

## Analysis of the Role of Political Parties in Political Education in View of the Applicable Political System in Indonesia

Ariyanti Luhur Tri Setyarini<sup>1\*</sup>, AS Martadani Noor<sup>2</sup>, Vicki Dwi Purnomo<sup>3</sup>  
Universitas Widya Mataram Yogyakarta

**Corresponding Author:** Vicki Dwi Purnomo [Vickydepe@gmail.com](mailto:Vickydepe@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

This research Has political education been carried out for citizens? What is the role of political parties in political education in Indonesia? As for the purpose of study This is For know about function party political in political education as an effort to increase political participation. The method used in this study is library research ( *library research* ), namely studying, analyzing and formulate problem through books or document. From results studyconcluded education politics is to provide an understanding to citizens about the rights and his obligations in life nation and patriotic.

## INTRODUCTION

The political system is the way a country or government regulates and runs the government. The political system includes the power structures, institutions and processes used to make political decisions and manage the resources owned by the state. The political system of one country can be different from other countries, depending on the history, culture and political values that are owned by the people in that country.

Dr. Sahya Anggara, M.Si in his book entitled Indonesian Political System defines that etymologically, the Indonesian political system comes from three words, namely system, politics, and Indonesia. The system comes from the Greek, namely " *systema* " which means: 1. a whole composed of many parts; 2. the relationship that takes place between units or components on a regular basis. Thus, the word " *systema* " means a set of parts or components that are interconnected regularly, integrally, and form a whole ( *a whole* ). In its development, the term underwent a refraction so that it has many meanings, depending on the object and scope of the speech. However, each definition embodies the idea of a group of objects or elements that are in a structural relationship and their respective characteristics interact with each other on the basis of certain characteristics.

In Indonesia, the political system that is run based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is a democratic political system. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is a written constitution which is the legal basis for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states that "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and implemented according to the Constitution". The meaning of "sovereignty is in the hands of the people" in this case is that the people have sovereignty, responsibilities, rights and obligations to democratically elect leaders who will form a government to manage and serve all levels of society, as well as elect people's representatives to oversee the running government. The intended realization of popular sovereignty is carried out through direct general elections as a means for the people to elect their representatives who will carry out the function of supervising, channeling people's political aspirations, making laws as the basis for all parties in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in carrying out their respective functions. respectively, as well as formulating revenue and expenditure budgets to finance the implementation of these functions. In a modern state representative democracy system, the election of people's representatives is considered to have to go through honest and fair elections. Weakness in the implementation of honest and fair elections is a sign of failure in political development and the first step towards a democratic transition towards a consolidated political institutional order.

As a democratic country, Indonesia uses General Elections (Pemilu) as a process of peacefully changing power which is carried out periodically in accordance with the principles outlined by the constitution. However, efforts to form a democratic country is not an easy job. Democracy is closely related to elections. That is why the role of election organizers is also so important for the success of elections. Elections are not only an instrument for the conversion of votes into seats, but have a broader meaning because they can also determine the direction of the government system to be built in the future. The government system that is formed through general elections that are held is a determinant of the capacity of democracy to drive the political system, including managing people's participation. The starting point for building a democratic electoral system cannot be separated from the agenda of amendments to the constitution, mainly related to the principle of upholding people's sovereignty. The struggle for ideas that took place at the beginning of the reform ended when the provisions of Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution were amended. Initially, Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution read: "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people, and it is fully exercised by the People's Consultative Assembly . "This was then when the third amendment to the 1945 Constitution was made so that the formulation reads: "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and implemented according to the Constitution."

Changes in the idea of popular sovereignty in the 1945 Constitution were also accompanied by changes in the way the people gave mandates to state administrators. One example is the President as the organizer of one of the state powers that was originally chosen by the MPR, which was changed. In the amended 1945 Constitution, the President is directly elected by the people, no longer by the MPR. In addition, the mandate given by the people to other administrators of state power, such as the DPR and DPD. All members of the DPR and DPD are elected through elections and no members of the DPR and DPD are elected. With regard to the DPD, when the terms regional envoys and group envoys were still known, those who were appointed, as was practiced before the 1998 reform, also included the existence of the TNI/Polri or what was originally called the ABRI Faction were not elected by the people through elections, but through an appointment mechanism.

