

The Contribution of Political Education to the Level of Party-ID among Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that implements a general election system to elect its president. However, this contrasts with the low level of party identification (party-id) and the absence of political education to address this issue. The purpose of this research is to determine the extent of the impact of political education on the level of party-id. The research method uses a qualitative approach by collecting secondary data from previous studies, interviews, document studies, observations, and more. This research focuses on conducting structured interviews with informants by posing several questions and performing observational studies on several journals. The scope of this study is limited to adolescents in the city of Bandung, aged between 17 and 21 years. This paper states that political education has a significant influence on the increase in party-id levels. This research will contribute to understanding the importance of political education for adolescents, thus helping to address the issue of low party-id levels and is expected to increase party-id levels in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Education, Party-ID, Political Education, Politics*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a nation that practices democracy, with sovereignty vested in its citizens. The populace, as the ultimate authority, ought to cultivate awareness and demonstrate heightened sensitivity towards all aspects of governmental processes. In a democratic society, political education in Indonesia undoubtedly serves as a fundamental pillar of the state mechanism. This form of education plays a crucial role in fostering political consciousness and party identification among the citizenry. The significance of political education cannot be overstated, as the survival and progress of a nation are

often contingent upon the political maturity of its citizens (Utomo et al., 2023). Through this political education, it not only aids the public in comprehending political concepts and theories, but it also enhances public awareness, encouraging them to engage with the political phenomena that arise, as evidenced by their participation in political activities (Luqman, 2020).

Nevertheless, in Indonesia, political education has not garnered significant attention, leading to a low level of political literacy within society, which subsequently impacts the degree of party identification among the populace, particularly among adolescents. This diminished party identification raises concerns about the prevalence of money politics among young people. Today's teenagers are indeed exposed to a wealth of information on social media concerning current political events. However, this exposure must be complemented by political education to enhance the political awareness of adolescents (Luqman, 2020). Political education will undoubtedly serve as a significant factor in enhancing party identification within the community, particularly among adolescents..

Party identification, also known as political party identification, serves as a crucial factor in elucidating the motivations behind individuals' voting behaviors, tracing back to the inception of the reformation and persisting through the ongoing electoral processes. In Indonesia, the phenomenon of party identification has exhibited a consistent downward trend over the years. In 1999, a notable 86% of Indonesians aligned themselves with political parties. However, subsequent research conducted in 2001 revealed a dramatic decrease, with only approximately 33% of the population maintaining a party identification. By 2003, just one year prior to the elections, this figure saw a modest recovery, rising to about 55%. Nevertheless, this increase was short-lived, as a year following the elections, party identification plummeted again, leaving only 30% of individuals identifying with a party. This decline persisted, culminating in a mere 18% in 2009, and further dwindling to just 14% by 2014 (Apriani & Irhamna, 2020). According to the findings of a survey carried out by

the Indonesian political indicator, 6.8% of the 1200 participants indicated that they had a preference for a specific party, while 92.3% responded that they had no interest in any party.

This illustrates the minimal party identification among the Indonesian populace (Salabi, 2021). According to a survey carried out by Poltracking Indonesia in 2015, it revealed that 63.35% of respondents identified political parties as the least satisfactory democratic institutions. Subsequently, in 2016, a survey focusing on Indonesian political indicators indicated that public confidence in political parties had dropped to merely 39.2%. In 2017, Poltracking Indonesia executed yet another survey, which demonstrated that only 34% of the populace valued the performance of political parties (Sihidi et al., 2019). In 2013, the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI) discovered that the connection between voters and political parties stood at 14.3% (Muhtadi, 2013).

Numerous prior investigations have concentrated their efforts on the domain of political education in relation to the electoral politics of 2019 (Pratiwi & Dewi, 2019). Political education that employs social media as a tool for disseminating political information to children and adolescents (Meifilina, 2021). Political education is exemplified through the engagement of millennials in volunteer activism (voluntarism/volunteer) (Prasetyo et al., 2022). The function of the PKS (Social Justice Party) in delivering political education to senior citizens in Ciseureuh Village (Novaramdhani, 2020). The function of PDI Perjuangan in facilitating political education awareness among the community in Mesuji Regency (Sandika, 2018).

