

The Influence of New Voters' on the Decision-Making of Baduy Traditional Leaders' in the 2024 Election

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the influence of novice voters regarding the decision making carried out by Baduy traditional leaders in elections. The research method used is a quantitative approach using surveys as a data collection technique. The sample in this study consisted of 79 beginner voters from the Outer Baduy and Inner Baduy communities. The instrument used is a questionnaire consisting of several indicators, including knowledge about the role of traditional leaders, trust in traditional leaders, and the influence of traditional leaders in the political decision-making process. The research results show that the majority of first-time voters have a positive influence of the role of traditional leaders in political decision making. As many as 97% of respondents stated that they trusted the decisions made by traditional leaders, and 3% of them stated that these decisions greatly influenced their choices in elections. Based on the results of this research, it is concluded that the role of Baduy traditional leaders is very significant in shaping the political influence of novice voters, especially in the context of elections. Therefore, a deep understanding of social and cultural dynamics in traditional communities such as the Baduy needs to be considered in the democratic process in Indonesia.

Keywords: First-time voters, Baduy traditional leaders, decision making.

Introduction

Every election is inseparable from the presence of first-time voters. They are young people who are participating and expressing their right to vote for the first time. In a democratic country, voters are an important element of democracy. Political participation is the basis for implementing representative democracy in elections. Elections and voters are a form of democracy. Here, democracy can be understood from a normative approach and an empirical approach. Democracy in the normative approach emphasizes the basic idea of democracy, namely that sovereignty is in the hands of the people and therefore government is organized from, by and for the people. Meanwhile, democracy in the empirical approach emphasizes the realization of democracy in political life as a series of

procedures for regulating the people to elect, appoint and hold their representatives accountable in institutions. representatives (Gaffar, 1999; and Surbakti, 2010). Therefore, general elections (elections) as a political process that is held every five years, are one of the important milestones that represent the sovereignty of the people, so it can be said that there is no democratic country without providing opportunities for elections to be held systematically and periodically.

The development of democracy in Indonesia has experienced ups and downs, marked by problems uniting diverse ideas. The democratic party event must of course be attended by all levels of society within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Direct General Election (Pemilu) by the people is a means of realizing people's sovereignty in order to produce a democratic

government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This is also what the Baduy people do in order to realize democracy and participate in the electoral process in their beloved country, Indonesia.

The Baduy people have a very close relationship with nature and their ancestors. They believe in traditional rules that have been passed down from generation to generation. The concept of modern democracy, including elections, may be difficult to fully understand and accept in the context of traditional Baduy values. Baduy traditional leaders have very strong authority in regulating community life. Their decisions are often considered to represent the will of their ancestors and are considered absolute. Geographically, the Baduy tribe is in the Lebak Banten Regency, specifically Leuwidamar District, Kanekes Village. The Tatar Baduy Tribe is customary land belonging to Baduy residents whose gazette is regulated in Lebak Regency Regional Regulation Number 32 of 2001.

The Baduy community, especially those living in the Kanekes area, Banten, has a strong social order based on customs. Traditional leaders, such as the puun and jaro, play a central role in the daily life of the Baduy people. Decision making, both in traditional and social matters, is largely determined by the direction of traditional leaders. Traditional leaders not only hold authority in spiritual and social aspects, but also often influence citizens' political decisions, including in the context of general elections (elections).

The Baduy community, especially those living inside (paku) have very limited access to information. They may not have a deep understanding of the political system, political parties, and election processes. Mass media and social media can provide a variety of information, but not all of this information is relevant and can be understood by the Baduy people.

The pressure to follow the decisions of traditional leaders is very strong in Baduy society. Violating traditional leaders' decisions can result in social sanctions. There are concerns that participation in elections could disrupt the existing social and cultural balance, especially for first-time voters who have little knowledge of politics..