Even though elections are not the only instrument of democracy, elections are very basic or most important in upholding the rules of the game of democratic political life. Elections in any country are basically a common mechanism to find the best leader. The implementation of elections in the legal system in Indonesia is also a manifestation of democracy. The implementation of elections cannot be separated from citizens, because it is a constitutional right of citizens to both vote and be elected.

Political education is a process that teaches people about values, norms, and political symbols, one of which is through the role of political parties. The process of political education can be carried out with leadership training activities, political socialization, discussions, seminars, and participation in meeting forums. In addition, political education is also needed to show how to do politics in a healthy way and educate people to comply with the rules. To carry out political education through political socialization, political parties seek to instill party ideology in party cadres and officials, as well as in the community. The process of socializing political education is carried out both intentionally and unintentionally in formal or non-formal ways through daily social relations.

Political education involves learning about the structure and function of the political system, such as government, parliament, political parties, and institutions related to the political system. In addition, political education also discusses various important issues in politics, such as human rights, freedom of the press, environment, economy, and so on. Political education also includes learning about the electoral process, from voter registration to the announcement of election results. In this case, political education helps voters understand the importance of their voting rights, their responsibilities as voters, and the procedures for exercising their voting rights. Overall, political education aims to increase people's understanding and participation in the political system, and to help them choose wisely and exercise their voting rights properly.

However, has political education been carried out for the citizens? And what is the role of political parties in providing political education, we will analyze.

#### **Formulation of the Problem**

1. Has political education been carried out for the citizens ?
2. What is the role of political parties in political education in Indonesia?

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **1. Understanding Political Education**

Education political called as *political forming* or *politicche bildung* . *Forming* meaning that education political contains the intention to form political beings who are aware position the politics in middle public. Whereas *bildung* means that the term relates to self-forming activities on their own, with full awareness and their own responsibility to be human political. Education political is something teaching process to public about values, norms, as well as symbols political through media form school, government, And Also party political. R. Hayer define education political is business shape human beings into responsible participants in political. Herman Giesecke (expert tactics, educator And politician German) define political education as:

- a. *Bildungswissen*, namely being able to know the shape and description of man (*Mensbeeld*) as well as development, And picture of the nation's own culture so that people are aware of power personal And ability nation Alone, aware will identity themselves, have their own beliefs that are strong and capable remove the inferiority complex as well as a sense of dependence on strength or other nations, and understand the true power of the nation itself, the nation's view of life and philosophy of life (in this case, Pancasila) Which worn as benchmark struggle For reach target life nation, that is life prosperous;
- a. *Orientierungswissen*, namely being able to be oriented towards understandings humanity Which Can give happiness, justice, prosperity and welfare for every citizen and peopleman. Objectively people must dare to see the real reality, and able to re-orient to the situation conditions political Which Not yet Excellent, specifically corrected weakness stain And element destructive other. So that Can found alternative settlement Which Good, And person Can go out from all kinds of dead ends towards balance and harmony life together;
- b. *Verhaltensweisen*, which refers to behavior that is understanding laws, norms, rules, and regulations that guide all Act political behavior. so that subject be more careful and more wise respond situation political perverted. The method is with road capable control Act in demand Alone upon consideration heart conscience so that person become No Wrong behavior and not selfish-egocentric, and want to uphold principle decency;
- c. *Aktionwissen*, that is capable act up in demand appropriate, careful And Correct, because supported by principle truth And justice, accompanied reflection objective, And critical insight. Principle truth And justice must characteristic universal. Reflection contain ability consider fine, And capable do reflection return events political, so that reflective insight occurs, and generates ideas and action action Which appropriate Excellent For overcome all difficulty.

