

## Increasing Awareness of the Younger Generation on Political Participation in General Elections

Marudut Hasugian<sup>1</sup>, Firman<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Sofian<sup>3</sup>  
Universitas Cendrawasih, Indonesia<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Received: November 15, 2025  
Revised: December 12, 2025  
Accepted: December 16, 2025  
Published: December 30, 2025

Corresponding Author:  
Author Name\*: Marudut  
Hasugian  
Email\*: [onggol844@gmail.com](mailto:onggol844@gmail.com)

**Abstrak:** *General elections are the main pillars of Indonesian democracy as stipulated in Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. The younger generation, which makes up about 55% of the total electorate, has a strategic role in determining the political direction of the nation. However, the phenomenon of political apathy and white groups (golput) among the younger generation shows a low awareness of their constitutional rights and obligations. This research aims to analyze efforts to increase the political awareness of the younger generation through political education and legal socialization. The method used is counseling and mentoring activities for students of SMK Negeri 8 Information and Communication Technology Jayapura on July 25, 2025. The results of the study show that systematic and comprehensive political education is able to increase the understanding of the younger generation about the importance of participation in elections, the right to vote as citizens, as well as the dangers of politicization and irrational mobilization. In conclusion, increasing the political awareness of the younger generation requires synergy between election organizers, the government, and educational institutions to form rational, critical, and actively participating voters in the democratic process.*

**Keywords :** *Political Awareness, Young Generation, Political Participation, General Elections, Political Education*

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a democratic country adheres to the principle of people's sovereignty which guarantees equal status in rights and obligations for all citizens. This fundamental principle is expressly regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states: "*All citizens have the same position in law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and government without exception.*" This constitutional provision affirms that every citizen, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, or other background, has an equal standing before the law and is obliged to respect and obey applicable laws and governments. This principle of equality is an important foundation for the realization of a just, democratic, and socially just life of the nation and state, as it is stated that substantial democracy requires inclusivity and political equality among all citizens.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ulfyyati, A., Muhamad, R., & Akbari, I. S. (2023). Demokrasi: tinjauan terhadap konsep, tantangan, dan prospek masa depan. *Advances In Social Humanities Research*, 1(4), 435-444.



The implementation of democratic values in Indonesia is realized through a system of government that involves the people both directly and through representative institutions. One of the main mechanisms for people's participation in the democratic system is the implementation of general elections (elections) which are regulated based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.<sup>2</sup> Elections are held periodically every five years to elect the President and Vice President, Members of the House of Representatives (DPR), Members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), Members of the Provincial Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), and Members of the Regency/City Regional House of Representatives (Regency/City DPRD). In addition to national elections, the election of regional heads at the provincial, district, and city levels is also an integral part of the local democratic system that provides space for community participation in determining leaders in their respective regions. Through democratic, direct, public, free, secret, honest, and fair election mechanisms, the people have the opportunity to channel their political aspirations and determine the direction of government policies. The quality of democracy is not only measured by the holding of regular elections, but also by the level of active and rational participation of citizens in the political process.<sup>3</sup>

In the context of the demographics of Indonesian voters, the younger generation has a very strategic and decisive position. Data shows that about 55% of the total voters in each election are dominated by the younger generation, which consists of millennials (born between the 1980s and towards 2000) and generation Z (born in the early 2000s). This numerical dominance makes the younger generation a significant political force in any election contest, with the potential to determine election results and the direction of political policies in the future. However, this great potential also presents its own vulnerability. The younger generation in the digital era tends to have a different pattern of political participation than previous generations, which is characterized by skepticism of formal political institutions but still has concern for social issues.<sup>4</sup> The younger generation is particularly vulnerable to being mobilized by certain interest groups, political parties, or success teams without an adequate understanding of the consequences of their political choices. The limited political knowledge and lack of political literacy make it easy for the younger generation to be targeted by unhealthy political practices, such as money politics, black campaigns, and manipulative mass mobilization.

The phenomenon of political apathy and the high number of white groups (golput) among the younger generation show that there are serious problems related to political awareness. Many young generations do not deeply understand their rights and obligations as citizens, so they choose not to participate in elections or even become objects of political manipulation by certain parties. This apathy can be caused by various factors, including a lack of political education, distrust of the political system and politicians, and a lack of

<sup>2</sup> Amanda, T., & Dhewantoro, H. N. S. (2025). Pendidikan Politik sebagai Fondasi Demokrasi dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat Multikultural. *Journal Governance and Politics (JGP)*, 5(1), 7-14.

