



Community and gen Z participation in the party democracy election 2024 towards Indonesia G2G good government to good governance

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ABSTRACT

It is now December 2023 that the Indonesian people will hold general elections for candidates for DPRD members, DPR-RI, DPD-RI, presidential and vice presidential candidates. It is approaching the 2024 election in less than 75 days that the Indonesian people will hold a democratic party to vote directly honestly fair transparently in determining the future of the nation and state of Indonesia for the next five years where the current election participants are dominated by gen z and permanent voters, people are now digitally aware where before voting they see the digital track record of legislative and judicial executive candidates where is their contribution to the nation and state love for the homeland love for the Indonesian people so that the community and gen z do not hesitate not hesitate in choosing candidates for DPRD, DPR-RI, DPD-RI, Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates for Indonesia five years to come period 2024-2029. The research that the author uses research with qualitative descriptive methods to analyze phenomena, events, or social conditions. The results obtained from this research are how the community is objective and selective in the democratic party of the general election of 14 February 2024.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Conyers defines community participation as voluntary community involvement based on the determinants and self-awareness of the community itself in development programs (Conyers, 1981). In addition, Arif (2012) defines participation as a form of spontaneous involvement based on full awareness and responsibility for the interests of a group to achieve common goals. Another definition according to Isbandi (2007) is that community participation is the participation of the community in the process of identifying problems and potentials that exist around the community, then in the process of selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, the process of implementing efforts to overcome these problems and their involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur in the community. Meanwhile, Yadav (in UNAPDI, 1980) explains that there are four activities that can indicate community participation in development activities, namely: participation in decision-making, participation in the implementation of an activity, participation in monitoring and evaluation, participation in the utilization of the results of activities (D. D. I. Pemilu, 2024). In the digital era, there are changes in the communication

behavior of millennials and generation Z. These changes can be seen in everyday life such as the lack of face-to-face interaction due to the presence of gadgets (Pengabdian, 2023).

Another definition is expressed by Djatal and Supriadi (2001) that participation is defined as the involvement of the community or group in conveying suggestions or opinions in the decision-making process, channeling goods, skills and services owned for the implementation of an activity (Muhtar et al., 2024). In addition, it is also mentioned that groups that can recognize their problems, voice their choices, make decisions and solve their problems are also included in the criteria for participation (Lestari et al., 2023). Tilaar (2009) explains participation as a manifestation of the desire to develop democracy through a decentralization process pursued by planning from below that includes community participation in the planning and development process in the community. In simple terms, participation can be defined as "the act of taking part or sharing in something" (Cornwall, 2001). The World Bank defines community participation as, first, the involvement of communities affected by decision-making about what to do and how to do it. Second, the involvement is in the form of community contribution in the implementation of what has been decided. Third, together they use the results of the program so that the community benefits from the program (1) 2) 1,2), 2024)

Mikkelsen (1999) explains the definition of participation into essays, which are as follows. Participation is the voluntary contribution of people to an activity without participating in the decision-making that determines the activity. Participation is a process that sensitizes people to increase their willingness to accept and ability to respond to an activity/issue in the community (Muhaimin & Syifa, 2024). Participation is voluntary involvement by the community in self-determined change (Meriah et al., 2024). Participation is an active process, in which the person or group concerned is involved. (Augusuriyanti et al., 2024) They take the initiative and use their freedom to participate in community activities. Participation is the stabilization of dialogue between local communities and officials who carry out project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, in order to obtain information about the local context, and social impacts. Participation is the involvement of people in the development of themselves, their lives, and their environment (Saputra, 2024).

Generational differences in the work environment are one of the subjects that always appear in the development of human resource management, and the concept of generational differences continues to evolve over time. There are significant differences in characteristics between generation Z and other generations (Sitorus & Sitorus, 2024). One of the main distinguishing factors is the mastery of information and technology. For generation Z, information and technology are things that have become part of life, because generation Z was born when access to information, especially the internet, has become a global culture, so that it affects the values, views and goals of life. The rise of generation Z will also pose new challenges for management practices in organizations, especially for human resource management practices (Sahal & Syabana, 2024).

