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Analysis of The Needs of Young Voters in Surakarta City on The Leadership Style of The Governor Candidate of Central Java in The 2024 Election to Realize A Strong Institution

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Abstract

The demographic bonus in Indonesia in 2045 will have an impact on increasing the population, one of which is that the composition of the population is dominated by young people. The dominance of the young population will influence the development of a region, including the government management system. This condition is connected with the upcoming 2024 simultaneous elections, especially in Central Java, where the governor will be elected. It was recorded that 424,727 voters in the city of Surakarta were young people who were potential voters in determining regional leaders. This could also be an opportunity for gubernatorial candidates to prepare themselves to adapt the character of the leader that young people hope for. This research will specifically find out what kind of leadership style young people think can create a strong institution. 398 data collection was completed with selected respondents from the OSIS administrators and students/general. Variables (X) used as indicators of leadership style include intelligence, assertiveness, emotionality, communicativeness, experience, and trendiness. This variable will be tested for its influence on the variable (Y), namely tough institutions. The analysis of the questionnaire instrument shows valid results and very high reliability. Overall, it shows that leadership style influences the strong institutions that young people expect. This influence is shown to be 24.1%. The results of multiple linear regression analysis of the research data partially show that trend is a variable that has a high influence compared to other variables, with a t table value (5.572) > calculated r (2.2501).

Keywords: Local Government, Politics, Leadership, Young Voters, Election.

Introduction

The demographic bonus that Indonesia will experience in 2030 has affected the current population composition. Data from the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) states that Indonesia's population was 273.88 million as of December 31, 2021. This population also shows that the majority are aged 15-19 years, which amounts to 21.73 million. This condition clearly allows the character of the Indonesian population to have an appeal according to the tastes of young people. In the 2024 general election, which aims to elect leaders simultaneously in Indonesia, the characteristics of voters are dominated by young people due to the demographic process which will reach a productive age bonus in 2030. Based on the results of a survey conducted by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), the number of young voters from generation Z and millennials aged 17-39 is close to 60% of the total voters. This condition also occurs in the Surakarta City area, which will experience the 2024 election

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with one of them electing the governor of Central Java. Quoting from Antara Central Java, the Chairman of the KPU of Surakarta City revealed that the number of potential voters in this city reached 424,727 people, this figure has a large and significant percentage in influencing the vote results, and of course this number is potential for candidates for the governor of Central Java (Marwoto & Wibowo, 2023).

Young voters have characteristics that are able to analyze information content well, where they are critical in responding to various political issues and political activism (Ni'amah, 2018). The emergence of this character is due to the impact of technology in the form of social media which is very close to the lives of young people. This picture is clear, especially in the Surakarta area, where all public information is delivered through social media. Not only understanding and actively playing social media, it is also necessary to have good and correct digital literacy skills. This ability will be a provision for young voters in the 2024 election period. Then young voters also have a superior number in the election, so their voting rights will determine a leader. According to Milbart and Goel, young voters in the 2024 election are divided into three, as well as voters of the age above, consisting of apt political participation, meaning that they have no interest in participating in the political process or withdrawing, spectator participation, which means that they have at least participated in the election, and the third is gladiators, which means active political participation (Ni'amah, 2018). So that from the characters possessed by potential young voters, they can become the target of prospective leaders in seizing voting rights in general elections.

Analyzing the composition of the population, which is dominated by young people and has an impact on the holding of the next 2024 elections, prospective regional leaders need a study in mapping or strategies in obtaining voting rights among young people. Not only relying on contemporary self-delivery, but also the leadership style is needed which is the main profile of an ideal leader. The nature of executive leadership according to Ghiselli itself has main points in the form of intelligence, decisiveness, self-confidence, initiative, need for achievement in work, and supervisory ability (Sriyana, 2022). In line with this view, becoming a quality leader also requires leadership guidelines in the form of trait theory, meaning that the theory that identifies characteristics can give birth to leaders with high intelligence, energy, emotional maturity, persuasive power, and communicative. Therefore, the existence of a leadership style that has a good influence in leadership can be a view for young voters in choosing quality leaders.