The distinction between the aforementioned prior research and the study we undertook lies in the realm of political education, which affects party identification or party-id. This research provides foundational knowledge regarding party-id, emphasizing how the background in political education can impact the level of party-id among adolescents. Furthermore, it elucidates the

effect of political education on the party-id levels in this demographic. The purpose of this research is to inform the public about the significance of party-id education, particularly for adolescents who are first-time voters, with the goal of fostering a nation where its citizens possess a comprehensive understanding of political parties, beyond merely recognizing their names. At present, adolescents in Indonesia exhibit a notably limited understanding of party-id. It is anticipated that this research will enhance the awareness of party-id among Indonesian adolescents.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses qualitative research with a qualitative descriptive research method. Moleong (2010:6) describes The qualitative descriptive method is characterized as a research approach that seeks to gain a thorough understanding of the phenomena experienced by the research subject, resulting in descriptive data presented in the form of written or spoken language. According to Winartha (2006:155), the qualitative descriptive analysis approach involves the examination, articulation, and summarization of diverse conditions and situations derived from various data collected through interviews or observations related to the issues under investigation that manifest in the field. While Sukmadinata (2011:73) explains that qualitative descriptive research focuses on illustrating and characterizing existing phenomena, whether they are natural or human-made, with a greater emphasis on attributes, quality, and the relationships between various activities. The phenomenon examined in this study is the low party identification among teenagers who are prospective new voters.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Relationship between Education and Party-Id

In the quest for an ideal state, the significance of education cannot be underestimated. It is imperative that every child and every citizen, without

exception, is granted equal opportunities to access education, regardless of their gender, whether male or female. This is crucial because education forms the cornerstone that shapes the progress and development of a country. Plato, one of the foremost philosophers of ancient Greece, firmly asserted that men and women should have equal opportunities to receive quality education. He believed that educational equality is a vital aspect of establishing a fair and developed society. By providing equal educational access to all individuals, irrespective of gender, a country can ensure that its full potential is effectively utilized for the common good (Duarte, n.d.).

Political education is essential for the advancement of a nation. The degree of political maturity among its citizens can significantly affect the sustainability and stability of a country. When individuals possess a solid comprehension of the political process, their rights and responsibilities, as well as the means to engage actively in political affairs, it greatly enhances the stability and development of the nation. Furthermore, political education is vital to guarantee that the government operates with transparency, accountability, and in alignment with democratic values (Utomo et al., 2023). What exactly is political education? Political education refers to the process through which the public gains an understanding of issues related to political activities. In the survey we conducted, 12 individuals expressed agreement, while 17 individuals strongly concurred with the assertion that political education encompasses the public's comprehension of political matters. According to insights gathered from an interview with Hadi Asykur, a political science student at the Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University in Bandung, political education involves disseminating knowledge about politics to the broader community. In essence, political education transcends mere information delivery; it also fosters the development of critical thinking and participatory skills within a political framework. Overall, the objective of political education is to cultivate individuals who possess a profound awareness and understanding of their roles and responsibilities as citizens.

This underscores the crucial role that political education plays in shaping the attitudes and duties of citizens (Sutrisman, 2019).

Party identification, commonly referred to as party-id, serves as a fundamental factor influencing individuals' decision-making processes. It is shaped by both the characteristics of the party and the candidate's history. According to the survey we conducted, 8 respondents strongly agreed, 20 agreed, and 1 disagreed with the assertion that party-id affects individuals' choices. Party-id denotes the psychological affinity a person feels towards a specific political party. This notion is a crucial element of the psychological perspective within voting behavior theory. Party-id encapsulates the degree to which individuals align themselves with a political party, encompassing their emotional attachment or affective orientation towards it. As Mujani cites from Campbell, this affective orientation illustrates how individuals experience closeness or attraction to significant societal groups, including political parties. Consequently, party-id can be conceptually defined as affective orientation, representing the sentiments an individual harbors towards a specific political party. This concept is thought to exert a profound and extensive impact on individual political attitudes. Identification with a political party, or party identification, can significantly affect various political attitudes as an independent variable. This identification encompasses not only positive sentiments but may also include negative feelings towards a particular political party. Thus, political party identification is pivotal in shaping and influencing individual political attitudes and behaviors. This psychological affinity not only dictates how individuals engage with political parties but also affects their assessments of political issues, candidates, and the policies advocated by the party.

