teens and did not know much or understand about governance in Indonesia, other than those beginner voters had never had prior experience in presidential elections or other general elections. This is in line with the opinion of Kumlin (2002) (in Akhrani Dkk, 2018), if a person or individual's direct experience of general elections and other democratic activities is mostly good, then the individual will be more likely to believe. Besides the results of the research from (Akhrani et al. 2018) that is, the variable political belief in beginner voters is classified as moderate. This is due to the beginner voters who are sampled by researchers as beginner voters whose ages are 17-18 years old, where there is no experience in political elections. Based on this research, it is known that political belief and political participation are correlated. This is because the political participation of beginner voters is influenced by internal and external factors, one of which is cognitive psychology and also social and political factors.

Based on information from several subjects that in making decisions choosing leaders is still more or less influenced by the surrounding environment, as well as following the choices of parents and following the choices of leaders who are chosen by the surrounding people. This is due to the subjects do not know much about the knowledge of government politics. supported by previous studies in the

political psychology literature has also shown that political knowledge plays a role in directing individuals involved in political actions, such as participating in elections (Anson, 2018). This is because political knowledge in encouraging individuals to become more interested in entering political information is what can then inform individuals about the usefulness of involvement in political discussions (David, 2009) (in Limilia & Evie, 2018).

The subjects used in this research were grade XII students of MAN 1 Mojosari with an average age of 17-19 years, during which time they were included in the category of beginner voters and would have the right to vote for the first time in the upcoming 2019 elections. Beginner voters in the age who are still in the category of late adolescents do not have a steady political outlook, therefore the political views regarding choices in elections and presidential elections are still more or less still influenced by the political views of parents or people around them. As Wong said, et al. (2011) there are two factors that influence political belief. First are institutional factors, which are related to the economy and performance of government and political institutions. Both cultural factors include sociological and psychological factors. According to Cristensen & Laegreid (in Wong, et al., 2011) variable political and socio-cultural demographics such as age, education and employment play a role in forming political beliefs (in Wahyudi, et al., 2013).

The view of politics may seem abstract to those who are beginner voters, this is because a few beginner voters consider their political views do not have such a real impact on their lives (Kompasiana.com). It is like "when the president of A is chosen whether he will influence his life" then "when the B who is elected president will bring Indonesia to be more advanced" then "when the expectations of a high leader will be fearful of not achieving that hope" Then "when thinking the two leaders' choices are not in accordance with the wishes but have an obligation to keep choosing "and so on. This is what makes them young voters or beginner voters have difficulties, doubts, doubts and can be said to be internal conflicts or personal conflicts of beginner voters in making decisions to participate in the 2019 presidential election. As is the case (in Hamali, (2013) Conflict and doubt are attitudes that are often experienced by every human being. Although with the form and quality of conflict and doubts that vary among individuals. psychologically, in an individual there is always conflict or conflict between good and bad, likes and dislikes, believes and does not believe. good and bad differentiation comes from the experience of each individual. In other words, conflict is a meeting between two different types of choices and must be carried out at the same time. When someone is faced with two choices, then at that time conflict arises in the individual (psychic).

Another research conducted by Akhrani (2016) also looked at the role of political belief in political participation in East Java. Based on that research, it was found that there was a negative influence between political belief and political participation. This shows that the more a person believes in politics, the person will tend to not participate in politics. Furthermore, research conducted by Matulesy & Samsul (2013) in the research found that there was a negative and very significant relationship between political belief and participation in the student movement, namely the level of student participation in demonstrations tended to be high when existing political institutions, especially the government were considered able to carry out its functions and duties properly, so as to bring about a decline in political trust in the community, especially students. Low political trust in existing political institutions is realized through participating in the student movement. This explains that the lower the political trust, the higher participation in the student movement.

Based on research conducted by Haryanto, et al (2015) about how perceptions of community trust in the political elite. The results of the research revealed that distrust of political elites was based on respondents' perceptions of political elites, namely in the first position of distrust of the political elite depending on the extent to which the political elite was seen as a lie, then corruption became the second largest factor to reduce trust in political elites, third is the issue of concern for the people, fourth relates to competence, fifth is directed to the extent to which political elites are considered as parties who are always perpetrators, sixth is related to perceptions of fulfillment of responsibilities, seventh related to perceptions of abuse carried out by political figures, eighth are related to laziness, ninth of which are factors that can reduce trust in politics related to perceptions of the non-transparency of political figures, and the tenth is related to factors of uncertainty the political elite is also a factor that makes the decline of trust in politics.

The many factors that influence this research provide space for further research to reduce the variables that might admire the results of the research. Disruptive factors that arise can come from the selection of research subjects, limitations of the subject, methods of data collection, the process of observation, the perception of the subject of measuring instruments to the limited time in data collection. It is expected that for the next researcher to be able to choose a broader subject of research, as well as the selection of subjects from different schools, then the selection of subjects not only from students but also from various subjects who are also more vulnerable, as well as age 17 -21 years, to get better results.

CONCLUSION

Beginner voters used in this study were students of grade XII of MAN 1 Mojosari, which is in the number 105 students and the variables used in this study were voter perceptions of leader figures, beginner voters' trust in politics in Indonesia, and beginner voter decision-making conflicts in participating in the 2019 presidential election.

Based on the results of data analysis using Rho Spearman, it was concluded that the perception of leader figures and conflict of participation decision making had a positive and significant relationship with a correlation coefficient of 0.499. These results indicate that the more positive perceptions given by beginner voters on the two choices of leaders, the higher the decision-making conflict of participation. It can be concluded that the second research hypothesis that is the perception of leader figures has a significant negative relationship to conflict decision making participation is rejected. However, when referring to the Guilford classification, the correlation coefficient with the value 0,499 is at the moderate correlation level.

The results of statistical analysis that also used Rho Spearman concluded that there was no relationship between political trust and conflict in making participatory decisions with a correlation coefficient of 0.023. Thus, the third research hypothesis that is political trust is significantly related to conflict in making participatory decisions is rejected. Seeing from the results of the statistical analysis above, then for the first hypothesis, the perception of the functions of leaders and political beliefs has a significant relationship to the conflict in making participatory decisions also rejected.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the research that has been done above, it can be put forward some suggestions for parties involved or interested as well as for the subject of research who in this case are teenagers or beginner voters. To anticipate confusion better, doubt and conflict in participation decision making, it would be nice when choosing a leader to recognize each candidate who participated in the general election, whether through political advertisements seen through information in the form of communication directly and through other forms of information. Then it is also important for beginner voters to add insight into the importance of political knowledge, in order to increase interest in politics, and the importance of participating in the election of leaders.

Parents are expected to help to increase their children's knowledge of politics and direct them to participate in democracy, to train themselves to be directly involved in elections. For KPU, it is better to evenly disseminate information to beginner voters as a whole so that beginner voters know how to become good voters and can be smarter in making choices. For the next researcher, it is expected to be able to consider other variables that are thought to affect conflict in making participating decisions such as political advertising, political news, voting behavior and so on.

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