Determining regional leaders is the same as preparing and strengthening the development of a region. Such development also requires structured governance from leaders in order to create effective and inclusive institutions at all levels. The role of the people, especially the younger generation, and the supporting sector is a strategic role of the leader in order to collaborate well. This research will dig deeper by presenting a quality leadership style to young voters in the Surakarta area in the face of the 2024 Central Java governor election. So that this research can answer the phenomenon of the need for leaders with character desired by young voters in the Surakarta region in realizing strong institutions with their leadership traits.

Previous research prior to this research has also been conducted which focuses on looking at the influencing factors of young voters' decisions in the 2020 regional elections. Sherly and Indrawati as the authors of the study only used 96 samples from one neighborhood of UPN "Veteran" East Java. The use of the Luder Contingency Model theory in developing this hypothesis is a guide in taking various variables. The results obtained from previous studies show that the variables that have a major influence on the voter decisions of regional head candidates are at the point of socio-economic background. The enthusiasm of young voters is

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also explained that young people are more interested in finding information from regional head candidates from all aspects (Citrayanti & Yuhertiana, 2021). Then what distinguishes leadership style needs research from these studies is the test variables and research follow-up, in this PKM RSH research will strengthen the results of the respondents in the form of discussions with the Ombudsman as a supervisor of government performance, and is equipped with strategic tips for young voters to wisely utilize their voting rights in the 2024 Central Java Governor Election.

The benefits of this research can complement various previous studies and contribute to social humanities studies in the study of socio-political science. In addition, this research has practical benefits in helping candidates for governor of Central Java in the 2024 elections see the condition of the attractiveness of young voters in the Surakarta region to leaders. Then it can answer the phenomenon of young voters' needs for candidates for governor of Central Java. In addition, this research emphasizes the aspect of the younger generation in democratic aspirations. Furthermore, it also contributes to point 16 in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) namely Peace, Justice and Resilient Institutions which will appear when leaders with leadership styles that are in accordance with the characteristics of young voters, it will encourage an increase in the achievement of institutional work and regional development. In addition, this research aims to find out the characteristics of the leadership style of Central Java governor candidates in the 2024 elections based on the views of young voters in Surakarta City, provide an understanding to young voters in Surakarta City to wisely use their votes in determining the governor, and know the points of realizing resilient institutions based on the principles of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Methods

In the process of preparing this research, using mixed methods (Mixed Method) to solve problems and test hypotheses against predetermined ideas. The qualitative method applied in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach, which is a research approach where the data collected are in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. The goal is for researchers to understand, describe, and know the development of a good leadership style in leaders.

Quantitative research is research based on positivistic (concrete data) whose data is in the form of numbers to be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool, related to the problem under study to produce a conclusion (Sugiyono, 2018). Quantitative research is used to obtain data that occurred in the past and present, regarding beliefs, opinions, characteristics, and variable relationships and test the results of hypotheses from samples determined from certain populations (Sugiyono, 2018). The quantitative method used is the survey method. The data collection technique used is to identify the needs of young voters for the leadership style of the Central Java governor candidates. It is expected that the research design through quantitative methods will get the results of the tested variables, whether young voters want leadership style needs such as intelligence, assertiveness, emotional, communicative, experience, and trendy.

The qualitative method, the researcher will look for facts about the needs of young voters in Surakarta City on the leadership style of Central Java governor candidates to realize strong institutions in government. Using the right interpretation, and understanding the problems that occur in the field. Like research design with quantitative methods, this method is also expected to get a source of reinforcement from the quantitative results of respondents before presenting the results. Research reinforcement is in the form of discussions/interviews with the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia representatives of Central Java Province who will be

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able to further direct the research results so that the results can contribute to mapping potential quality leaders.

The implementation of the research uses data on the overall population of Surakarta City residents aged 17-25 years, overall, from this age group of young voters totaling 79,706 people according to DKB 2022 SMT II Disadmindukcapil data Surakarta City. The sample calculation also shows 398 sample respondents who will describe the research results from the population of young voters in Surakarta City. The research subjects are respondents with the following criteria: age 17 to 25 years, Students and Students / General, Activists / Organization Management and of course Surakarta KTP.

