Democracy in Youth Participation Is Critical and Inclusive

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Abstract. In order to run a democratic political life, of course, the presence of a balancing group is very necessary. Therefore, the researcher conducted an analysis to examine the strengthening of youth political participation in the process of increasing the existence of existing democracy. Researchers conducted research with the aim of exploring problems in analyzing critical youth through a literature study by exploring 150 national or international articles with the aim of exploring critical youth and strengthening inclusive democracy. The results of this review indicate that the need for youth is critical and it is very necessary to strengthen youth political participation by youth organizations. Overall, this study provides an appropriate point of reference for further research by identifying the existence of critical youth as an effort to strengthen inclusive youth political participation.

Keywords: . Critical and Inclusif · Democracy · Youth Partcipation

1 Introduction

The requirement to become a democratic country is active political participation, in this case especially youth [1]. Participation is a characteristic of democratic countries, in contrast to oligarchic countries where the center of political power is only led by a few people who have power. The existence of the development of democracy will certainly not eliminate the essence of democracy which was defined from the beginning from the time of Ancient Greece [2]. A balanced democracy is a democracy that is neither oligarchic nor anarchic [3]. If in terms of youth who often demonstrate there are youth who are critical, but youth who enter the government structure create a stigma for youth who are oligarchic [4].

Democracy is often associated with people's sovereignty and the management and problems that exist in it, so it is the same as [5] where democratic government is government of, by and for the people. Indonesia's democracy index also needs to be increased in terms of scores because it has decreased significantly. The indicators that govern democracy are pluralism and elections, the performance and function of government, civil liberties, political culture and political participation [6].

The role of participation in a democratic state, as an important element in democratic life is an inseparable part and becomes the foundation, besides participation there is also polyarchy (polyarchy) as a form of government that have a democratic nuance. In the

political context as well, part of democratic life there are several main functions of participation [7]. First, balancing power, namely the existence of a balancer in terms of substance which of course will get strength from outside the government that provides input to thoughts or attitudes so that they are not too far from balance of government or the interests of the majority of the people [8]. Balancing is also held because the government which will be democratically elected will eventually become a government against its own people.

Second, the meaning of this participation is as a guard so that all policies that come out come from the voice of the people [9]. With the existence of participation, a possibility in the emergence of policy choices and policy alternatives will be more real to implement [10]. This is based on the reality that a government must not be free from mistakes. A good leader definitely needs indirect support from the existing participation groups in order to better take the aspirations and interests of the people.

The absence of participation will really make a choice with limitations that will be difficult to swallow the aspirations of the people, if this lasts longer it will cause the decay of the government, one example that occurred in Myanmar during the military junta era or in Indonesia during the New Order era [11]. Therefore, participation is needed as a more comprehensive policy in creating errors that can at least be minimized.

Third, another important aspect of participation is the stimulus for healthy competition between the political elite and the government [12]. The government can show the public that there are other policies that are stagnant or even declining and make more sense than government policies [13]. Opponents find that there are others who can "wake up" the government in power, provide better policies, and thereby "confuse" the positive image of the government in the eyes of the public. According to the government needs participation as a driver to improve performance and maintain a good public image. Under these circumstances, there is a healthy competition between the government and the participating parties from improvement to improvement [14].

Youth political participation can be realized if there is concern, while concern will be realized if a good understanding is instilled about political participation in a democratic country [15]. A complete understanding of the meaning of participation will certainly minimize the negative impact of the current lack of political participation among young people [16]. When individuals have good enlightenment and are oriented in the interests of political participation in a democratic country, of course it will minimize the negative impact of the infertility of political participation, because they have sincere intentions and think clearly.

2   Methodology of Research

This research is a systematic review (Systematic Review) using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses) method which is carried out systematically by following the correct stages or research protocols (Fig. 1).

Search articles from national and international journals referring to the following three published journals (Fig. 2).