According to Law No.7 of 2017 concerning General Elections in Chapter IV article 198 paragraph 1 states that what is

meant by first-time voters are Indonesian citizens who are 17 years old or more on voting day, are married and have the right to vote.

First-time voters are citizens registered by the regional election organizers in the regional election list. And just taking part in the regional elections (voting) for the first time since the regional elections were held in Indonesia with an age range of 17-21 years. (H. Basuki Rachmat and Esther, 2016:26). Voters in Indonesia are divided into three categories: first, rational beginner voters, namely beginner voters who really choose a party based on in-depth assessment and analysis. Second, emotional critical voters, namely voters who are still idealistic and uncompromising. Third, novice voters, namely voters who are voting for the first time because they have just entered voting age. (thesis Wahyu Rhama Dani, 2010:33).

New voters are citizens who are taking part in an election for the first time because they have met the age requirements. New voters have their own views on political issues such as the economy, education, environment and civil rights (Hasyim et al., 2020; Shabrina, 2018). In Baduy society, novice voters face a dilemma between following traditional procedures and understanding modern democratic processes. They have the potential to be influenced by the views and direction of traditional leaders in decision making.

According to Richard R. Lau and David P. Redlawsk (2006:8) that decision making is understanding how voters obtain information and use that information in making decisions, where the process carried out in making these choices can lead to good or bad decisions. Decision making is the process of selecting alternative actions to achieve certain goals or targets (Rizki Amalia Citra Firmadhani, 2022: 2). In this case, especially the Baduy traditional community, in making decisions, they must follow the decisions of traditional leaders.

Baduy traditional leaders not only play a role in internal community affairs, but their views often also have an impact on political decisions taken by community members, including first-time voters. Although elections in Indonesia refer to democratic principles, Baduy people often have a different approach, mixing traditional principles and modernity.

The problem of influence of novice voters, especially among the Baduy community, regarding the decision making of traditional leaders in elections is an interesting intersection between tradition and modernity. It is important to know how first-time voters, who are at the intersection of custom and modernity, view the political process. This can also provide insight into how democratic values and customs can go hand in hand, as well as the extent of the role of political education in influencing the decisions of first-time voters in regions that have a strong customary system such as the Baduy.

The importance of political knowledge for novice voters to make the right decisions. Perceptions of certain political parties and candidates are based on information received about their platforms, track records, and integrity (Khalisa et al., 2023). Adequate political knowledge helps first-time voters to gain a complete perception of politics and make more informed and informed decisions when voting. This allows them to vote for the candidates and parties that best suit their values and interests. New voters' political perceptions are how individuals who are involved in the general election process for the first time view and assess political aspects, including political parties, candidates, policies, and the political system as a whole. This perception is very important because it can influence the way they make decisions in elections and their participation in the democratic process in the long future and there will be many possible phenomena that will occur over time in their lives.

Thus, it can be assumed that new voters participating in this election are only unstable voters, have insufficient knowledge and are only political instruments. Based on this, further study is needed regarding the Influence of Beginner Voters Regarding the Decision Making of Baduy Traditional Leaders in Elections.

Method

A quantitative approach is the research that will be used. As explained by (Azwar, 2010, 5), research uses a quantitative approach, namely an approach that emphasizes analysis of processed number data with statistical methods. Basically, a quantitative approach is carried out

in inferential research (in the context of hypothesis testing) and relies on the conclusion of the results on an error probability of rejecting the null hypothesis. With quantitative methods, the significance of group differences or the significance of the relationship between the variables studied will be obtained."

As explained "by (Sugiyono, 2013, 4), quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods that are based on positivist philosophy, used to research certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, quantitative or statistical data analysis with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses."

The method used in this research "is the Correlation Method, which is an analysis technique in statistics that is used to find the relationship between two quantitative variables. The relationship between these two variables occurs because of a cause and effect relationship or can also occur due to chance. According to (Anwar, 2010, 8-9) correlation research aims to investigate the extent to which variations in a variable are related to variations in one or more other variables, based on the correlation coefficient. From this research, information can be obtained about the level of relationship that occurs, not about whether or not there is an effect of one variable on another variable".