The research used the help of research subjects from respondents totaling 398 by filling out a questionnaire. Furthermore, from the collection of research data from research subjects, interviews with the Ombudsman RI Representative of Central Java were carried out on September 06, 2023 at Jl. Siwalan No. 5, Wonodri, South Semarang District, Semarang City, Central Java. Interview activities are carried out direct discussions with related leaders, namely Mrs. Siti Farida, S.H., M.H.

The implementation of research in data collection uses the interview method by distributing questionnaires to selected respondents. Filling out the questionnaire by providing various statements of independent and dependent variable points as a guide to research analysis. The statements in this questionnaire totaled 13 leadership style variable statements. The statement consists of: X1 variable (Intelligence) The leader has the last education at the higher education level, and the leader is able to demonstrate foreign language skills. Variable X2 (Assertiveness) Leaders dare to take decisive action directly, and leaders do not easily change decisions / policies. Variable X3 (Emotional) which consists of 3 statements, Leaders must care about the problems that occur in the younger generation, Leaders must have a sense of belonging to their institutions, and Leaders have concern for coworkers / colleagues. Variable X4 (Communicative) Leaders need to have public speaking skills, and leaders are able to conduct two-way communication (coworkers). Variable X5 (Experience) Leaders must have a good leadership track record, and leaders are able to provide solutions to problems. Then the last independent variable statement related to X6 (Trendy) Quality leaders must be active in social media, and leaders need to have social media followers. In filling out the questionnaire with a check list of categories of respondents' views from strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree.

The independent variable questionnaire statements will be tested for their influence on the dependent variable as (Y), namely resilient institutions. The statement consists of 5 questions, namely, having a program that involves youth as an effort to realize superior human resources in resilient government institutions [target], Strengthening public satisfaction with pubic services in resilient government institutions [target], Establishing Public Service Standards is one of the ways the government can realize resilient government institutions [strategy], The implementation of transparency and information disclosure is a way that can be done to improve supervision in the implementation of resilient government [strategy], and The policy of eradicating extortion and gratuity practices in every Central Java government institution is appropriate in realizing resilient government institutions [policy direction]. The formulation of all statements from these various variables has been carried out by taking into account various references to related research and the development of conditions in terms of direct leadership.

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Results and Discussion

Results

The research has been carried out by focusing on research points related to the variables tested. Variable X is Leadership Style / leadership characteristics. Variable Y related to Resilient Institutions is a point of comparison in this study. The process of analyzing research data begins with conducting a validity test whose purpose is to see whether the measuring instrument in the form of a questionnaire instrument is valid or invalid to use (Dewi, 2018).

Research that has been carried out by focusing on research points related to the variables tested. Variable X is Leadership Style/leadership characteristics. Variable Y related to Resilient Institutions is a point of comparison in this study. The process of analyzing research data begins with conducting a validity test whose purpose is to see whether the measuring instrument in the form of a questionnaire instrument is valid or invalid to use (Dewi, 2018). The research instruments that have been used show the results that can be seen in table 1.

Table 1

Validity Test of Research Instruments

Variabel	Instrumen	Rhitung	Rtabel	Keterangan	Interpretasi
Kecerdasan	X1 1	0,862	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	X1 2	0,787	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
Ketegasan	X2 1	0,689	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	X2 2	0,854	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
Emosional	X3 1	0,509	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	X3 2	0,784	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	X3 3	0,777	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
Komunikatif	X4 1	0,812	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	X4 2	0,816	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
Pengalaman	X5 1	0,876	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	X5 2	0,702	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
Trendi	X6 1	0,873	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	X6 2	0,895	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
Kelembagaan Tangguh	Y1	0,489	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	Y2	0,51	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
(Target, Strategi, dan Arah Kebijakan)	Y3	0,596	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	Y4	0,59	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid
	Y5	0,583	0,0981	> Rtabel	valid

Source: Processed by SPSS, 2023

The value of R count (Pearson Correlation) for each component of the questionnaire statement item from the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) as a whole> R table, then the research instrument in the form of a questionnaire statement is VALID. After the validity test is also needed a reliability test, the function itself measures the consistency of the extent to which the research instrument is reliable / trusted, according to Notoatmodjo (2005) in Widi (2011). The results are in table 2.