<sup>3</sup> Setiawan, H. D., & Djafar, T. M. (2023). Partisipasi politik pemilih muda dalam pelaksanaan demokrasi di Pemilu 2024. *Populis: Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, 8(2), 201-213.

<sup>4</sup> Prasajo, P. (2026). Analisis Komunikasi Keamanan: Perubahan Budaya Dalam Politik Generasi Z. *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah*, 26(1), 71-84.

understanding of the importance of their role in the democratic process. Civic engagement revealed that the decline in political participation of the younger generation correlates with weakening of social capital and trust in public institutions.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, there is a fundamental transformation in the pattern of political involvement of the younger generation, from conventional forms of participation such as elections to non-conventional forms of participation such as digital activism and social movements.<sup>6</sup> This condition is contrary to the spirit of democracy which requires active, critical, and rational participation from all components of society. Furthermore, the low political participation of the younger generation can threaten the legitimacy of the democratic process and the quality of elected leadership.

The crucial problem is that there is a gap between the demographic potential of the young generation as the majority of voters and the quality of their political participation. On the one hand, the era of digitalization has provided unlimited access to political information to the younger generation, but on the other hand, the phenomenon of filter bubbles and echo chambers in social media has actually created political polarization and narrowed the space for democratic dialogue.<sup>7</sup> This condition is exacerbated by the rise of disinformation, political hoaxes, and negative campaigns spread through digital platforms, which have the potential to distort the understanding of the younger generation about political reality. Recent research shows that although the younger generation has high digital literacy, they do not necessarily have sufficient political literacy and critical thinking skills to sort out credible political information. This paradox creates a situation in which the younger generation becomes the group that simultaneously has the widest access to information but at the same time is the most vulnerable to political manipulation.

---

<sup>5</sup> Azizah, N., Trisiana, A., Yulianto, A., Dewi, A. P., Febriyanti, F., & Andini, V. P. Peran Dinamis Generasi Muda Dalam Mendorong Partisipasi Politik di Indonesia: Menggugah Suara Aksi dan Masa Depan.

<sup>6</sup> Katili, A. Y., Katili, A. A. Z., & Pariono, A. (2025). Partisipasi Politik Generasi Muda di Era Digital: Antara Kesadaran Kritis dan Aktivisme Daring. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Ilmu Sosial dan Politik*, 2(4), 198-212.

<sup>7</sup> Naufal, M. (2025). Etika Algoritma Rekomendasi Media Dan Polarisasi. *Communicator Sphere*, 5(2), 72-82.

Facing these challenges, increasing political awareness through political education is an urgent and strategic need. The political education in question is not just the delivery of information or momentary socialization, but a systematic, planned, and comprehensive effort to increase the knowledge, understanding, and awareness of the younger generation about the political system, especially regarding the election process and the mechanism of political participation. According to Almond and Verba (1963) in political culture theory, effective political education must be able to develop a civic culture that is balanced between active participation and respect for democratic values. Political education aims to provide guidelines for the younger generation to form a critical mindset, responsible political attitude, and rational political preferences, so that they can actively participate voluntarily and intelligently in political life. Transformative political education must be dialogical and liberating, not just a transfer of knowledge that is banking education.<sup>8</sup> Through effective political education, the young generation is expected to be able to understand their voting rights as an important instrument in democracy, recognize their responsibilities as citizens, and have the ability to analyze the candidates' programs and visions objectively using a critical and rational frame of thinking.

However, the conventional political education approach that has been applied so far has proven to be unable to answer the challenges of the digital era and the unique characteristics of the contemporary young generation. Innovative strategies that integrate digital pedagogy, experiential learning, and the use of information technology are needed to increase the effectiveness of political education. Kahne and Bowyer (2017) in their research found that political learning that combines traditional civic education with digital literacy education has been proven to be more effective in increasing the political participation of the younger generation. Furthermore, a participatory approach that provides space for the younger generation to be directly involved in the real political process, such as through election simulations, public debates, and citizen journalism, shows more significant results compared to one-way lecture or socialization methods