In this context, the party-id serves as a crucial factor or key in comprehending the dynamics of political behavior and the decision-making processes of voters within a democratic framework (Apriani et al., 2014). Meanwhile according to Suprihatini (2018) the term party-id denotes the

selection of political parties made by the political mass base, with this selection being influenced by identification and emotional appeal towards a specific political party. Such party identification aids the political masses in discerning which party aligns most closely with their perspectives and interests, thereby exerting a considerable impact on their voting behavior. Furthermore, as noted by Hadi Asykur, party-id represents the identity of a political party, characterized by a distinct identity that raises questions such as: what is their ideological spectrum? Are they conservative or modern? Additionally, what causes this political party to advocate for the community? What distinguishes it from other political entities? In defining their identity, political parties provide a comprehensive explanation of their primary policy focuses. This may also encompass their distinctive approaches to particular issues, political strategies, or the long-term visions they hold for the nation and society.

Consequently, party identification not only signifies the political stance of the party but also articulates the mission, vision, and values that they uphold and advocate for. This identity enables voters to comprehend what they can anticipate from the political party and the manner in which the party intends to contribute to societal development and welfare. Party identification has emerged as a significant factor that can sway voting behavior in Indonesian politics. Voters in Indonesia are increasingly inclined to associate themselves with a specific political party, and their voting decisions are more heavily influenced by party affiliation. This indicates a transformation in the mindset and political inclinations of voters who are becoming more modern and organized (Haryanto, 2014).

Drawing from these two perspectives, it is evident that political education serves as a means to enhance the public's comprehension of political matters, thereby enabling society to engage to the fullest extent possible, in alignment with the democratic principle that individuals are obligated to fulfill their roles in political participation (Affandi, 2019). In the

meantime, the party-id serves as a connection between voters and a specific political party, thereby eliminating any transient influences in the decision-making process regarding their selection (Elisa, 2016). In this instance, political education serves as a significant factor contributing to the robustness of party identification. The role of political education is to foster public awareness concerning political matters. Education holds great importance and is governed by Law No. 2 of 2008, article 31, which stipulates that political parties are responsible for conducting political education to enhance the public's understanding of political participation (Pendidikan et al., 2023).

According to Darwin & Lidya (2019) the elements that affect the quantity of party-ids include, firstly, political awareness; secondly, social status; the political affiliations of one's parents; and organizational experience. In this context, social status pertains to educational attainment. A person's level of education can significantly impact their engagement in political activities. Consequently, there exists a robust correlation between political education and party-id; as the quality of political education improves, the public's comprehension of political matters also enhances, leading to an increase in party-id. Thus, political education serves as a crucial determinant of party-id.

The Influence of Political Education on the Level of Party-Id of Teenagers

Young individuals, often heralded as the forthcoming generation of the country, ought to actively engage in the nation's advancement. The significance of the younger generation's role cannot be overstated; regardless of the circumstances, youth must possess a strategic and tangible role in fostering development, particularly within the context of national and state affairs (Mardiani, 2020). In this instance, it is essential to provide political education to the younger generation, specifically teenagers, as political education fundamentally serves as a means of fostering awareness regarding the nation and the state. This awareness is crucial for encouraging societal

participation in various forms of development, including political development. The execution of political education can effectively occur through socialization (Putra et al., 2022). One aspect that political education can impact is the degree of party identification. The concept of party identification can be established when the party's identity is clear regarding its ideology and programs, along with effective socialization and institutionalization within society, which ultimately contributes to the development of partisanship (Haryanto, 2014).

In this instance, it aligns with the information provided by the resource individual. According to the findings from an interview with one of the resource individuals, Hadi Asykur, he expressed that political education serves as a means to influence the growing number of party-identifications among the youth. Hadi believes that society tends to exercise their political rights not based on their individual characteristics but rather on the principles and values of the political party. Nevertheless, the reality is that political education in Indonesia cannot be deemed optimal, as the political parties responsible for this task have not been able to execute it effectively.

