

Analysis of Comparative Studies of Political Gerontocracy in the World of the United States, Africa, Venice, Turkey

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Article Info

Received: 2023-11-21

Revised: 2024-01-19

Accepted: 2024-03-20

Keywords:

*Comparison,
Political Gerontocracy,
world,
United States,
Africa,
Venice,
Turkey*

Abstrack

The purpose of this study is to find out the Analysis of Comparative Studies of Political Gerontocracy in the World of the United States, Africa, Venice, Turkey. Because these four countries have geopolitics that are very interesting, we know it as a study for other governments. The method of this research is In this study, the author optimally uses two data sources related to this research, namely. Primary data sources and secondary data sources. The main source of this research is books and scientific journals on Political Gerontocracy in the World. At the same time, this research is supported (secondary) by other works of thought related to politics in the United States, Africa, Venice, Turkey. The results of this study that gerontocracy can provide political stability and wisdom in decision-making such as gerontocracy in the United States brings benefits in terms of stability and experience, but also poses a major challenge related to policy relevance. Then gerontocracy in Africa created long-term stability in some countries, but also hampered dynamic political, economic, and social development. While many senior leaders are considered historical figures and have great influence. The continued gerontocracy in Italy creates challenges for a more dynamic and diverse leadership regeneration. However, with support for reforms from young people and pressure to create more inclusive policies, Italy has an opportunity to improve its political system. And the gerontocracy in Turkey provides stability in the face of major challenges, but it also brings obstacles to political regeneration and policy innovation.

I. Introduction

The emergence of political gerontocracy in the world is related to a number of historical, cultural, economic, and demographic factors.(Dewi & Sos, 2017) The term "gerontocracy" refers to a system or condition in which political power is dominated by older individuals. This phenomenon can be seen in various countries, such as the United States, some countries in Africa, Russia, and a number of other countries, where elderly leaders often hold the highest positions of power.(Herindrasti, 2019) Here are some backgrounds that explain why political gerontocracy emerged and persisted in various regions: Experience and Public Trust Many societies see old age as a symbol of wisdom, experience, and stability.(Prasetyo et al., 2022) Older leaders are often perceived as having more insight, a deep understanding of history and politics, and the ability to manage complex situations. Therefore, older leaders often gain higher trust from the public because they are considered capable of bringing political stability.

In some countries, especially those with authoritarian or semi-authoritarian political systems, closed power structures often hinder the entry of new generations into leadership positions. Older leaders tend to maintain power networks with the same age group, creating an elite circle that is difficult for younger generations to penetrate. In this situation, individuals who have been in power for a long time become more difficult to be replaced by a new leader.(Sanjoyo, 2023) Stability in Demographic and Social Change Many countries with aging populations, such as in Europe and some regions in Asia, tend to maintain aging leadership because the voter population is more comfortable with leaders of the same generation or older.(Aspinall & Berenschot, 2019) In countries with democratic systems, older voters often have a great deal of influence in elections due to their high participation. Older leaders are also often seen as more aligned with the conservative values held by older age groups.

In some countries, there is a perception that the younger generation lacks political experience and the ability to deal with complex government challenges. Older leaders are often considered more competent in maintaining political stability and avoiding policies that are considered too radical.(Suryono, 2011) This makes many people more likely to choose older leaders than younger leaders who are often considered less experienced. Traditional Culture and Values In many cultures, especially in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, older leaders are respected and seen as symbols of wisdom.(Jones, 2015) This view makes many people think that elderly individuals are more worthy of leading. In the political context, this is reflected in the community's preference for older leaders, so that local culture also strengthens gerontocracy.