The responsibility for raising political awareness lies not only on the shoulders of election organizers, but also involves various parties including the government, formal educational institutions, universities, civil society organizations, and the mass media. This multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential to ensure that the younger generation has broad and equitable access to quality and sustainable political education. Through structured socialization, intensive counseling, and the integration of political education in formal and non-formal education curricula, it is hoped that the young generation can comprehensively understand their voting rights, realize the importance of participation in elections as a form of civic responsibility, and be able to identify and avoid unhealthy political practices. The International Civic and Citizenship Education Study affirms that effective civic education requires a holistic approach that involves not only schools, but also families, communities, and the broader social environment.<sup>9</sup> Thus, the young generation not only become voters who are present at the polling station, but also become agents of change who are

---

<sup>8</sup> Pamungkas, O. (2025). Pengaruh Kampanye Politik Dan Media Sosial Terhadap Orientasi Politik Generasi Z Dalam Pemilu 2024. *Untirta Civic Education Journal*, 9(1), 25-42.

<sup>9</sup> Wandu, J. I., Pebriyenni, P., Sumiarti, S., Priyono, C. D., & Afrita, N. (2024). Integrasi Religiusitas dalam Pendidikan Karakter: Suatu Pendekatan Holistik. *Journal of Civic Education*, 7(2), 101-114.

critical, rational, and contribute positively to the strengthening of Indonesian democracy and are able to oversee the democratization process towards a more substantive and quality democracy.

## METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a participatory-based community service method. The qualitative approach was chosen to gain a deep understanding of the phenomenon of political consciousness of the younger generation in a natural and holistic context, as stated by Creswell (2014) that qualitative research allows for an in-depth exploration of the experiences and meanings constructed by the participants. The activity is carried out through legal counseling and mentoring which is designed in a structured manner to increase the political awareness of the younger generation, especially Vocational High School (SMK) students. The participatory method applied refers to Freire's (1970) concept of liberating education, in which participants do not only become passive objects who receive information, but rather become active subjects engaged in the process of learning and critical reflection on political reality.

The target of the implementation of this program is the younger generation, especially students of Upper High Schools (SMU and SMK) who are prospective novice voters and young voters in the general election. The program aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the importance of political awareness and election participation, as well as to change the political views and attitudes of the younger generation to be more critical and rational. This is in line with the view that civic education researchers must develop the ability to think reflectively and participate actively in democratic life.<sup>10</sup>

Data collection was carried out through three complementary techniques: direct observation of students' initial understanding of elections and their political rights, interactive discussions during socialization activities to explore students' understandings and views, and evaluation of participants' participation and responses to the material presented. Miles and Huberman (1994) emphasized that triangulation of data through various collection techniques can increase the validity and credibility of qualitative research findings.

The data obtained were analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner to describe the level of students' understanding before and after the activity, as well as identify effective strategies in increasing the political awareness of the younger generation. Analysis uses an interpretive approach to reveal changes in participants' perceptions, attitudes, and political awareness as a result of service activities. Comprehensive qualitative analysis must be able to identify the patterns, themes, and deep meanings of the data to produce a holistic understanding of the phenomenon being studied.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Problem Identification: The Phenomenon of Political Apathy of the Young Generation**

This service activity was carried out in response to the phenomenon of political apathy among the younger generation. Initial observations show that many young generations choose not to channel their voting rights or become white groups (golput) in general elections, both in the election of the President, members of the

---

<sup>10</sup> Mukmin, B. A., & Sihaloho, O. A. (2024). Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Transformatif: Menuju Warga Negara Berpikir Politis. *Jurnal Transformatif*, 10(2), 170-196.

central House of Representatives, and the House of Representatives. This phenomenon does not only occur at the national level, but also in the election of regional heads at various levels. These findings are in line with research that identifies that the political apathy of the younger generation is a global phenomenon that reflects not only apathy, but also a form of political alienation due to distrust of formal political institutions.<sup>11</sup>

The root of the main problem is identified from the lack of understanding of the younger generation about the importance of political participation and the impact of their political choices. Many students do not realize that the right to vote is not only a constitutional right, but also a responsibility as citizens to help determine the direction of public policy that will affect their lives in the future. According to Verba, Schlozman, and Brady (1995) in the theory of the Civic Voluntarism Model, political participation is influenced by three main factors: resources, psychological engagement, and recruitment networks.<sup>12</sup> The low understanding of the younger generation reflects the lack of psychological involvement built through adequate political education.