According to (Arikunto.S., 2005, 247) "Quantitative correlation research is research intended to determine whether there is a relationship between two or several variables." Research with a quantitative approach "is research using an approach where the data is numerical and processed using statistical methods." The technique used in this research is the random sampling technique, namely "According to Sugiyono (2001:57) the simple random sampling technique is a technique for taking samples from members of a population which is carried out randomly without paying attention to the strata in the population."

Result and Discussion

Based on the results of both primary and secondary data collection, an overview of the research results is obtained. Data is processed based on data that has been collected through

data collection tools. In line with the previously determined quantity of respondents, the number of questionnaires distributed to respondents was 97 questionnaires and all were returned.”

Analysis was carried out after the questionnaire data was selected, and overall everything met the standards. This research uses tools using the computer program SPSS 26 for Windows, data is analyzed and interpreted to solve problems that have been previously formulated. The research results depict each research variable, namely the Perception of Beginner Voters (X) and Decision Making (Y) in the Baduy Indigenous Community, in the data description section is presented below.

1. Influence of Beginner Voters (X)

Based on the method described previously, a Data Range value of 69 was obtained with the highest score being 135 and the lowest score being 46, many classes 8, with an interval length of 11.

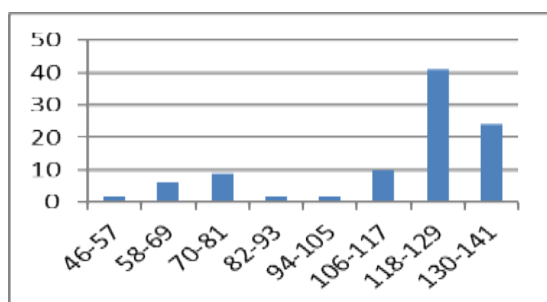


Figure 1. Frequency Distribution table bar graph

From the graph it can be concluded that the perception of Beginner Voters shows that the highest frequency is in the interval 118 – 129 with an absolute frequency of 41% and a relative frequency or percentage of 43%.

Validity Test

The validity test results obtained a value of 0.22 if consulted on the rtable (96 – 2 = 94, two-way significance level of 0.022, namely = 0.20). Rcount 0.22 > rtable 0.20, then Statement number 1 is declared valid (can be used) because rcount is greater than rtable.

Thus, based on the measurement results in the previous trial after comparing rcount with rtable, the number of statements taken was 27

which met the requirements out of 30 statements. Thus, 3 statement items were discarded because they did not meet the requirements of the validity test.

Reliability Test

$$R_{alpc} = \left(\frac{K}{K-1} \right) \cdot \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum S^2 i}{\sum S^2 t} \right\}$$

Table 1. Interpretation of CorrelationCoefficient Values

Interval Koefisien	Tingkat Hubungan
0,00 – 0,199	Sangat Rendah
0,20 – 0,399	Rendah
0,40 – 0,599	Sedang
0,60 – 0,799	Kuat
0,80 – 1,00	Sangat Kuat

Based on the calculation results above, it can be concluded that the statement item has very strong reliability, because 0.97 > 1.00.

Normality Test

The normality test is carried out using the Chi Square test to test the formula criteria: X2count < X2table: normally distributed data X2count > X2table: data distribution is not normal.