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Table 2

Reliability Test of Research Instruments

Reliability Statistics

Instrument	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
X1	.849	3
X2	.813	3
X3	.773	4
X4	.842	3
X5	.826	3
X6	.886	3
Y	.705	6

Source: Processed by SPSS, 2023

Analysis of the reliability test on the research instruments of emotional variables (X3) and resilient institutions (Y) whose results are 0.7> 0.6, including the HIGH reliability coefficient category. While other variables show results above 0.7, including VERY HIGH reliability. So that the research instrument can be used in researching the characteristics of Central Java governor candidates according to potential young voters. The next stage is to look at the 398 research data in the assumption test, where the purpose of this test is used in seeing whether the data is normal or not. The assumption test used is the Normality Test. In this study the data is NORMAL, where the Normality Test shows the results of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.200> 0.05 means that the data is normal. can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3

Normality Test (One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test)

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		398
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.92782158
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.026
	Positive	.019
	Negative	-.026
Test Statistic		.026
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: Processed by SPSS, 2023

The final stage in data analysis in this study is multiple linear regression analysis. This analysis functions as a research completion tool in knowing the results of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable being tested (Budi Darma, 2021). In data analysis in knowing what Leadership Style (X) variables partially affect the Resilient Institutional variable (Y) using the T test results in the Coeffients table by looking at the t table value of each variable must be greater than t count, namely> (2.2501) then it can be said to have an effect. The T test results can be seen in table 4 below.

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Table 4

Variable T Test Partial Effect (Coefficients)

Coefficientsª

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	7.493	1.425		5.259	.000		
	Kecerdasan (X1)	-.020	.070	-.014	-.290	.772	.856	1.168
	Ketegasan (X2)	.046	.095	.023	.490	.624	.871	1.149
	Emosional (X3)	.387	.074	.251	5.199	.000	.832	1.203
	Komunikatif (X4)	.389	.125	.148	3.122	.002	.864	1.157
	Pengalaman (X5)	.239	.094	.119	2.544	.011	.892	1.121
	Trendi (X6)	.387	.067	.268	5.752	.000	.897	1.115

a. Dependent Variable: Kelembagaan Tangguh (Y)

Source: Processed by SPSS, 2023

T test analysis in the table shows that Intelligence (X1) and assertiveness (X2) have no partial influence on the variable (Y), where the t value is both < 2.2501 and the Sig value. > 0,05. Then the one that has the greatest partial influence is the Trendy variable (X6) with a t table value of 5.752> 2.2501. In addition, influential variables include: Emotional (X3), Communicative (X4), and Experience (X5). In seeing the results of the Leadership Style variable simultaneously (overall) affecting the Resilient Institutional variable, using the results of the F test in the Anova table (Table 3.6), it can be said to be influential if the results of the F count are greater than the F table, namely> (2.5989). Then in the Model Summary table, you can also see the percentage of the influence of variable X which describes its effect on variable Y in the research being tested, which can be seen in table 5.

Table 5

Test F Simultaneous Effect Variable (ANOVA)

ANOVAª

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	467.327	6	77.888	20.641	.000ᵇ
	Residual	1475.449	391	3.774		
	Total	1942.776	397			

a. Dependent Variable: Kelembagaan Tangguh (Y)
b. Predictors: (Constant), Trendi (X6), Komunikatif (X4), Ketegasan (X2), Pengalaman (X5), Kecerdasan (X1), Emosional (X3)

Source: Processed by SPSS, 2023

In this F test analysis in showing the simultaneous / overall influence of the research results, the result is that the Leadership Style (X) variable has an influence on the Resilient Institutional variable. Due to the F table value of 20.641> t count (2.5989). In addition, the Model Summary table shows the results of R Square 0.241 or meaning that 24.1% of the influence on Resilient Institutions can be described on the Leadership Style variable, and the rest (100 - 24.1% = 75.9%) is influenced by other variables outside this study.