## 2. Education Political in Language Educative

- a. Education political is effort Study And exercise systematize activity social, And build virtue- virtue to fellow man in something region country. These virtues include the development of sportsmanship, behave well, be honest, be in solidarity and be tolerant of the nation Alone. behave cooperative And practical, capable cooperate in groups, honest, and others. This benevolent behavior is condition technical in Act in demand political by achievement kind, harmony And well-being together.
- b. Education political That is identical with formation heart political conscience, which includes feeling implicitly ethical responsibility towards fellow citizens. In climate democracy, people given chance For choose Alone alternative Which profitable for himself For fulfil the necessities of life. Therefore he was taught to be honest and courageous, and be able to take responsibility incidents Which happen in his country,

in side follow determine norms which should So general guide. So, he should not be passive, apathetic, naïve and cynical politics, and are only able to imagine a mere democratic *idylle* . By getting political education, the masses of the people are expected bias become creative, critical, independent autonomous, Excellent And participative when given the opportunity to behave democratic.

- c. Political education fosters political skepticism and wisdom outlook political about events political with all the networks. Skepticism should be interpreted as skepticism scientific, avoid flavor easy believe And attitudenaive not critical, that is easy to believe and believe in "truth" political myths, political doctrines. and political propaganda all of which are debilitating cognitive power (recognition). With so person capable operate function control politics, checking, verification to reality political Which has going on. Because, fact politics with all relation That No is certainty Which immanent, Which stay And massive No Can changed, will but is symptom processes that are dynamic, subject to change and deliberately altered, For fixed And refined, for the sake of interest general, nation and state. Therefore personal has a basis education political Which strong will always interested with:
  1. Instability (dynamism) and changes in structures as well as local affairs, regional and national.
  2. Tend stage repair and progress/progress And activity perfect political institutions.
  3. Political education encourages people to make improvements And enhancement to networks political Andsocial.
  4. Political education discusses a lot of actual conflicts and Through political education, people's ability to analyze many kinds of conflict earlier, as well as follow solve by the way the people themselves not by means the way emphasized from above. Thus people realized rights and obligations as good citizens to participate arrange public around, country And government. Also take control motion development, without need happen conflict-conflict Which endanger.

### 3. Objective Education Political

Objective party political give education political for public is For increase awareness public to right And his obligations in life socialize, nation And patriotic in receptacle Country Unity Republic Indonesia

Besides That Still there is objective Which other from education political, namely as follows:

1. Make people (individual, group, client, child educate, inhabitantpublic, the people, and so on:
  - a. Capable understand situation social political full conflict;
  - b. Dare to be assertive in giving constructive criticism condition public Which No Excellent;

- c. Its activity is directed at the process of democratization of the individual or individuals, and democratization of all social institutions as well as institutions country; And
- d. Able to fight for certain interests and ideologies, specifically Which correlated with security And well-being living together.
- e. Notice And endeavor:
- f. Role human from every individual as citizen (carrying out self-realization or self-actualization from the dimension social).
- g. Develop all talent And ability (aspect cognitive, outlook, critical, attitude positive, Skills political).
- h. So that person Can active participate in process political by self-development, the surrounding community, the nation and the state. Embodiment from education political This will reflected in

Characteristic and personality as following:

- a. Aware will right And obligation as well as not quite enough answer to interest nation And country, Which embodied in exemplary;
- b. kindly aware obey on law And Constitution 1945;
- c. Own discipline personal, social And national;
- d. Far-sighted and have the determination to fight for reach life Which more proceed, Which based on ability national objective;
- e. kindly aware support system life national in a manner democratic;
- f. Active And creative in life nation And state especially in business;
- g. Active rally unity And unity nation, with awareness of national diversity;
- h. Aware will necessity maintenance environment life And natural harmoniously, harmoniously, and balanced; And
- i. Capable carry out evaluation to idea, mark as well as threats originating from outside Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution above basic mindset and logical reasoning regarding Pancasila and Constitution 1945.

## 1. Participation Political

### a. Understanding Participation Political

Kindly etymology participation originate from Language Latin, that is *Pars* Which It means part and *capere* Which It means take, so that interpreted take part. Whereas in Language English, *participate* or *participation* means taking part or role. So participation means take part or take role in activity or activity political a country. In general, political participation is the activity of a person or bunch person For follow as well as in a manner active in life politics, among others, by electing state leaders and by direct or No direct affect policy government (*public policy*). This activity includes actions such as giving voice in election general, attend meeting general, enter into a relationship (*contracting*) or *lobbying* with government officials or member parliament, become member party or Wrong One movement social with *the direct action* etc.