Political parties ought to take the lead in delivering political education to the populace. Their responsibility extends beyond the election period or democratic events; it persists even in the absence of electoral activities. Continuous political education is essential, yet, in practice, political parties often neglect this duty. Consequently, they have established a poor precedent (Elisa, 2016). A deficiency in public awareness regarding political matters, often referred to as apathy, along with insufficient political education for newly eligible voters, will lead to a decrease in the extent of political engagement (Irma & Fajriyah, 2021). This indicates that political education significantly impacts party identification, particularly among teenagers. This is due to the fact that teenagers often lack the maturity required to make informed choices, and there is a lack of specific preparation for them (Irma & Fajriyah, 2021).

Party identification, commonly referred to as party-id, serves as a significant factor influencing individuals' decision-making processes. This influence is shaped by both the characteristics of the party and the candidate's historical performance. In the survey we conducted, 8 respondents expressed strong agreement, 20 respondents agreed, and 1 respondent disagreed with the assertion that party-id plays a role in shaping individual choices. However, party-id should not be viewed as the sole determinant for individuals' decisions, as these choices may also be driven by familial connections to a candidate and the presence of money politics, which is often not perceived as a moral transgression. In fact, money politics is frequently regarded as a customary practice associated with a candidate (Astuti & Marlina, 2022). The identification of political parties, referred to as party-id, plays a crucial role in influencing an individual's political preferences, as a comprehensive understanding of these parties can enhance the democratic process (Salang, 2007).

Aristotle contended that democracy is a framework that offers extensive avenues for individuals to engage actively in the governance process. Conversely, Plato maintained that democracy possesses the capacity to honor and safeguard individual rights. Plato posited that a society can be deemed genuinely free when equality of rights is realized and every member of that society enjoys equal access to these rights (Rapar, 2002). According to the perspectives of these two eminent philosophers, democracy transcends being merely a governmental structure; it serves as a system that guarantees the active involvement of citizens and upholds their fundamental rights. This, in turn, fosters an environment conducive to genuine freedom through the attainment of equal rights for everyone. In the absence of political education and a deficient public comprehension of politics and party identity, the realization of democracy becomes exceedingly challenging, rendering the establishment of equal rights unattainable. Without substantial initiatives aimed at enhancing the political consciousness of the populace, as well as a

profound grasp of the political landscape and party affiliation, the aspiration for authentic democracy—where every individual enjoys equal rights—will remain elusive. The public's apathy and uncertainty regarding political matters can significantly obstruct the advancement of democracy.

In the conducted questionnaire, a total of 9 respondents expressed strong agreement, while 19 respondents indicated agreement, and 1 respondent disagreed with the assertion that political education and party identification significantly affect teenagers' political participation. Teenagers play a crucial role as they represent the future of the nation; thus, it is deemed essential for them to acquire knowledge regarding the political landscape of their own country through political education. A low level of political awareness among teenagers may stem from their negative perceptions of political parties. Such perceptions develop when political parties are viewed as prioritizing their own interests over the public good, frequently engaging in corrupt practices that diminish trust in politics, particularly in political parties, ultimately contributing to a reduced level of political knowledge among teenagers (Limilia & Ariadne, 2018).

Political education has the potential to foster interest and motivation among teenagers to engage in political activities by emphasizing issues that resonate with their everyday experiences. This approach can significantly enhance teenagers' willingness to participate in political activities, such as public discussions, which can stimulate critical thinking and promote a heightened awareness of political matters (Tarigan, 2023). In the meantime, adolescents who comprehend the concept of party identification may experience a strong emotional bond with a specific political party (Dwi Prasetyo, 2023). This influences the mindset of adolescents, who often feel engaged and inspired to participate in political activities that endorse political parties. Adolescents possessing political knowledge are likely to develop the ability to critically assess political news and information, enabling them to make informed decisions about political events.

Comprehending party identification (party-id) among adolescents can facilitate straightforward access to resources such as campaigns, party events, and various other materials. This understanding may also motivate adolescents to engage in more profound interactions with their peers or older individuals, fostering connections that can be beneficial both now and in the future. Furthermore, political education can introduce adolescents to issues that are significant to themselves and to others, particularly human rights, and a robust democracy will contribute to the development of this nation in the years to come (Sukarno, 2011). Like Aristotle's thoughts on the state, he classified various types of states based on the achievements and accomplishments they had achieved (Rapar, 2002). Human resources play a crucial role in the advancement and prosperity of a nation. The impact of skilled human resources can enable a country to attain its desired accomplishments across multiple sectors.