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Table 6

Model Summary

Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.490 [a]	.241	.229	1.943

[a.] Predictors: (Constant), Trendi (X6), Komunikatif (X4), Ketegasan (X2), Pengalaman (X5), Kecerdasan (X1), Emosional (X3)

[b.] Dependent Variable: Kelembagaan Tangguh (Y)

Source: Processed by SPSS, 2023

Analysis of calculation data in the form of primary data with quantitative methods has been fulfilled, the core stage of this research in producing conclusions on the results of the research, each point of interpretation of the data tested will be analyzed qualitatively by conducting interview activities with the Ombudsman RI representative of Central Java by discussing the results of the research in the form of 6 questions in reviewing the results of this study, with the results of data analysis presented in the research results section.

Discussion

The results of the research that has been carried out from the process of data collection and data processing have been reviewed by analyzing the research data, the results of related research are as follows:

Leadership Style of Central Java Governor candidates in accordance with the characteristics of young voters.

This Leadership Style research examines the influence of leadership style variables on resilient institutions in Central Java with the views of young voters. The results show that the trendy variable is the character of the leader expected by young people who are able to influence the course of leadership of the institution. Leadership Style with its influence from the views of young voters is also in the form of emotional, communicative, and experienced leadership influencing the views of young voters. Leaders who care about the problems of the younger generation, have good communication skills, and have a good track record are considered ideal by young voters. The Trendy variable that is the choice of young voters means that leaders must be able to adapt to the times and use social media to carry out the leadership of the governor of Central Java. Leaders who are able to innovate in accordance with technology are also attractive to young voters. This is also in accordance with the quality of leaders who can innovate in every performance, which is in accordance with the attractiveness of young people who are side by side with technology (Peramesti & Kusmana, 2018).

The trendy leadership that is the choice of young people in this research sample has also been tested by the influence of the times. Looking at the situation of the democratic party in the past two periods, the result is also the same that the application of a leadership style that is able to increase popularity so that it can be recognized is the right step to reap many voters' votes. The trendy means of leadership in the form of advertising on television was very busy in the

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past two periods, but the dissemination of information in the current era is very diverse with social media. Young voters, whose average age is 17-35 years, are also very aware of the latest technology, so the mastery that is applied every day shows interest in the current leadership style / trendy social media is very suitable for the character of potential voters. One respondent also said that in getting to know the figure of the leader to be elected, it is necessary to understand the vision-mission that is easy to trace, so the social media option is the right suggestion in understanding the leader. Social media also has an impact on every regional development in the future, because public services in various sectors, both basic and non-basic, have developed effective and efficient services using technology.

Leaders with an emotional style in this research are more directed towards leaders who understand the problems and needs of the younger generation, as well as a sense of understanding towards institutions (coworkers). Young voters also choose leaders who have public speaking skills and are willing to work with two-way communication to be the communicative style of young people's expectations. Track records and being able to provide solutions are also the dream style of young people who are expected to be able to realize the government in the future. The leadership style is the expected choice of potential respondents in Surakarta in this research. In addition, the depiction of intelligence and assertiveness styles that are not the mainstay of young people may be because they do not see the educational level of the leader who must have a degree, but there must be a sense of trust and real work needed. In addition, the assertiveness style is also not favored by young people today, it shows that young people are able to understand every simple personal character and do not need to be argumentative is good enough to lead. Dictatorial leadership can also be a reason or fear of young people if assertiveness style is applied in leadership.