To overcome these problems, problem-solving strategies are carried out through two main approaches. First, conducting counseling or socialization to the younger generation, especially Upper Secondary School students, regarding the importance of awareness of rights and obligations as citizens in general elections and democracy. This approach adopts the transformative educational model of Mezirow (1991) which emphasizes the importance of critical reflection to change students' perspectives and frames of thinking.<sup>13</sup> Second, providing continuous assistance to student groups in increasing awareness of rights and obligations, especially in democracy and protecting themselves from manipulative political practices.

### Implementation of Activities: Political Education Intervention at SMK Negeri 8 Jayapura

The target community in this program is the students of SMK Negeri 8 Information and Communication Technology Jayapura. The selection of this location is based on the fact that the school has never carried out comprehensive socialization or legal counseling activities related to increasing the awareness of the younger generation in political participation. This activity aims to enable students to better understand the importance of protecting democratic rights and obligations in general elections, especially to avoid the practice of stirring opinions or mobilizing the masses irrationally in choosing presidential candidate pairs, candidates for members of the DPD, DPR, and DPRD. Effective civic education must provide political knowledge, civic skills, and civic virtues in a balanced manner.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Siregar, I. (2024). Phenomenological Review of the Issue of Political Apathy of Indonesia's Young Generation. *Polit Journal Scientific Journal of Politics*, 4(2), 135-147.

<sup>12</sup> Al Farisi, S., Firmansyah, W. A., Zain, D. F. Q., Rijal, K., & Yakin, A. K. (2025). *Perilaku Dan Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Sipil Sebagai Perkembangan Sosial Dalam Pembangunan Politik*. Penerbit: Kramantara JS.

<sup>13</sup> Mukmin, B. A., & Sihalo, O. A. (2024). Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Transformatif: Menuju Warga Negara Berpikir Politis. *Jurnal Transformatif*, 10(2), 170-196.

<sup>14</sup> Tunggal, S. (2023). Membangun Kesadaran Politik Warga Negara Melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan. *JOCER: Journal of Civic Education Research*, 1(1), 11-15.



The service activity was held on Friday, July 25, 2025 at SMK Negeri 8 Technology and Communication Jayapura City. The response from the partners was very positive, where the students showed high enthusiasm and actively participated in socialization activities. The interactive discussions that took place showed that students had a great curiosity about the electoral mechanism, their rights as voters, and how to identify valid political information. This enthusiasm confirms the findings that the younger generation actually has high civic capacity, but needs the right opportunity structure to actualize this potential in the form of meaningful political participation.<sup>15</sup>

### **Socialization Material: Civic Competency-Based Political Education Curriculum**

The socialization material presented includes several fundamental aspects in political education designed based on the civic education framework of Crick (2000). First, an explanation of the constitutional basis of voting rights as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Students are given the understanding that the right to vote is not only a privilege, but also a constitutional obligation that must be carried out responsibly. This approach is in line with the findings on citizenship rights that include the civil, political, and social dimensions as the foundation of democratic participation.<sup>16</sup>

An explanation of the election mechanism in Indonesia, including the election system, election stages, and the role of election organizing institutions such as the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). Students are also educated about their rights as voters, such as the right to vote freely without coercion, the right to accurate information, and the right to report election violations. This material operationalizes the concept of procedural knowledge which according to Anderson and Krathwohl (2001) is an essential component in the taxonomy of cognitive learning.

Discussion about the importance of critical and rational voters. Students are taught not to be easily influenced by negative campaigns, hoaxes, or money politics. They were also given guidance to conduct research on the track record of prospective leaders, the visions and missions offered, and the candidate's integrity track record before making a choice. This approach adopts the critical thinking framework of Paul and Elder (2006) which emphasizes the importance of analysis, evaluation, and inference in rational decision-making. Furthermore, this material also integrates media literacy education as equips the younger generation with the ability to verify information in the digital era.<sup>17</sup> Introduction to various forms of political participation outside of elections, such as participating in public discussions, joining youth organizations, supervising government performance, and conveying aspirations through democratic mechanisms. It is important to foster awareness that democracy does not just stop on polling day, but is an ongoing process that requires the active participation of citizens. This concept is in line with the argument about strong democracy that requires intense and sustained citizen involvement in public deliberations and decision-making, not just minimal participation in elections.<sup>18</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup> MANIK, T. S. M., Purwantiningsih, A., & Riyanti, D. (2024). Konstruksi Ideal Warga Negara Demokrasi dan Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan: Suatu Tinjauan Literatur. *Integralistik*, 35(1).