The Z generation is currently dominating the 2024 election democratic party where Gen Z is currently a lot of 17 years old who already have identity cards and are required to make choices and participate in the 2024 elections in February 2024 the 2024 elections are colored with three pairs of presidential and vice presidential candidates at number 1 there is Anis Rasyid Baswedan as a presidential candidate promoted by the Nasdem Party and vice presidential candidate Muhaimin Iskandar (Cak Imin) from the general chairman of the National Awakening Party with the nickname of pair number 1 is AMIN which means Anis and Cak Imin, at number 2 there is a presidential candidate pair from the general chairman of the Gerindra party (Great Indonesia Movement) Prabowo Subianto and vice presidential candidate Gabran Rakabuming Raka Prabowo Gibran National Volunteer Network (JARGON) declaration of support for candidate pair number 2 Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka in the 2024 presidential election, number 3 presidential candidate carried by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle PDIP and vice presidential candidate Prof. Mahfud MD with jargon. Mahfud MD with his jargon Indonesian Unity, the goal is to unite the Indonesian people from tribal customs from Sabang to Mauroke where all are united (Sahal & Syabana, 2024). Important elements of democracy that need attention are elections and political parties. Elections are a democratic mechanism to decide the change of government where people can channel their political rights freely and safely. Apart from being a political institutional structure whose members aim to gain political power and position, political

parties are also a forum for accommodating people's aspirations. This role is an implementation of democratic values, namely the involvement of the community to control the administration of the state (Roza, 2024)

In essence, the good and bad implementation of democracy in a country depends on the performance and role of the tools of democracy in that country. The tools of democracy are: Political parties, General elections, and State institutions. The explanation is as follows: Political parties Related to political parties is the party system that varies in each country, including: One-party system (adopted by communist countries, such as the People's Republic of China) Two-party system (adopted by developed democracies, such as the United States) Multi-party system (adopted by developing countries, such as Indonesia) (P. Pemilu, 2024)

The political party itself in a country has the following roles: Role as a channel for political aspirations. In the life of the nation and state, people definitely want to be involved in politics. In addition, not all policies taken and determined by the government are acceptable to the people. People can channel their aspirations, either to support or criticize policies (Fathurochman & Tutiasri, 2024). One of the platforms to channel these aspirations is a political party (1) 2) 1,2), 2024; Djumadin, 2024). Role as a means of political socialization Political culture is a product of the process of political education or socialization in a society. With political socialization, individuals in the country will receive norms, belief systems, and values from previous generations, which are carried out through various stages, and carried out by various agents, such as family, relatives, playmates, schools (ranging from kindergarten to college), work environment, and of course mass media, such as radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, and also the internet. The process of socialization or political education in Indonesia does not provide sufficient space to give rise to civil society, which is an independent society, which is able to fill the public space so as to be able to limit the excessive power of the state (Politik et al., n.d.).

Role as a means of political recruitment The role of political parties as a means of political recruitment in order to increase community political participation is a study related to the question: how political parties have a significant role in terms of: Preparing cadres of political leaders: Selection of the prepared cadres, and Struggle for the placement of cadres who are qualified, dedicated, have high credibility, and have the support of the community in strategic political positions. (Surahman et al., 2024). The greater the share of political parties in fighting for and successfully utilizing their bargaining position to win the struggle in these three matters, is an indication that the role of political parties as a means of political recruitment is running effectively (Shirotol, 2024). Fair, transparent, and democratic political recruitment is basically to select qualified people and to ensure that the political parties are able to fulfill their roles able to fight for the fate of the common people to prosper and ensure the comfort and security of life for every citizen. Mistakes in the selection of cadres who sit in strategic positions can move the direction of the struggle away from the ideals of prosperity, welfare and justice for the wider community. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that political recruitment has implications for the formation of ways of thinking, acting, and behaving of every citizen who is obedient, obedient to rights and obligations, but full of an atmosphere of democracy and openness responsible for the unity and integrity of the nation within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Muhtar et al., 2024).