The results of the depiction of Leadership Style research on the influence of Resilient Institutions show that the percentage of influence is 24.1%. This research picture can later become a good reference for the candidates for the next Central Java governor by paying attention to trendy, emotional, communicative, and experienced leadership. The other influence is reflected in other variables of 75.9%. This influence factor can be assessed from the internal performance of his government, it is likely that this influence provides a large number because the internal is the most important part in the journey of each vision and mission of the governor of Central Java. Agreeing with the choice of young people who prioritize trendy, the Ombudsman as a public service supervisory institution illustrates that leaders need an interest in technology such as social media. This is influenced by the fact that public services are now digitalized thanks to a leader's innovative steps, so that this trendy can have an impact on improving public services and the public will be satisfied with the performance of their leaders. In addition, another picture of the future governor of Central Java can have a visionary character, and most importantly the governor of Central Java must be able to uphold social justice according to the 5th principle of Pancasila. So that the collaboration of the results of this research by getting the leadership style expected by young voters and the views of public service supervision institutions can have an impact with prospective leaders optimistically understanding every need of the community and daring to collaborate with the rapid development of the times, where the population dominated by young people is getting smarter in dealing with a problem with the help of technology.

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Realizing the resilient institutions of the Central Java Government by looking at the character of dreamers from the younger generation.

The results of this research show that leaders from the younger generation have characteristics that are trendy, emotional, communicative, and experienced. To create resilient institutions in the Central Java government, steps that can be taken are to implement transparency and accountability mechanisms in every agency administration, starting from the city/district to the provincial level. In addition, public participation also needs to be built by utilizing technology to deliver information more easily and quickly. Thus, public participation will increase, be more active and positive. Innovation in performance reporting and reciprocal relationships (suggestions/criticism) can also build Central Java. Collaboration between institutions is also an important key in development, by reaching mutual agreements. In line with sustainable development goals, resilient governance must focus on community empowerment, strengthening ideology, internal government supervision, community complaints, and building a culture of integrity (Central Java SDGs, 2020).

Resilient institutions themselves are also related to the running of the government service system to the needs of the community. Nowadays, people are very literate in Science and Technology, one of which is social media. So that in realizing institutions in terms of public services, innovation and government strategies are needed not to be affected by rigid bureaucracy (changing the bureaucratic mindset) to be faster and make people happy. A strong government institution is reflected in a fast service response and provides solutions. This is very closely related to the figure of the leader with the current tendi style, because leaders who want to be criticized and open and provide means of complaint are very desirable to the community. In this regard, running an institution also requires a good performance assessment report card. Community satisfaction surveys and performance appraisals are also a means for the government to evaluate its performance in an effort to create resilient institutions in times of rapid sustainable development.

Wise Young Voters in Quality 2024 Elections

The 2024 elections in Indonesia are drawing attention to the fact that 60% of voters are young people. This provides an opportunity for leadership candidates to gain support from young voters, who have a great influence on the state of the nation (Telaumbanua, 2022). However, research also shows that young voters are still hesitant to vote, due to negative publicity, the track record of previous leaders, and the real work of previous leaders. Therefore, a formulation is needed so that young voters can be wise in casting their votes. The wise steps are get to know the candidates by understanding their vision and mission/program; do not be tempted by bribery (money politics); trace the track record of the candidates; analyze the candidate's Leadership Style background, by understanding and learning the results of this research in the publication of research results.

These various steps are expected to have an impact on the results of the simultaneous elections later, because in this research, socialization and education are also carried out to samples which certainly equip their views. Then these potential young voters also need understanding as an anticipation in choosing leaders not just tendi and active on social media. It is necessary to be selective in choosing, understand what the future needs of a region are, and relate it to the ability and quality of the prospective leader whether it is clear and real to be able to work on various problems faced. The younger generation is now the future milestone for the region, various anticipatory steps are also needed for potential voters.

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Conclusion

This research from the results that have been presented requires collaboration of research results by obtaining a Leadership Style that is expected by young voters and the views of public service supervision institutions can have an impact with prospective leaders optimistically understanding every need of the community and daring to collaborate with the rapid development of the times, where the population dominated by young people is increasingly intelligent in dealing with a problem with the help of technology. Then potential young voters must be wise in determining leaders where "5 minutes at the polling station determines 5 years of changes in regional development." So that the results of this study can be a study for the candidates for governor of Central Java in preparing themselves to lead the Central Java government and gather the aspirations of young voters.

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