Economic Influence and Oligarchies In some countries, leadership is often associated with strong economic interests, where political and business elites tend to support older leaders in order to maintain favorable economic stability.(Rahmaini et al., 2022) These economic oligarchs often strengthen the position of older leaders and hinder generational change in leadership. In times of crisis or instability (such as wars,

pandemics, or economic crises), people tend to look for experienced and older leaders. Older leaders are often considered better able to manage crises calmly and carefully.(Yananda et al., 2022) This causes gerontocracy to develop in several countries that have recently experienced or are experiencing internal conflicts or economic instability. Lack of Political Regeneration In some political systems, healthy leadership regeneration does not occur regularly, leading to a lack of regeneration among the younger generation. Older leaders often do not encourage the emergence of younger successors in political parties or government systems, either because of concerns about policy change or because they want to maintain political influence for longer.

Political Tendency to Choose Security over Gerontocracy Reform also arises because many societies or political parties prefer stability over the risks associated with change.(Domai & others, 2011) Older leaders are often considered more ideologically established and unaffected by new political trends, which are sometimes considered too progressive or untested. With advances in medical and health technology, older leaders can now stay active in politics for much longer than ever before. This allows the elderly individual to remain engaged in positions of power without being distracted by restrictive physical or mental conditions.(Bashori, 2018) Because gerontocracy in politics in the world is a complex phenomenon driven by cultural, demographic, social, economic, and political system factors that do not prioritize leadership regeneration. Although gerontocracy can provide stability in the short term, in the long term, it can hinder the innovation and change needed to adapt to the demands of the times.

Theoretical Studies

United States

In recent decades, the United States has demonstrated a leadership pattern in which many senior leaders dominate positions of power. An example of this is President Joe Biden who took office at the age of 78, making him the oldest president in US history. In addition, the US Congress also has a high average age, with many senators and members of the House of Representatives being over 70 years old. Criticism of gerontocracy in the U.S. includes concerns that political decisions may no longer be relevant to the needs of young people facing different challenges, such as climate change, education debt, and affordable housing.(Gilbert, 2020)(Netanyahu & Sepniwati, 2024)(Artha et al., n.d.) However, its supporters argue that the experience of these senior leaders offers stability and maturity in the decision-making process

Afrikaans

In some African countries, gerontocracy appears in the form of long-term leadership by older individuals. A prominent example is Robert Mugabe, who ruled Zimbabwe for almost 40 years until the age of 93.(Rasool & Harms-Smith, 2022)(Kaul & Kaul, 2020)(Serres, 2024) Leaders like Mugabe often gained power during the decolonization period, and they held a significant role in national politics into old age.

Republic of Venice (Italy)

The Republic of Venice, which stood from the 8th to the 18th centuries, is a classic example of gerontocracy in Europe. In the Venetian system, the Doge, or supreme

leader, was usually chosen from the elder noble family members, who were considered to have wisdom and a deep understanding of the country. The Doge was elected to a lifetime term, although his power was overseen by the Supreme Council which was also made up of the older nobles.(Mondini & others, 2023) (De Stefani & Tuis, 2022) (Palumbo & Pandolfini, 2024)Gerontocracy in Venice created stability in government that allowed the republic to survive for more than 1,000 years. However, this slow change in hierarchy and structure contributed to the downfall of Venice as they failed to compete with the more dynamic countries in Europe, such as Spain and Portugal.

Turkey (Ottoman Empire)

The Ottoman Empire, which ruled from the 13th century to the early 20th century, also had aspects of gerontocracy, although it differed slightly due to the monarchical system. Older sultans often retained power, and some relied on the advice of an advisory council called Divan. (Sava\cs, 2023) (Holtkamp et al., 2022)Within Divan, older senior officials play a big role in decision-making, especially because they have experience in government, military, and administration. However, similar to Venice, this aspect of gerontocracy also made the Ottomans less adaptive to the changing times. As Europe moved forward with the industrial revolution and modernization, the Ottoman Empire experienced stagnation, which ultimately contributed to its collapse after World War I.

II. Research Method

This research is a type of literature research; This means that the information materials used come from library sources in the form of books, encyclopedias, magazines, journals, newspapers, journals, and others (Hadi, 1987). The form of this research is descriptive, analytical, and critical. Therefore, the author can comprehensively outline how the Analysis of the Comparative Study of Political Gerontocracy in the World of the United States, Africa, Venice, Turkey). In this study, the author optimally uses two data sources related to this research, namely. Primary data sources and secondary data sources. The main source of this research is books and scientific journals on Political Gerontocracy in the World. At the same time, this research is supported (secondary) by other works of thought related to politics in the United States, Africa, Venice, Turkey. Such research has never existed so it is very important for the author to convey through this article Political Gerontocracy in the World of the United States, Africa, Venice, Turkey.