Role as a means of organizing conflict Conflict or disagreement implies a broader range of behaviors than most people usually imagine. In general, we often assume that conflict is seeded and based on violent and violent disagreements. But in fact, the basis of conflict is different, which can simply be recognized three basic elements that are characteristic of conflict situations, namely, There are two or more units or parts involved in a conflict, These units have sharp differences in needs, goals, problems, values, attitudes, or ideas: There is interaction between the units or parts involved in a conflict Conflict is a behavior that is not always the same or identical with certain emotions that are often associated with it, such as hatred or hostility. Conflict can occur in the smallest environment, namely the individual, to the broad environment of society. At the community level, conflict stems from differences between the values and norms of the group and the values and norms in which the group is located. Similarly, conflict can stem from differences in goals, values and norms, and interests caused by differences in life experiences and socio-economic resources in a particular culture with those in other cultures (D. D. I. Pemilu, 2024).

In carrying out this role as a conflict regulator, political parties must really be rooted in the hearts of many people, sensitive to the whispers of the people's conscience and sensitive to the demands of the people's needs. With the emergence of new parties, of course, the requirements of being rooted in the hearts of the people have not been met and can even be said to be far from expectations. Meanwhile, the old political parties do not necessarily have strong roots in the hearts of the people, considering that the political participation of the shelves is still more pseudo. This means that the people only have real participation during the implementation of general elections while in the political decision-making processes, control over the implementation of political policies is still in a relatively low category (Fitrianti et al., 2023).

General Election General elections have 3 (three) important functions in the process of nation and state, namely as: 1) Rotation of power In a democracy, rotation of power is a must. A leader should only rule for a limited period (two terms only). Many people think that a government with more than two terms will lead to a dictatorial/tyrannical government. Many examples can be mentioned, such as President Soeharto (Indonesia) who ruled for more than 6 terms (32 years), Saddam Hussein (Iraq) who ruled from 1979 to 2003 (24 years), and other governments that all led to dictatorship. (Barokah, 2024). Creating political representatives (in the executive and legislative institutions) Elections aim to elect candidates for people's representatives who will fight for the welfare of the people at the central level in the executive and legislative institutions (Hendrawati, 2024). These candidates are nominated by political parties and are expected to be the spearhead for the creation of people's hopes and desires. (Muhaimin & Syifa, 2024) Means of political education To be known together, elections are not just a matter of choosing and being chosen, but are one of the vehicles for political education for citizens. Political education, according to Alfian (1986: 235), is a conscious effort to change the political socialization process of the community so that they understand and truly live the values contained in an ideal political system to be built. Meanwhile, according to Law Number 2/2008 on Political Parties, it is stated that political education is a process of learning and understanding the rights, obligations and responsibilities of every citizen in the life of the nation and state. Political education is an activity that continues throughout human life and it cannot be fully realized except in a democratic society in order to form political participation. Political participation is realized through the voluntary participation of individuals in political life (Saputra, 2024).

Good Government to Good Governance Good governance is that government services must be citizen-oriented, this means that the services provided to citizens must be in a logical and impartial manner so that citizens feel that the service is intended for them. Government services must be accessible, namely that all types of services provided electronically, be it through the internet, cell phones, computers, and so on, must be accessible easily or without the need to struggle. Government services must be inclusive, meaning that every willing service must continue to improve and improve so that it can be used by every element of society without exception. Information management, meaning that the government only provides information that is rational, clear, easy to understand, and in accordance with the needs so that all information becomes valuable (Pemilihan et al., 2024).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with ethnomedia methods. This qualitative approach in a descriptive way will be able to better explain how gen z has its own character in politics so that it can clearly compete and be equal to men (Daniel & Vibhisana, 2024). Qualitative is a method whose research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Research with a qualitative approach is the result of the construction of a thought. In collecting data, the author uses observation techniques and collects documentation from the mass media. Because the data sources obtained come from literature and mass media documentation. The author analyzes the data that has been collected, by collecting supporting data from various mass media regarding female politicians that have been determined within the limits of this research. The data analyzed is information related to several women when they became politicians in a certain period. In addition, the literature analyzed was taken from credible sources such as scientific journals within the last 5 years. (Fernando et al., 2024).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of this study that community participation and generation z in the democratic party towards Indonesia G2G government to governance is determined by all Indonesian people where the Indonesian people will determine the fate of the Indonesian nation and state and will be determined in the 2024 elections on February 14. As a society and generation z, let's participate in the general elections of the democratic party which is held every five years, every government work program will certainly be supported by the Indonesian people if the program can certainly create public innovations that are beneficial to society in general and these innovations must be supported by the government and the private sector collaborating with each other in innovating. According, as a general definition it can be said that political participation is the activity of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life, including by choosing state leaders and directly or indirectly influencing government (public) policies policy. These activities include activities such as voting in general elections, attending general meetings, contacting or lobbying with government officials or members of parliament, becoming a member of a party, or a social movement with direct action and so on.