For more details, the following explains the meaning of participation according to para expert, that is as follows:

- a. According to Herbert McClosky political participation is the activities activity volunteer from inhabitant public through involvement them in the election of rulers and directly or indirectly affect the process policy making.
- b. Samuel P Huntington And Joan M. Nelson participation political is activity inhabitant Which Act as individuals, Which meant For affect making decision by government. Participation Can characteristic individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, steady or sporadic, amicable or violence, legal or illegal, effective or ineffective.
- c. Kevin R. Hardwick political participation draws attention to the ways in which the way citizens interact with the government, citizens make an effort convey interests they to officials public so that capable realize interests the.

**b. Function Participation Political**

As something action Good in a manner individual nor group, participation political own multiple functions. Robert Lane in his studies about involvement political, find four function participation for individuals, that is:

- a. As means For chase need economical. In function as means For chase need economy, Political participation often appears in the form of efforts make the political arena to expedite its economic endeavors, or as means for look for profit material.
- b. As means For satisfying need for adjustment social. That is, to satisfy the need for self-esteem, increase social status, and honored to be able to hang out with prominent and important officials. Extensive range and together officials That also Which push participation someone to engage in political activity. People who thereby That feel satisfied that political can fulfil need to adjustments social.
- c. As means For chase values special. Motivation furthermore person participate in political Because political considered can made means for achievement goals certain like For get work, get projects, tenders And smooth out career for position. Values special And interest individual the if achieved, will more push participation in political.
- d. As a means to meet the needs of the subconscious and certain psychological needs. The latter motive according to Lane is that involvement in field political For satisfy certain subconscious and psychological needs, such as inner satisfaction, feelings of honor, feeling of being a figure important and valued people and decisions overtarget Which has been established.

Whereas according to Arbi Sanit There is three function participation political, that is;

- a. Give support to ruler And government Which formation along with the system politics that formation;
- b. As business For show weakness And lack government;
- c. As challenge to ruler with Meaning dropped it so that Then expected become structural changes in government and in the political system, for example through strikes, rah-rah And cout d'etat.

According to Sudijono Sastroatmodjo it also has a function for interest government, participation political own function that is:

For push programs government. Matter This meansthat role as well as society embodied For supportprogram politics and government programs;

- a. As an institution that voices the interests of society for input for the government in directing and improving development;
- b. As means For prove input, suggestion And critics government in planning and implementing programsprogram development.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The method used in this research is as follows following:

### **1. Type Study**

Type Study Which will used is study library (*library research*) namely research conducted for study, analyze as well as formulate books, literature, AndWhich other Which There is relevance with title this thesis.

### **2. Approach Study**

Kindly methodology study This use Approach juridical. Approach juridical is approach something problem Whichexamined based on the existing rules in the Positive Law and Islamic Law in Indonesia, in which there are statutes invitation or articles Which related with research theme.

## **RESEARCH RESULT**

### **1. Education Political in Law Positive**

According to Article 1 paragraph 4 of Law Number 2 of 2011 regarding changes to Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Party Political education Political is process learning And an understanding of the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of every citizen country in the life of the nation and state. If associated with political parties, political education can interpreted as business aware And systematic in transforming everything related to the struggle political party to the masses so that they are aware of the role And function, as well as rights And obligations as citizens.

In Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law Number 2 of 2011 regarding changes to Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties Political parties are national organizations Which formed by bunch inhabitant country Indonesia in a manner volunteer on base similarity will And ambition to fight for And defend interest political member, public, nation And country, as well as maintain wholeness Country Unity Republic of Indonesia 1945.

In article 11 letter a of the law states that one of the functions of political parties is political education for members and the general public to become Indonesian citizens Which aware will right And his obligations in life socialize, nation and state. In addition, the obligation of political parties in political education Also mentioned in Article 13 letter e of Law Number 2 Year 2008 About Party Political Which reads: Party political is obliged to carry out political education and channel aspirations member politics. Article 31 paragraph 1 of Law Number 2 Years 2008 Concerning Political Parties which reads: Political Parties do education political for public in accordance with room scope responsibilities with regard to justice and equity gender with intermediate destination other:

- a. Increase awareness right And obligation public in life socialize, nation, And patriotic;
- b. Increase participation political And initiative public in life socialize, nation, And patriotic; And
- c. Increase independence, maturity, and build character nation in framework look after unity And unity nation.