Efforts to Implement Political Education to Increase Youth Party Ideas

Indonesia as a democratic country, where the highest power of a country lies in the hands of the people (Setiawan, 2022). In the execution of governance, citizens engage in numerous issues related to government, including the selection of a state leader or authority and the formulation of policies. A well-functioning democratic system is characterized by significant community involvement in diverse political activities. Nevertheless, during the execution of governmental functions in a democratic nation like Indonesia, there remains a limited number of individuals participating in politics, primarily due to a lack of public comprehension regarding the nature of a democratic state and the significance of political engagement. Political education serves as one approach that can be employed to enhance public awareness of a democratic society and the critical role of political participation, which in turn affects the governance process in a democratic context. Various initiatives can be implemented as a means of providing political education to young people, which can be categorized as follows.

Initially, the execution of political socialization by regional institutions or mechanisms is crucial. Political socialization must be conducted by various governmental bodies, beginning with the smallest entities such as village administrations, for instance. This process involves educating the community, encompassing an understanding of the state concept and the underlying factors that facilitate political participation, with the objective of enhancing public awareness regarding the significance of engaging in political activities (Nanda, 2017). According to McClosky (1972) The concept of political participation pertains to the voluntary actions undertaken by individuals within a society to engage in the selection of governing rules and, either directly or indirectly, in the development of public policy. This can be understood to mean that political participation constitutes a voluntary engagement of the community in the electoral process and in the formulation of public policy, whether directly or indirectly. The involvement of the community in political participation is essential in every democratic nation. To facilitate political socialization among teenagers, who are new voters, regional authorities can organize seminars that emphasize the significance of political awareness and the necessity for the younger generation to engage in political activities.

Regional institutions or organizations have the capacity to engage in political socialization for adolescents, who represent the younger generation, employing a variety of methods. In contemporary society, teenagers are growing up amidst rapid technological and digital advancements. Beyond organizing face-to-face meetings or seminars, political socialization, which serves as a means of political education, can also be facilitated through digital media, thereby leveraging the benefits of digitalization. It is essential to consider the evolution of the times; the current digital accessibility enables teenagers to easily access a wealth of information on numerous topics, including their involvement in political activities. Consequently, initiatives aimed at enhancing political awareness among teenagers through digital

media can serve as a viable policy alternative. The introduction and provision of political knowledge to adolescents indirectly influence the sovereignty of the state, as a well-informed populace is indicative of a prosperous nation. Hadi, a political science student at the Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University in Bandung, asserts that political education should commence during school years, as it represents a preparatory step for future political engagement in accordance with established political norms. Collaborative efforts among regional institutions, political entities, and educational organizations can be undertaken to foster an increase in party identification within the framework of political participation.

Political education is not solely acquired through formal avenues such as schools or lectures; it can also be derived from firsthand experiences in engaging with political activities. A notable example of this is the experience gained from being a member of the voting organizer group (KPPS). Therefore, it is essential for regional authorities and officials tasked with selecting potential members of the Voting Organizer Group (KPPS) to give priority to young individuals, allowing them to gain valuable insights and understanding of political parties and the electoral system through their participation in these activities. Additionally, the significant number of Voting Organizer Group (KPPS) members who lost their lives during the 2019 election may serve as a critical factor in establishing health and immunity criteria for those ready to fulfill the role of a Voting Organizer Group (KPPS) member (Himawan, 2023). In contemplating the 2019 election, it is noted that numerous individuals from the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) passed away, purportedly as a result of exhaustion. Additionally, many members of this voting organizing group were not in optimal age or health conditions to undertake a task that could extend for as long as 48 hours without interruption. Consequently, emphasizing the involvement of younger individuals, particularly teenagers who are part of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS), is likely to yield significant benefits, which include:

- a) Offer practical experience
- b) Enhance understanding of elections and regional electoral processes.
- c) Reduce the likelihood of fatalities while serving as a member of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS).
- d) Improve young people's comprehension of the political landscape, including political parties, the process of party identification, voting systems, and the counting of votes..