In literary terms, what is meant by political participation is: legal activities by individual citizens which are directly or indirectly aimed at influencing the choices of high-ranking government officials and/or their actions.

Meanwhile, according to Herbert Mc Closky, as quoted political participation is a voluntary activity of citizens through which they take part in the process of selecting rulers and directly or indirectly, in the formation of public policy. Furthermore, Huntington and Nelson in "No Easy Choice: Political Participation in Developing States," as quoted by Budiardjo states that political participation is the activity of citizens acting as individuals, which aims to influence decision making (Muhaimin & Syifa, 2024). Perception is the process of acquiring or receiving information from the environment. A theory or approach that explains how humans understand and assess their environment. Desirato defines perception as the experience of objects, events, or relationships obtained by inferring information and interpreting messages. Perception can be said to be giving meaning to stimuli (Hendrawati, 2024).

The Millennial Generation is a generation that was born in 2000-2023 until now a generation full of technological advances that are fast, precise, everything is based on digital-based computerization, young people prefer smartphones as a partner to accompany the mobility of the daily life activities of young men and women, the advantages of the first millennial generation are smarter to quickly receive information because they can access everything in a hand, buying anything easily using the marketplace application, payment can be transferred, can be cash on delivery, everything is facilitated in one hand, public information is easy to get, every moment can be immortalized, easy music access, social media especially, doing campus assignments can be faster on cellphones, playing online games is easier, especially dating is easy to get a new girlfriend on social media as long as there is a lot of money Millennials are more sensitive to current politics, especially in 2024, they are obliged to elect a new President to determine the future of the nation, who is from where and whether these three questions arise in the minds of millennials because a leader, in addition to being able to lead the country and be appreciated by the leaders of other countries, leaders are also obedient to worship, especially praying five times and what is important is who the supporting party is and who the previous cadres of millennials are more observant in choosing leaders because they see the digital footprint of which parties are mengususng and achievements. What has been achieved when leading previously should not be mistaken but today's society and youth are more observant and more understanding in the digital era because digital traces cannot be denied of the success and failure of leading a large country whether leaving debt or otherwise leaving achievements and prosperity for its people (Pengabdian, 2023). Political parties as one of the pillars of democracy in the Indonesian political system are mandated by the 1945 Constitution as an effort to guarantee the freedom of association, assembly and expression as human rights. Political parties are recognized as part of the state life system, this can be seen in the provisions of Article 22E Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states: "Participants in the general elections to elect members of the House of Representatives and members of the Regional House of Representatives are political (Sahal & Syabana, 2024).

Elections are a grand event of a democratic party every five years where in the election event aims to elect representatives of the people such as, council members, presidents, mayors,

regents, governors and many more series of events in the event of a democratic party of the people's party in determining their leaders for the next 5 years when the hot topic is Ganjar Pranowo, Anies Baswedan and Prabowo Subianto as candidates for President of the Republic of Indonesia for the period 2024-2029, therefore the Election is important to elect the country's leaders for the sustainability of the government for the next 5 years, hopefully the Indonesian people will get a wise government saying to the people prosperous in the economy, food security cannot be separated from Ideology, Politics, Social, Defense Culture and Security good leaders prosperous people (Meriah et al., 2024).

4. CONCLUSION

The implication of this research is how community participation and generation z are certainly the most important part for the implementation of a democratic party every five years, to get an honest and fair government and away from corruption so as to lead to a good Indonesia in the government order. The contribution found in this research is to provide an overview to the public and generation z to choose selectively in making choices during the voting process held on February 14, 2024. Community participation and generation z as democratic principles are actually related to human behavior, both individually and in groups, in their position as citizens and as authorized officials. The behavior of community participation is a manifestation of culture because culture is manifested and channeled through human behavior. It can be concluded that democracy is not inherited by itself but is captured and digested through the learning process. The process of learning democracy is called democratic education. The aim of national education is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who are faithful and devoted to God Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens. In addition, in order to make it easier for citizens to obtain various accesses and utilize them in a more efficient manner, it is necessary to provide.

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