Besides rule Which there is in Constitution Which specifically regulates the basic foundation of political parties worn in carry out political education in Indonesia, that is as following:

**a. Pancasila**

Pancasila used as base tree in implementation of political education because Pancasila is philosophy, way of life, as well as the foundation of the Indonesian state, which give identity to nation Indonesia. Identity here it is which the Indonesian people should have dived into, especially the younger generation so that they can correctly understand their own character, potency superiority And lack Which owned, so that capable overcome problem life And challenge global.

**b. Constitution 1945**

The 1945 Law is a constitutional basis, used as base education political with hope so that the Indonesian people, especially the younger generation can understand rights and obligations properly and able to become citizens a conscious and law-abiding state. Through the hands of generations young Which clean And Honest, expected can built Indonesian country Which independent, united, sovereign, proceed, fair And prosperous.

**c. Oath youth 1928**

Oath youth 1928 become base political because of the spirit of brotherhood, kinship, unity and Spirit abstinence give up Which has built by para youth 1928 can become inspiration for generation young Indonesia that with the spirit of togetherness and brotherhood will be able to realize a triumphant and resplendent Indonesia in millennium third.

**d. Country Unity Republic Indonesia (NKRI)**

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is price dead for life nation And patriotic Indonesia, because form statehood here it is Which proven capable unite nation Indonesia in moment face crisis unity and unity.

**e. Bhinneka Single Ika**

Bhinneka Single Ika is principle And principle nation And patriotic Indonesia Which No Can ignored, because in the reality Indonesia own plurality social culture as well as plurality vertical horizontally. This pluralism must be maintained and used as wealth social culture Indonesia, so that nation Indonesia No will run out material creation in develop capital alive society, nation and patriotic.

While in Article 34 paragraph 3b of Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning amendments to Law Number 2 of the Year 2008 about Party Political explain that education political related with:

- a. An in-depth study of the four pillars of nation and state, viz Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Unity in Diversity, and the Unitary State Republic Indonesia;
- b. Understanding of the rights and obligations of Indonesian citizens in building ethics and culture political; And
- c. cadre member party political in a manner tiered And sustainable.

From the description above the writer concludes that awareness citizen politics country is awareness of rights and his obligations as inhabitant country to country And the problem. By Because That tall low awareness political inhabitant country will influence tall low participation political inhabitant country the. This also means that the level of participation is high or low Politics is also influenced by the performance of political parties as executors education political.

This is consistent with the goals of the party mentioned politics in Chapter 10 Constitution No. 2 year 2008 about Party Special purpose politics party politics is:

- a. Increase participation political member And public in maintenance framework activity political And government;
- b. Fight for the ideals of deep political parties life socialize, nation and state;
- c. Building ethics and deep political culture life socialize, nation and state.

## **DISCUSSION**

As a country with a democratic system, Indonesia must of course be prepared for the presence of political institutions that are expected to be able to accommodate citizens' aspirations, and to be able to encourage citizen participation to determine who deserves to be their representative in parliament, or become regional leaders (both regional heads and regional heads). country). Because through political parties, people can exercise their rights to express opinions about the direction of national and state life.

Political parties should be able to function to develop awareness of people's political rights and obligations, carry out political education for political party cadres and the people, channel public interests in making state policies, and foster and prepare their members to fill political positions in accordance with democratic mechanisms. Political parties in Indonesia as pillars of democracy should indeed be organized to create a political system that is democratic, transparent and accountable, and has benefits for society and the nation. What is needed by the community members are political parties formed with the aim of building an orderly, polite and dignified political culture because political parties are the main door for the development of a cadre system. Political education conducted by political parties for voters is very important, because it provides a better understanding of the electoral process, rights and responsibilities as voters, and the impact of election decisions.