Table 2. Beginner Voter Normality Test

Interval	Tipe Interval	Tipe data	fi	Luas Interval	fi	fi	fi-ke	(fi-ke)²	(fi-ke)²/fo
46 - 57	45.5	17.3	0.0118	0.0082	0.0064	2	0.41	1.68	1.34
58 - 69	57.5	69.3	0.0082	0.0082	0.0216	6	2.62	5.88	7.88
70 - 81	69.5	81.3	0.0292	0.0030	0.0518	9	5.17	1.83	2.84
82 - 93	81.5	83.3	0.0830	0.1901	0.1073	2	10.28	-8.28	8.67
94 - 105	93.5	105.3	0.2803	0.3557	0.1656	2	13.89	-13.89	12.12
106 - 117	105.5	117.3	0.3557	0.5547	0.1000	10	19.10	-9.10	4.34
118 - 129	117.5	129.3	0.3547	0.7403	0.1038	41	17.84	23.16	30.07
130 - 141	129.5	141.3	0.7403	0.8754	0.1349	24	12.87	11.03	9.49
Jumlah						96	83.86	12.16	76.68

This was consulted with the Then X2Count = 76.48 < X2Table 14.06714, then the data comes from a normally distributed population.

2. Decision Making (Y)

Based on the method described previously, the data range value is 68 with the highest score of 143 and the lowest score of 75, many classes are 8, with an interval length of 8.

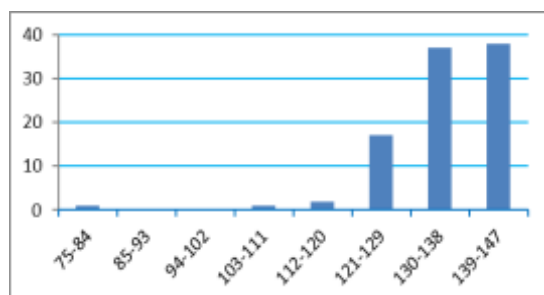


Figure 2. Frequency Distribution table

From the graph above it can be concluded that Decision Making shows the highest frequency located in the interval 130-138 with an absolute frequency of 37 students and a relative frequency or percentage of 39%.

Validity Test

The validity test results obtained a value of 0.45 if consulted on the rtable (96 – 2 = 94, two-way significance level of 0.022, namely = 0.20). Rcount 0.45 > rtable 0.20, then the statement in point number 1 is declared valid (can be used) because rcount is greater than rtable.

Thus, based on the measurement results in the previous trial after comparing rcount with rtable, the number of statements taken was 29 which met the requirements out of 30 statements. Thus, 1 statement item was discarded because it did not meet the requirements of the validity test.

Reliability Test

$$R_{alpc} = \left(\frac{K}{K-1} \right) \cdot \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum S^2_i}{\sum S^2} \right\}$$

Table 3. Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient Values

Interval Koefisien	Tingkat hubungan
0,00 – 0,199	Sangat Rendah
0,20 – 0,399	Rendah
0,40 – 0,599	Sedang
0,60 – 0,799	Kuat
0,80 – 1,00	Sangat Kuat

Based on the calculation results above, it can be concluded that the statement item has very strong reliability, because 0.83 > 1.00.

Normality Test

The normality test is carried out using the Chi Square test to test the criteria with the formula:
 $X^2_{count} < X^2_{table}$: normally distributed data
 $X^2_{count} > X^2_{table}$: data distribution is not normal

Table 4. Decision Making Normality Test

Interval	Tapi bawah	Tapi atas	O-e	Luar daerah	fo	fe	fo-fe	(fo-fe) ²	Ofe/fe
75-83	74.5	83.5	0.2473	0.2812	1	3.2534	-2.26	5.1	1.6
84-92	83.5	92.5	0.2812	0.3172	0	3.4570	-3.46	12.0	3.5
93-101	92.5	101.5	0.3172	0.3550	0	3.6517	-3.65	13.2	3.8
102-110	101.5	110.5	0.3550	0.3943	1	3.7744	-2.77	7.7	2.0
111-119	110.5	119.5	0.3943	0.4347	2	3.8808	-1.88	3.5	0.9
120-128	119.5	128.5	0.4347	0.4759	0	3.9475	-3.95	15.6	4.0
129-137	128.5	137.5	0.4759	0.5172	37	3.9723	33.03	1090.8	274.6
138-146	137.5	146.5	0.5172	0.5584	38	3.9546	34.05	1159.1	293.1
Jumlah					96	29.8737	66.13	2401.75	622.43

This was consulted with the Then $X^2_{Count} = 622.47 < X^2_{Table} 21.9550$, then the data comes from a normally distributed population.