Second, the important role of political parties in increasing public political participation (Hariyanti et al., 2018). Political parties serve as a vital channel for political communication, significantly enhancing public awareness regarding the necessity of engaging in political activities. It is essential for a political party to guarantee that the nation's affairs are conducted in a democratic manner. A political party functions as a political entity where every member strives to attain power and political influence; furthermore, political parties can act as a platform for expressing public aspirations (Arwiyah, 2012). In essence, political parties generally perform political socialization mainly before general elections, with the primary goal of obtaining votes from the electorate. Each political entity or candidate involved in this socialization process often does not succeed in educating the public regarding the critical nature of voluntary political participation, which is inherently both a right and a responsibility for individuals as citizens of a nation. Political parties often carry out campaigns aimed at enhancing political participation, for instance, by employing artistic performances as a strategy to garner votes or even engaging in money politics. As a result, the public tends to approach general elections as a form of participation without adequately considering the candidates or understanding democratic values, often relying solely on the monetary benefits they receive.

In the realm of political communication, it is essential for every political party to engage in the organization of political socialization, not merely in the

lead-up to election years or solely for the purpose of garnering votes from the populace. Continuous socialization, serving as a method of political education, can be implemented by all political parties as well as by individuals aspiring to hold positions in state administration (Cahyani, 2019). Thus, the election serves as a mechanism for political engagement within the community, grounded in their comprehension of the caliber of the political party and the candidates, as well as the significance of their roles in the governance process, rather than being swayed by the influence and practices associated with money politics. The active participation of the community in overseeing the execution of state governance exemplifies the realization of democratic principles. An understanding of citizenship is crucial for every member of the community, as informed and capable citizens can significantly impact the formulation of public policies. It is essential to possess intellectual capabilities to assess the qualifications of candidates who are poised to lead a government. The awareness among citizens regarding the significance of their participation in state governance must be enhanced, as they can play a vital role in providing insights about the quality of life within their local environment and the broader nation. An increase in awareness of political participation opens avenues for the community to fulfill various personal and familial aspirations, provided that each individual is equipped with education and a sense of political accountability.

Third, the government's role, particularly in the realm of education, is crucial for developing exceptional human resources and fostering awareness of societal conditions. Consequently, within the education sector, the government endeavors to support and facilitate the nation's future generation, specifically today's youth, in becoming a cohort that is knowledgeable and aware of governmental affairs. This objective can be achieved through the incorporation of political education, provided that political science is integrated into the educational curriculum. If this initiative is successfully implemented, it is conceivable that the upcoming generation of

youth may evolve into individuals with a strong sense of social responsibility, possessing heightened sensitivity and comprehension of governmental circumstances in their own nation, as well as a propensity towards the political party or group that resonates with their interests (party identification).

This can be achieved not only by integrating political education into the educational curriculum, but also by offering socialization opportunities such as seminars and educational programs in high schools. This approach can serve as a gateway for teenagers and students, enabling them to evaluate and analyze the governmental political policies that govern various aspects of their lives (Malik et al., 2020). In this instance, it is evident that the government, particularly within the realm of education, does not operate independently. Instead, it can engage in collaboration with institutions responsible for political oversight, such as BAWASLU and the regional KPU. Additionally, it can work alongside legal entities like the Constitutional Court and the Judicial Commission, as the legal domain is crucial in ensuring the integrity of general elections, serving as an impartial venue for the administration of justice for all individuals (Hasibuan, 2019).

Amidst the sparse political agenda that occurs only once every five years, it is indeed feasible to conduct seminars and educational programs for various high schools and above. This initiative aims to enhance public engagement, particularly among new voters, ensuring they do not feel bewildered when confronted with the democratic process in Indonesia, which transpires every five years. Through these efforts, it is anticipated that adolescents and the younger generation will evolve into a cohort that possesses insight, rationality, and awareness of the governmental circumstances in their own nation. The objective of these activities is to diminish the number of Golongan Putih (golput), referring to individuals who abstain from participating in executive or legislative elections, especially among the youth who are new voters (Sjoraida & Nugraha, 2023). This

situation may occur due to a prevailing indifference, leading individuals to believe that the general election or regional head election does not affect their lives. Such a belief stems from a deficiency in understanding political activities and general election events, which, in reality, have a significant impact on the policies that will be enacted in their lives. By providing political education through seminars and other educational initiatives, it is anticipated that this will contribute to enhancing party identification among new voters, particularly among the youth.