By holding political education by political parties, it is hoped that:

- a. helping voters understand the electoral process, from voter registration procedures to voting processes, vote counting and announcement of election results. By understanding this process, voters can engage more actively and vote more wisely;
- b. help voters understand who the electoral candidates are and what their views are on relevant issues. By understanding the candidates and electoral issues, voters can make wiser decisions about who they support;
- c. encourage greater participation of voters in general elections. By understanding the importance of their voting rights and their responsibilities as voters, voters will be more likely to vote and be involved in the electoral process;
- d. help voters make wiser election decisions. By understanding the candidates and the electoral issues, voters can choose the most suitable candidate to represent their interests;
- e. help prevent lawlessness and fraud during the election process. By understanding the electoral process and control procedures, voters can help identify fraudulent practices and provide reports to the appropriate authorities.

Preparing voters for elections is critical to ensuring that they understand the electoral process and can choose wisely. Various activities of political parties that are in accordance with the characteristics of society that can be carried out to provide political education for citizens include:

1. Outreach and education  
Political parties must socialize about elections and provide education about how to vote, how to choose candidates and how important it is to vote.
2. Easily accessible information  
Political parties should provide information about prospective voters and candidates through social media, newspapers, television and radio, and provide access to search for information about elections through websites that are easily accessible and *user-friendly*.
3. Increase voter participation  
Political parties encourage the government to increase voter participation by facilitating the voter registration process and providing easy access to vote for vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and the elderly.
4. Engage voters  
Political parties can engage voters in public debates, forums and election campaigns so that they can make informed decisions about potential candidates.
5. Keep an eye on the election  
It is important to ensure that the election is fair and there is no fraud. Political parties must be able to guarantee fair elections and take firm action against violations of law or fraudulent practices during elections.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the current implementation of political education by political parties still needs to be improved in order to meet the public's need to understand the political system and the electoral process. Several political parties have implemented political education programs, such as seminars, training, and open discussions. However, there are still some problems in the implementation of political education by political parties, such as:

1. Lack of accessibility and participation: Many political education programs are only attended by members of political parties, making it less accessible for the general public. In addition, the lack of proper promotion and information about political education programs also makes people's participation low.
2. Lack of voter involvement: Political education programs that are only informational or propaganda for certain political parties are not effective enough to increase voter political participation. Political education programs must be educative and encourage voters to actively participate in the political system.

3. **Non-neutrality:** Several political education programs organized by political parties tend to have certain political tendencies and are not neutral. This can lead to a disproportionate influence on society and jeopardize the viability of democracy.

In this case, political parties need to increase transparency and accountability in the implementation of political education programs, as well as expand the outreach and participation of the community. Political education programs must also be neutral and educative, and encourage active participation and political awareness of the people.

The following are some suggestions that can be made by political parties in improving the implementation of political education:

1. make political education programs more open and inclusive, so that the general public can easily access and participate in these programs;
2. encourage community participation by making political education programs more interactive and involving active participation from participants;
3. create a political education program that is neutral and objective, by not taking sides with a particular political party or group;
4. involve experts or experts in the administration of political education programs to ensure that the information conveyed is accurate and useful for the community;
5. Promote more intensive and creative political education programs so that they can reach the wider community;
6. establish partnerships with civil society organizations and educational institutions to strengthen political education programs.

By making these efforts, political parties can improve the implementation of effective and beneficial political education for society, as well as support the development of democracy in Indonesia.

For the younger generation, political education that can be carried out by political parties includes:

1. **Growing political awareness:** The younger generation needs to be given an understanding of the importance of political involvement in everyday life and the impact caused by political decisions.
2. **Teaching democratic values:** It is important for the younger generation to understand democratic values such as freedom, justice, equality and participation.
3. **Providing balanced access to information:** Young people need to be given balanced access to information on various political and social issues in order to make wise decisions.
4. **Teaching critical thinking skills:** Young people need to be taught critical and analytical thinking skills in order to understand and evaluate various political issues objectively.
5. **Encourage political participation:** Young people need to be encouraged to participate in political activities such as elections, debates and open discussions.

6. Involve young people in political activities: Political parties and civil society organizations can involve young people in political activities and provide opportunities for active participation.
7. Encouraging the formation of political discussion groups: The younger generation can form political discussion groups to discuss various political and social issues in an open and constructive manner.

By providing good and appropriate political education to the younger generation, it is hoped that a generation that is intelligent, critical-thinking and active in political activities will be formed, as well as being able to maintain and strengthen democracy in Indonesia.

### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

Hopefully future research will be better and more perfect in examining the functions and roles of political parties.

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