## Outcome Analysis: Transforming Political Consciousness Through Dialogical Education

The results of the activity showed a significant increase in students' understanding of the importance of political participation. Before the activity, many students considered elections to be a political ritual that had no direct impact on their lives. But after socialization, students begin to understand that their choices in elections will determine public policies that will affect education, health, economy, and various aspects of their lives in the future. This transformation of understanding confirms Piaget's (1952) constructivist theory of learning that the process of assimilation and accommodation of new information can alter an individual's cognitive schema of political reality.

The discussions also revealed that many students were previously unaware of their rights as voters, including the right not to be forced to vote for certain candidates and the right to report money politics or intimidation practices. With a better understanding of these rights, students become more confident to participate in elections freely and independently. This increase in self-efficacy is in line with Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory (1997) which states that an individual's knowledge and belief about his or her abilities is a strong predictor of actual behavior.

The enthusiasm shown by the students during the activity indicates that the younger generation actually has a high interest in politics, but they need the right platform and guidance to develop their political awareness. These findings support the argument that the low political participation of the younger generation is not due to inherent apathy, but rather to a lack of institutional support and meaningful engagement opportunities.<sup>19</sup> Ongoing mentoring activities are needed to ensure that the understanding gained can be translated into active participation in elections and political life in general.

---

<sup>16</sup> Samsuri, S. (2026). The competency-based good citizens in Indonesia's civic education policy. *Journal of Moral Education*, 1-21.

<sup>17</sup> Maliqi, M., & Hyseni, A. (2022). The Effect of Competency-Based Curricula on the Promotion of Social Values and Civic Education in the Pre-University Education: Case of Kosovo. *Competency*.

<sup>18</sup> Nissen, S. (2021). Political participation: Inclusion of citizens in democratic opinion-forming and decision-making processes. In *Peace, justice and strong institutions* (pp. 665-675). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

<sup>19</sup> Tranelia, A., & Labolo, M. (2025). *Partisipasi Politik Generasi Muda Dalam Pemilihan Walikota Kendari Tahun 2024* (Doctoral dissertation, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri).

## Outcomes Achieved: The Impact of the Program on Students' Political Literacy

The main output that was successfully achieved from this service activity was the increase in awareness and understanding of all students of SMK Negeri 8 Information and Communication Technology Jayapura in the scope where the activity was carried out. Students now have adequate knowledge about their rights and obligations as good citizens, particularly in the context of electoral participation. This achievement can be categorized as an increase in civic literacy which according to Milner (2002) is an essential foundation for quality political participation and democratic sustainability.<sup>20</sup>

In addition, this activity also produces a communication network between educational institutions and universities to carry out sustainable political education activities. It is important to ensure that political education is not done just once, but becomes an integral part of the process of character and civic education in schools. The establishment of this collaborative network is in line with the concept of collaborative governance by Ansell and Gash (2008) which emphasizes the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships in addressing complex public problems. Furthermore, the sustainability of this program adopts the principle of capacity building which according to Eade (1997) must be participatory, sustainable, and empower local communities to take ownership of the learning process and social change.<sup>21</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the service activities and discussions that have been described, it can be concluded that the initial level of understanding of the younger generation, especially Vocational High School (SMK) students, regarding rights and obligations in general elections is still relatively low. This condition is reflected in the lack of understanding of the urgency of political participation and the lack of awareness of the consequences and impact of the political choices they make on the sustainability of democracy and the future of the nation. Through the implementation of strategies to increase political awareness carried out systematically and comprehensively, especially through political education, legal counseling, and continuous mentoring, it is proven that there has been an increase in students' understanding and change in perception of the importance of elections. These activities not only expand normative knowledge about rights and obligations as citizens, but also encourage the formation of critical, rational, and responsible attitudes in using the right to vote. Furthermore, the success of efforts to increase the political awareness of the younger generation is highly dependent on synergy and collaboration between election organizers, the government, and educational institutions. This collaboration is the key to ensuring that political education can reach all levels of the younger generation and is carried out consistently and sustainably to strengthen the quality of political participation in the democratic system.

<sup>20</sup> Taufika, R., & Suryadi, K. (2025). *Literasi Politik Gen-Z*. umsu press.

<sup>21</sup> Sellang, K., Ahmad, J., Mustanir, A., Nonci, N., Ramadhanv, M. R., Lubis, S., ... & Latif, A. (2025). *Smart Village dan Penguatan Kapasitas Lokal Desa*. CV Eureka Media Aksara.