III. Results and Discussion

Tourism Gerontocracy is a political system in which power is held by an older individual, usually due to experience, wisdom, and knowledge that is considered more in-depth.(Onebunne et al., 2017) In different parts of the world, gerontocracy emerged as a form of government in which parents had a great influence in political decisions. Here are some examples of gerontocracy in the United States, Africa, Venice, and Turkey:

Gerontocracy United States

Gerontocracy in the United States has become an increasingly hot topic in recent years as more and more senior leaders occupy the highest positions in government. The term "gerontocracy" refers to a system of government dominated by elderly individuals, who are believed to have more wisdom and experience in managing the country. (Revolution & Riehl, n.d.) However, in the U.S. context, the dominance of older leaders also raises concerns about the relevance of their decisions to the younger generation. Here are some important aspects regarding gerontocracy in the United States:

Presidential Leadership and Old Age

President Joe Biden: Joe Biden was elected president at the age of 78, making him the oldest president ever inaugurated in US history. This has led to discussions among the public about the extent to which senior leaders can understand modern challenges, especially those faced by the younger generation. **Decision Influence:** With a background of long experience in politics, the decisions Biden and his team make often consider a long-term perspective, but sometimes fail to take into account the urgent needs of the younger generation, such as climate change issues, technology, and access to higher education.

U.S. Congress and Senior Members

High Average Age: Currently, the US Congress has a high average age compared to previous periods. Many members of the Senate and House of Representatives are 70 years of age or older, including leaders such as Mitch McConnell and Nancy Pelosi until recent years. **Criticism of Slow Regeneration:** Gerontocracy in Congress is considered to slow down the regeneration of leadership. Critics say these senior figures are less responsive to issues that are particularly relevant to youth, such as the housing crisis, education debt, and rising economic inequality.

Pros and Cons of Gerontocracy in the United States

Pros: Proponents of gerontocracy argue that the long experience of these senior leaders gives them a deep understanding of domestic and foreign politics, which is essential for stable policy. More senior leadership is considered to bring stability and wisdom that helps the country face crises or major changes. **Disadvantages:** Meanwhile, the main criticism of gerontocracy is that it creates a generational gap. Many policies do not fully reflect the rapid changes in society, especially those related to technology, the environment, and civil rights. Additionally, some people worry that advanced age could affect the health and mental acumen of leaders, which could hinder effectiveness in decision-making.

The Influence on the Participation of the Young Generation in Politics

Lack of Representation: The younger generation often feels underrepresented because most senior officials do not face the same challenges that the younger generation faces today. This makes them less interested in politics, because they feel that issues that are important to them are not taken into account. **Push for Regeneration:** Seeing the increasing age of leaders, some youth groups and political parties are beginning to encourage younger candidates to get involved in local and national elections. This can be seen from the emergence of young politicians such as Alexandria

Ocasio-Cortez and Pete Buttigieg, who are closer to the aspirations of the new generation.

Movement for Age and Term Limits

Discourse on Age and Term of Office Limits: In response to the gerontocracy, there is a proposal to impose age limits and term limits for high-ranking officials in Congress and even in the President's seat. The aim of this policy is to encourage faster leadership regeneration and provide space for the younger generation to be involved in decision-making. **Debate on Effectiveness:** Proponents of age and term limits believe that this could provide a much-needed update in U.S. politics. However, opponents argue that a person's abilities and capacities are not always determined by age, and that some senior politicians are still able to make significant contributions.