Regression Linearity Test

1) Regression Linearity Test of X on Y

H_0 : $F_{count} > F_{table}$, then the regression pattern is not linear ($Y \neq a + bX$)

H_1 : $F_{count} < F_{table}$, then the regression has a linear pattern ($Y = a + bX$)

$$F_{count} = \frac{(RJK(TC)) / (RJK(G))}{(-76191.782) / 148.65} = -512.57$$

$$F_{table} = 0.05; (k-2/n-k) = 41/53 = 0.77$$

So it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted because the regression of X on Y is linear, namely: $F_{count} = -512.57 < F_{table} = 0.77$.

2) Test the significance of X against Y

H_0 ; $b = 0$ (regression not significant)

H_1 ; $b \neq 0$ (significant regression)

$$F_{count} = \frac{(RJK(b/a)) / (RJK(S))}{1058700.31688 / (-491227372.4)} = -0.0021$$

$$F_{table} = 0.05; 1/(n-2) = 1/(96-2) = 0.2006$$

So it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, because $F_{count} < F_{table}$, namely: $F_{count} = -0.0021 < F_{table} = 0.2006$. So the regression of X on Y is significant.

Correlation Coefficient Test

Based on the results of the correlation test, it can be concluded that there is a positive influence of variable X on variable Y because $r_{xy} > r_{table}$ product moment with degrees of freedom ($N-2/96-2=94$ $\alpha = 0.05$ is 0.201) so $r_{xy} = 1.233 > r_{table} = 0.201$.

Hypothesis analysis T test

Based on the results of the hypothesis analysis of the t test on the success rate of the influence of X on Y, it can be concluded that $t_{count} > t_{table} = 0.266$. Thus, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

Factor Contribution (Coefficient of Determination)

$$\begin{aligned} KD &= r_{xy}^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 1,51 \times 100\% \\ &= 51\% \end{aligned}$$

Based on the calculation results above, the contribution of variable X to variable Y is 51%.

The results of the analysis show that there is a positive and significant influence between the influence of novice voters' influence on the decision making of Baduy traditional leaders in the elections. As evidenced, the tcount value of 1,233 is greater than the rtable at significant $\alpha = 5\%$ $N - 2 = 96 - 2 = 94$, the rtable is 0.201. So it can be interpreted that there is a positive and significant influence between the influence of novice voters' on the decision making of Baduy traditional leaders in the elections.

So testing the hypothesis using the t test obtained data tcount = 22.91 and ttable = 0.266 with the test criteria. If tcount < ttable then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected and if tcount $\geq$ ttable then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Thus, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted because tcount > ttable, this means that there is a significant influence between the influence of novice voters' influence on the decision making of Baduy traditional leaders in the elections.

Conclusion

The research results show that the influence of novice voters in Baduy regarding decision making in elections are strongly

influenced by traditional leaders and strong customary norms, which causes them to lack the freedom to make political choices independently. To encourage more inclusive democracy in indigenous communities such as the Baduy, increased political education and better access to information are needed.

The two Baduy traditional leaders, such as puun and jaro, have a dominant role in the social and political life of Baduy society. Political decision making, including elections, is often influenced by the views and direction of traditional leaders. New voters tend to view the decisions of traditional leaders as something that must be respected and followed, because traditional leaders are considered a symbol of moral and spiritual authority.

Third, based on the correlation coefficient test, $r_{xy} (1.23) > r_{table} (0.201)$. And from the hypothesis analysis test, it was found that t-count (22.91) > t-table (0.266), so it can be concluded that this research hypothesis proves that the influence of novice voters' on the decision making of Baduy traditional leaders in elections is acceptable.

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