## REFERENCES

- Al Farisi, S., Firmansyah, W. A., Zain, D. F. Q., Rijal, K., & Yakin, A. K. (2025). Perilaku Dan Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Sipil Sebagai Perkembangan Sosial Dalam Pembangunan Politik. Penerbit: Kramantara JS.
- Amanda, T., & Dhewantoro, H. N. S. (2025). Pendidikan Politik sebagai Fondasi Demokrasi dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat Multikultural. *Journal Governance and Politics (JGP)*, 5(1), 7-14.
- Azizah, N., Trisiana, A., Yulianto, A., Dewi, A. P., Febriyanti, F., & Andini, V. P. Peran Dinamis Generasi Muda Dalam Mendorong Partisipasi Politik di Indonesia: Menggugah Suara Aksi dan Masa Depan.
- Katili, A. Y., Katili, A. A. Z., & Pariono, A. (2025). Partisipasi Politik Generasi Muda di Era Digital: Antara Kesadaran Kritis dan Aktivisme Daring. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Ilmu Sosial dan Politik*, 2(4), 198-212.
- Maliqi, M., & Hyseni, A. (2022). The Effect of Competency-Based Curricula on the Promotion of Social Values and Civic Education in the Pre-University Education: Case of Kosovo. *Competency*.
- MANIK, T. S. M., Purwantiningsih, A., & Riyanti, D. (2024). Konstruksi Ideal Warga Negara Demokrasi dan Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan: Suatu Tinjauan Literatur. *Integralistik*, 35(1).
- Mukmin, B. A., & Sihaloho, O. A. (2024). Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Transformatif: Menuju Warga Negara Berpikir Politis. *Jurnal Transformatif*, 10(2), 170-196.
- Mukmin, B. A., & Sihaloho, O. A. (2024). Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Transformatif: Menuju Warga Negara Berpikir Politis. *Jurnal Transformatif*, 10(2), 170-196.
- Naufal, M. (2025). Etika Algoritma Rekomendasi Media Dan Polarisasi. *Communicator Sphere*, 5(2), 72-82.
- Nissen, S. (2021). Political participation: Inclusion of citizens in democratic opinion-forming and decision-making processes. In *Peace, justice and strong institutions* (pp. 665-675). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Pamungkas, O. (2025). Pengaruh Kampanye Politik Dan Media Sosial Terhadap Orientasi Politik Generasi Z Dalam Pemilu 2024. *Untirta Civic Education Journal*, 9(1), 25-42.
- Prasojo, P. (2026). Analisis Komunikasi Keamanan: Perubahan Budaya Dalam Politik Generasi Z. *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah*, 26(1), 71-84.
- Samsuri, S. (2026). The competency-based good citizens in Indonesia's civic education policy. *Journal of Moral Education*, 1-21.
- Sellang, K., Ahmad, J., Mustanir, A., Nonci, N., Ramadhanv, M. R., Lubis, S., ... & Latif, A. (2025). Smart Village dan Penguatan Kapasitas Lokal Desa. CV Eureka Media Aksara.
- Setiawan, H. D., & Djafar, T. M. (2023). Partisipasi politik pemilih muda dalam pelaksanaan demokrasi di Pemilu 2024. *Populis: Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, 8(2), 201-213.
- Siregar, I. (2024). Phenomenological Review of the Issue of Political Apathy of Indonesia's Young Generation. *Polit Journal Scientific Journal of Politics*, 4(2), 135-147.
- Taufika, R., & Suryadi, K. (2025). Literasi Politik Gen-Z. *umsu press*.
- Tranelia, A., & Labolo, M. (2025). Partisipasi Politik Generasi Muda Dalam Pemilihan Walikota Kendari Tahun 2024 (Doctoral dissertation, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri).
- Tunggal, S. (2023). Membangun Kesadaran Politik Warga Negara Melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan. *JOCER: Journal of Civic Education Research*, 1(1), 11-15.
- Ulfyyati, A., Muhamad, R., & Akbari, I. S. (2023). Demokrasi: tinjauan terhadap konsep, tantangan, dan prospek masa depan. *Advances In Social Humanities Research*, 1(4), 435-444.

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.

Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Pemilihan Umum.

Wandi, J. I., Pebriyenni, P., Sumiarti, S., Priyono, C. D., & Afnita, N. (2024). Integrasi Religiusitas dalam Pendidikan Karakter: Suatu Pendekatan Holistik. *Journal of Civic Education*, 7(2), 101-114