Fourth, the function of community organizations in facilitating political education is significant. Community organizations (ormas) serve as a bridge connecting community institutions within the governmental framework and the youth. This is largely due to the fact that many members of specific mass organizations engage a substantial number of young individuals, particularly teenagers, in their activities. Undoubtedly, this aspect plays a crucial role in fostering collaboration between community organizations and regional institutions. A prime example is the Karang Taruna organization, which consistently participates in community initiatives by enlisting young people as coordinators for these events (Wadu et al., 2019).

In this instance, Karang Taruna acts as a partner to the community by organizing constructive activities, particularly in the realm of politics. This includes seminars and educational programs for the community, featuring speakers from political-related community institutions such as the regional KPU and regional Bawaslu. The activities span from the election processes at the RT and RW levels, through village heads, and up to the regional level, encompassing both general and regional elections. Karang Taruna organizations frequently participate in the preparation for ongoing political activities, encouraging young individuals to engage and understand the necessary procedures involved in political endeavors. This engagement can enhance the factors influencing their decision-making (party identification) regarding the political landscape they observe. This encompasses

considerations such as the quality of the party, the candidate's history, and their character (Wingarta et al., 2021).

Fifth, the function of educators and instructional personnel. In the execution of the political education initiative, it is essential to establish a venue and a strategy to facilitate the implementation of political education. Consequently, political education can be acquired through formal settings, such as within schools or at the collegiate level. This is particularly important as novice voters, especially adolescents, possess limited understanding of political science and governance. Novice voters, particularly teenagers, often align their choices with those of their parents when selecting candidate leaders and are susceptible to the manipulative tactics of money politics employed by unscrupulous candidates (Sa'ban et al., 2022). Consequently, the function of educational personnel is essential in guiding students to develop an understanding and knowledge necessary for making informed choices. This enables them to discern and analyze political practices that are permissible versus those that contravene established regulations. Educational personnel, including teachers and lecturers specializing in subjects related to citizenship or governance, can facilitate student learning by engaging them in discussions that encompass contemporary political activities as well as the historical evolution of government from the past to the present.

Undoubtedly, this influences students' capacity to acknowledge and investigate expansive thinking regarding political systems, democracy, and the identification of political parties, thereby shaping these adolescents' party affiliations or inclinations towards the elements that affect the decisions they perceive (Wahyudi et al., 2013). For instance, the fascination with an individual's character or a specific political party. This approach aims to enhance the engagement of adolescents in shaping the future trajectory of the nation. Educators, including teachers and lecturers, play a crucial role in offering guidance to youth as they navigate their life decisions, particularly

for those aspiring to pursue and specialize in the realm of public administration (Aryani & Rais, 2018). Because of the urge to be curious about the government situation that regulates all aspects of their lives, they want to be involved in the process of determining policies set by the government for the community.

CONCLUSION

Political education aims to enhance the public's comprehension of all aspects related to political activities. It is particularly crucial for teenagers, who are new voters, to engage actively in various political processes, such as participating in general elections. On the other hand, party identification, or party-id, refers to an individual's evaluation of a political party, which influences their involvement in political activities. Unfortunately, the community's party-id has been declining, primarily due to insufficient understanding of political identification and a lack of political socialization aimed at educating individuals about politics. Consequently, implementing political education is vital, as it can significantly impact the level of party-id. To bolster party-id among teenagers, a variety of roles and initiatives can be undertaken as part of their political education.

These include political socialization efforts by local institutions or officials to create opportunities for teenagers to serve as election committee members, regular political party socialization, government initiatives to incorporate political understanding into the educational curriculum, the involvement of community organizations as intermediaries between community institutions, and the contributions of teachers and student workers in providing political education within schools. In conclusion, it is essential to prioritize political education for teenagers as new voters to enhance their understanding of politics. A greater comprehension of political matters correlates with an increased level of party-id.

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