

The Existence of Opposition to Youth Participation Rate as an Effort to Improve Political Education

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Abstract: The existence of the opposition is necessary for a democratic country, which in general is very influential on the quality of democracy. The quality of a good democracy cannot be separated from youth participation and political education. Researchers conducted a literature review to examine the presence of opposition to youth participation in improving political education. Researchers conducted a review of 38 articles from 2015 to 2020, then focused on observing the research progress of political education applied to youth. The results of this review indicate that these variables, the presence of opposition to the level of youth participation, are more suitable to be executed using political education. Overall, this review provides an appropriate reference point for further research by identifying research needs in oppositional aspects, especially in providing existence on the level of youth participation and political education.

Keywords: Literature, Opposition, Participation, Political education, Youth.

Introduction

For the sake of a democratic political life, it requires an opposition in a country. Opposition is a characteristic of democratic countries, in contrast to oligarchic countries where the center of political power is only held by a small elite group from the community. The development of democratic theories today does not at all leave the normative meaning of democracy that has been put forward since the ancient greeks.

Opposition at the level of embodiment of national stability is a phenomenon that needs attention. Especially in a democratic life requires opposition in a country. This is considering that based on the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) report on the 2020 democracy index, Indonesia's democracy index has decreased from a score of 6.48 in 2019 to 6.3 in 2020 (The Economist intelligence unit, 2019). Indonesia ranks 64 out of 167 countries in the world.

With regard to the sovereignty of the people, the opposition finds its relevance. This is because there is no guarantee that the sovereignty of the

people can be fully accommodated and fully translated by the government. Therefore, there is a need for forces outside the government that can help maintain that people's sovereignty exists and functions. It is in this context that the role of those outside the government or the opposition becomes important, especially to ensure that the current government remains within the interests of the people. In other words, the existence of the opposition is closely related to the interests of upholding the sovereignty of the people themselves. The roots of opposition in the context of democracy are universal. That is, it can occur in both parliamentary and presidential systems. There is no limitation that certain systems of government provide more opportunities or require opposition than others. Although opposition in the context of checks and balances seems to be manifest in a parliamentary system, effective opposition also occurs in a presidential government.

Based on youth statistics data for 2020 (BPS, 2020), the number of youth aged 16-30 years is

64.50 million people, or 1 in 4 Indonesian population is youth. Therefore, youth development greatly determines the success of developing superior and competitive human resources with the Youth Development Index (IPP) indicator. The target of the 2020-2024 RPJMN is 57.67, but based on IPP achievement data in general 2015-2019, it shows that out of 5 domains there is 1 domain that has not experienced significant changes, namely the participation and leadership domain, which only achieved 46.67. This means that today's youth are not so actively participating in organizational and leadership activities.

Understanding and experience provide the basis for an individual to give or construct a meaning. Schutz (Hasbiansyah, 2008) explains that every human action always has meaning, which arises because it is connected or triggered through experience or awareness. When individuals have good awareness and are oriented to the interests of political participation in a democratic country, it will certainly minimize the negative impact of the

infertility of political participation, because they have sincere intentions and think clearly. Various problems that arise from negative campaigns or cyberdemocracy, especially for youth today, because the perception of opposition in the political field has not led to a full effort to strengthen the meaning of democracy and youth citizenship, and has not seriously focused on strategic steps in strengthening participation. youth politics.

Materials and Methods

Study area

This study uses a systematic review (systematic review) using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses) method by following the correct stages or protocols systematically. Search articles from national and international journals referring to the following three published journals (Figure 1).

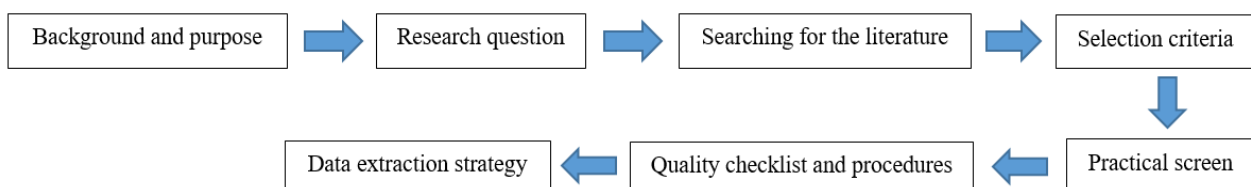


Figure 1. Article Selection Flowchart.

Procedures

Researchers conducted a literature review to examine the presence of opposition to youth participation in improving political education. Researchers conducted a review of 38 articles from 2015 to 2020, then focused on observing research progress from political education applied to youth.

Relevant articles are used to fill the topic of this research using the keywords political education, opposition, democracy. The research results from the various articles are then translated into a narrative review discussion. Furthermore, it is discussed to fill the gap in previous research and current conditions.

Results and Discussion

The Opposition in Its Role

Etymologically opposition (*muaradhah*) which comes from the word *aradha* which means to bring together, compare, and compete. Opposition according to the literary definition does not come out of the root of its etymological meaning, meaning *al-muqabalah* (meeting or comparison). It also includes *mubarah* (matches) in addition to showing the spirit of *almughalabah* (disputes) and *at-tahaddi* (challenges). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, opposition is defined as a party that opposes the representative council and criticizes

the opinions or political policies of the ruling majority group.

According to Prof. Dr. Nurcholis Madjid in his book "open dialogue" states that in a healthy democracy, checks and balances are indispensable as a monitoring and balancing force, because from a human philosophical point of view, it is not always correct to carry out checks and balances formally in parliament. According to him, opposition does not mean to oppose (to oppose) but in opposition there is an element of support (to support). In Nurcholis' view, opposition is very different from oppositionalism, which is simply opposing, very subjective and even in bad faith, such as the habit of listing other people's faults. While the opposition in the spirit of being loyal, loyal to the state, loyal to shared ideals and even to the government in cases that are clearly good must be loyal.