The search for research articles relevant to this research topic was conducted using the keywords sexual harassment, digital media, education, gender stereotypes, factors
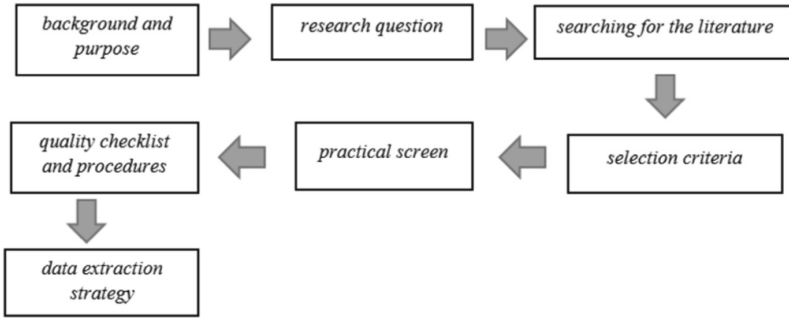
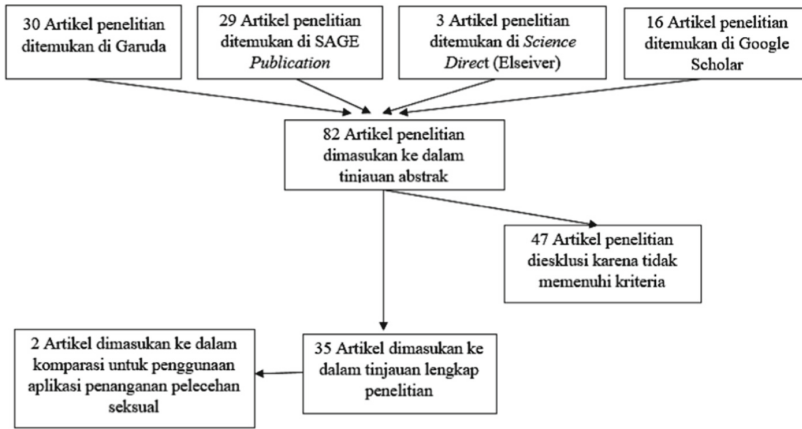**Fig. 1.** Procedure of a systematic review.

Fig. 2. Article Selection Flowchart

of sexual harassment, the impact of sexual harassment, forms of sexual harassment. The research results from various articles are then elaborated into a narrative review discussion. Furthermore, it is discussed to fill in the gaps in previous research and current conditions.

3   Results of Research and Discussion

Political participation is an activity that aims to influence government actions directly by influencing the implementation of policies or indirectly by visiting officials who will make these policies. Political participation is defined as a term that refers to the power of citizens or community activities that aim to influence or change the existing power in the political sphere. There is no demarcation line that explains actions that can be categorized as political participation. As long as a community action has an impact on political power changes, then the action can be said to be a form of political participation. Thus, political participation can be almost anything [17].

Other factors that can cause a person to participate less in the political process are two things, namely a lack of awareness and political trust [18]. In addition, shallow knowledge is also the cause of an indifferent attitude. The factors that influence a person's involvement in politics consist of three components, namely political trust, political efficacy, and political attachment. This relationship is reviewed through a social perspective which argues that individuals will act based on the information they have (there is an assessment process), and feelings will not lead someone to act to participate in politics.

Political trust is the public's belief in political institutions, such as the executive, legislature, judiciary, or police to act in accordance with their obligations and responsibilities. The existence of trust from the community has an important role, because that trust is the essence that supports and supports the legitimacy of the political system that has been built by the government [19]. Thus, when public trust is not formed properly it will have a negative impact on the management and empowerment of the state.

The results of this study are also in line with the research of Hakim and Soetjipto which shows that value is the power that moves individuals to participate. Therefore, political participation becomes a form of outreach to realize individual interests or desires. In addition, it is also known that the individual value characteristics tend to have relevance to the value characteristics of the political party that the individual supports [20]. The key is that supporters of religion-based parties have higher religious values than supporters of national-based parties. So, the specifics of a party, the value of its supporters can increase the specifics as well.

Basically individual political participation is based on interests or life goals that come from value beliefs. Then, efforts to achieve these value interests are realized through political action in political participation. Thus, if the priority of the value of self-transcendence in novice voters in this study has a closeness and correlation with their political participation attitudes, it can be concluded that they will tend to identify political actors who have the closest relevance to the values prioritized by youth, namely values. Virtue and universality that comes from the dimension of self-transcendence [21].