In political science the definition of opposition is a party that has a policy or stance that is contrary to the policy line of the group that runs the government. The opposition is not an enemy, but a counter player in the political arena. The format of the opposition is in the form of balancing the power (checks and balances) of the state which is placed in the constitutional framework. This form of opposition is usually carried out by political parties that want change or criticize the performance of the government. The absolute constitution is the final word and the embodiment of legitimacy, deviation from the constitution means exceeding the limits of the political mandate. In this context the opposition can be referred to as a constitutional control system. The check and balance system is a mechanism to be able to correct and straighten a government and encourage growth in a better direction. Therefore, any restriction on freedom and restriction in expressing thoughts is a very principle violation of the demands of a state's philosophy or human rights. The role of political party opposition is very important to monitor and balance power consistently, objectively and adhering to the truth. And side with the interests of the people at large. The existence of opposition in parliament will narrow the possibility of tyranny and authoritarianism.

This is because in Islamic political thought the principle of not seeking power is rooted. Seeking power is forbidden or something that is not liked. Therefore, all opposition movements are aimed at implementing the most ideal perceptions of each and not seeking power. Opposition in Islamic political thought is known into two forms, namely active opposition and passive opposition. Active opposition is manifested in a number of individual attitudes and collective movements manifested in the form of rebellions or in the form of oppositional thought. The passive opposition can be seen in a number of the attitudes of some friends who are isolating themselves from the ongoing caliphate conflict. Their attitude like this is the basis for some perceptions that support the concept of patience as a method of expressing passive opposition. So through this comparison it is clear that the meaning of western terminology for the word opposition is not the meaning that comes to mind when we talk about opposition in Islamic political thought.

Political Participation in Political Education

In various political participation activities carried out by citizens, of course, there are many factors that influence and encourage citizens to actively participate in political activities. According to Frank Lindenfield (Sahid, 2011) the main factor that encourages someone to participate in political life is financial satisfaction, according to him, low economic status causes someone to feel alienated from political life, and the person concerned will become apathetic. But this does not happen to people who have economic stability.

Surbakti (Sahid, 2011) states that there are two important variables that affect the level of a person's participation. First, the aspect of one's political awareness includes awareness of the rights and obligations as a citizen, for example political rights, economic rights, rights to legal protection, rights to social security, and other obligations. Second, it concerns how the assessment and appreciation of the government, both towards policies and the implementation of government.

The scientific study of citizenship education is so comprehensive, of course that reality has an

impact on the focus of the material and learning, whether to focus on citizenship education as a scientific and curricular study, or focus on citizenship education, as a social or sociocultural reality. In a narrow sense, citizenship education is known through the term civic education, which acts as formal learning in a school or college environment, so that it is generally known as a subject or subject for citizenship education, which contains theories, concepts, scope, and findings regarding scientific education citizenship. Pangalila (2017) explains in a narrow sense, citizenship education leads to the theories and concepts of citizenship education in schools, so that the aim is more towards scientific efforts so that students have the capacity, attitudes, knowledge and skills, in order to be able to become good citizens and intelligent. Of course, in the context of citizenship education in the narrow sense of higher education, it focuses on efforts to shape students so that they become smart and good citizens, because they have been equipped with comprehensive knowledge and attitudes based on Pancasila and the 1945 constitution, of course the transformation of the theory and concept of citizenship education, into an academic capital for students to play a real role in society.

Citizenship education in a broad sense, focuses more on social realities in society, so that the orientation is how the strategies and scientific praxis are, in forming a democratic, participatory and empowered society. So that citizenship education in a broad sense, generally known as citizenship education, is an academic vehicle to analyze and reflect on social reality, to find out the extent of the gap between theory and reality in society, so as to be able to develop strategies and efforts to bring theory and reality closer to society. Citizenship education as citizenship education has a goal, namely the realization of a democratic and empowered society, of course citizenship education in a broad sense, is not limited to learning for students only, but also for the community, because science needs to have an impact on people's welfare (Aulia and Arpanudin, 2019). Of course, citizenship education in a broad sense accommodates the socio-cultural dimension, because it focuses on

society and its various dynamics and problems. Citizenship education learning in universities needs to be based on social reality, in order to accelerate the realization of Indonesian civil society, especially after the implementation of seeing the reality of the opposition in realizing national stability, which requires independence, democratization and modernization in policy and learning in universities.

Of course, this reality proves that citizenship education is a complete science, because apart from being oriented towards developing theories, concepts and scientific findings, it also has an orientation to empower students and even the community, as a follow-up to the dimensions of citizenship education, namely curricular, academic and socio-cultural. In the context of providing meaningful learning and having a real impact on students, of course, civic education lecturers need to determine achievements, strategies and learning models, and even develop relevant learning practices, so that they are contextual, participatory and even fun. A comprehensive study of civic education has an impact on the accommodation of textual and contextual learning models in civic education, this reality occurs, because social problems are increasingly dynamic and complex, so civics education consistently needs to develop a body of knowledge and learning methods (Ramdani, 2018). Both citizenship education in a narrow and broad sense, of course lead to the realization of the life of the Indonesian nation which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 constitution, especially citizenship education in universities needs to be responsive to national and social problems and dynamics, so that students have awareness and volunteerism to carry out their public participation.

Conclusions

If the opposition goes bad it will affect the political participation of today's youth, to deal with all of that it is necessary to fix current political education. The good existence of the opposition should increase youth participation to be more active in politics and voice existing aspirations, so it is

important in this case to develop political education in civic education regarding youth.

Conflict of Interest

There are no conflicts of interest concerning the publication of this article.

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