There are several things behind the existence of youth as key actors of social change. First, a very strong desire and ability to be able to change the world. Second, the ability of youth to innovate in social change. Third, the ability of youth to be able to tell the truth about power through the perspective of their circle. Fourth, the activeness of youth in participating in formal political channels. Finally, there is the hard struggle that youth are doing in their development and there is a strong connection for social change. All of this then requires the awakening of a critical awareness of youth in the fight against depoliticization [22].

Establishing liberation education for village youth is important to eliminate alienations within the village and its youth. Liberation education itself aims to create people who are critically aware, namely aware of their own marginalization more deeply, liberation education seeks to create human beings who exist on their own. Humans who are able to learn and get to know themselves more deeply by seeing the reality that occurs from a phenomenon. Those who are liberated are then able to become fully human and are able to humanize others until in the end their own liberation is the removal of alienation that aims at the creation of a complete human nature.

According to Susanto there are at least three important elements in Paulo Freire's liberation education. First, that human beings basically have the capacity to change themselves and become subjects. This is close to what was explained earlier that when humans are able to realize who they are, they directly become independent subjects. Education must then prioritize equality between actors, both teachers and students.

The second important element is to put education in the face of problems as a practical element. Problem-solving education is essentially education by introducing students to environmental conditions and situations inherent in their lives. The starting point of education must then be in a contemporary, existential, and concrete context that reflects the aspirations of the people. The third element is dialogue as the main essence of education. The creation of a pattern of equal relationships will be strong when dialogue is launched in these relations. Dialogue raises the main codification that leads to the emergence of a sense of totality for real self-awareness.

Forming an awareness can be done by First, forming an equal and independent youth community. The realization of equal teacher-student relationships must also be applied in student-to-teacher relationships. Every youth in practice has an equal position and there is no such kind of tutoring even within the administrative structure [23]. Second, build awareness of the importance of innovation and resistance strategies in every form of education. Third, create a discussion room full of locality and the reality of the youth themselves. The creation of this kind of discussion space encourages a strong critical awareness. However, it should be noted that the realization of all these forms still requires external actors to intervene so that it is these external actors who then must also follow the spirit of liberation education [24].

The ability to think critically is a very important ability, and it functions effectively in all aspects of life. Therefore, critical thinking skills are very important and must be instilled early in school, at home, and in the community. In the learning process to achieve optimal results, active thinking is needed. This means that the optimal learning process requires critical thinking. Therefore, critical thinking is very important in the learning and teaching process [25]. Critical thinking is an intellectual thought process in which thinkers deliberately judge the quality of their thinking, thinkers use reflective, independent, clear and rational thinking. According to H. Siegel, critical thinking empowers cognitive skills or strategies in determining direction and goals. This process is carried out after setting goals, weighing, and referring directly to targets which are forms of thinking that need to be developed to solve problems, make conclusions, gather various possibilities, and make decisions when using all these skills effectively in the right context and type [25].

To support this system, the younger generation also needs to develop themselves to dialogue, communicate, discuss, and attend various scientific seminars. With academic intellectual-based activities, they can practice thinking in a structured, logical and systematic way, broad-minded, inclusive, rational, critical, selective and constructive in seeing personal and social reality. Their involvement in internal campus organizations such as the Student Activity Unit (UKM), Department Student Association (HMJ), and other external organizations that can help them socialize and interact. In addition, their participation in positive and scientific activities can provide behavioral, moral, religious changes, and at the same time be responsible in life.

4   Conclusions

Overall, this study provides an appropriate point of reference for further research by identifying the existence of critical youth as an effort to strengthen inclusive youth political participation. The role of youth in realizing inclusive political participation is very important, even though there is a lot of stigma attached to youth. Whether it's the stigma of the oligarchic youth or the anarchist youth, they must have the capacity as critical and participatory youth so that each group can realize an inclusive democracy and there is no discrimination between one group and another, so as to create representation from every community, especially youth. The youth movement in realizing national stability is also very much needed even though there are still many exclusions from the youth movement and the quality of its resources is less than adequate. Youth empowerment through civic education is one of the efforts to form critical and participatory youth in increasing inclusive political participation.

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