Long-Term Effects of Gerontocracy on the United States

Inter-Generational Gap: With many senior leaders at the top, policies tend to be conservative or less adaptive to the times. This gap may lead to dissatisfaction among the younger generation, who feel that their views and needs are being ignored. **Reform Potential:** In the long term, pressure to overcome gerontocracy could result in more inclusive political reforms for the younger generation. These reforms could be new rules in the election of members of Congress or strategies to ensure greater participation for young politicians.

Gerontocracy in Africa

It is sometimes associated with stability, especially in countries with a history of conflict, but it also often receives criticism. Many argue that this system slows leadership regeneration and hinders progress, as senior leaders are often reluctant to adapt to the changing times and modern challenges. Gerontocracy in Africa refers to leadership dominated by older figures who have been in power for a long time, especially in countries where political stability tends to be fragile and leadership regeneration is slow. (Seligman, 1924) This phenomenon occurs in many African countries and is often associated with various government problems, both in terms of economy, social, and politics. The following are some of the key aspects of gerontocracy in Africa:

Long-Term Leadership by Elderly Leaders

Examples of Elderly Leaders: A number of African leaders hold power to a very advanced age. One famous example is Robert Mugabe, who led Zimbabwe for almost 40 years until the age of 93. Another example is Paul Biya, who has led Cameroon since 1982 and is now more than 90 years old. **Long-Term Leadership Patterns:** Many leaders in Africa who have been in power for decades, often change constitutions or use authoritarian means to extend their terms. This keeps them in power even though they continue to grow older and the needs of society and the economy continue to change.

Factors Driving Gerontocracy in Africa

Legacy of Colonialism: After the era of colonialism, several senior leaders emerged as "freedom fighters" and led the country with the full support of the people. Such figures are often considered "fathers of the nation," so they continue to be respected and allowed to rule into old age. **Lack of Leadership Regeneration:** Limited

political education and infrastructure often make it difficult for the younger generation to enter the world of politics. Existing political parties tend to be centered on senior figures, hindering opportunities for young politicians to take part in government. Control over Military Resources and Power: Senior leaders often have strong control over economic resources and military power, allowing them to stay in power. This makes it difficult for young or opposition leaders to reform or replace existing leadership.

Pros and Cons of Gerontocracy in Africa

Pros: For some countries, senior leadership is considered to bring stability, especially in countries with a history of ethnic conflict or civil war. Leaders who have been in power for a long time are considered to have the experience and influence to maintain stability. **Disadvantages:** Gerontocracy hinders leadership regeneration and tends to be unresponsive to changing times, such as technological developments and demands for the empowerment of the younger generation. In addition, gerontocracy is often associated with corruption problems and non-transparent government.

Economic and Social Influences

Economic Stagnation: Senior leaders who have been in power for a long time are often less adaptive to the economic reforms needed in the era of globalization. This can hamper the economy, with limited innovation and investment from the private sector. **Inter-Generational Gap:** With the dominance of senior leadership, the younger generation often feels neglected. The unemployment rate among African youth is very high, and many feel their aspirations are not understood or supported by a government led by elderly figures.

Movements and Challenges for Leadership Reform

Pressure from the Younger Generation: In many African countries, youth movements demanding change and younger leadership are beginning to grow. In Nigeria, for example, there is a #NotTooYoungToRun campaign that encourages youth to get involved in politics. The movement fought for the right for the younger generation to run for leadership and opposed political domination by older leaders. **Demand for Term Limits:** Many African countries are considering or have imposed term limits for presidents as an effort to prevent a monopoly of power by one person or group. Despite the challenges in its implementation, term limits are considered an important step for leadership regeneration.

The Impact of Gerontocracy on Political Development in Africa

Lack of Innovation in Public Policy: Many public policies in countries with gerontocracy in Africa tend to be stagnant and slow to adapt to the times. Senior leaders may find it difficult to understand modern challenges such as digital technology, climate change, and social dynamics that are different from their time. **Response to Political Crisis:** When there is a crisis, governments with senior leaders tend to find it more difficult to make quick decisions due to a more conservative approach. This has the potential to worsen the situation or delay the resolution of the problem.

Examples of Countries and Leaders with Gerontocracy in Africa

Zimbabwe: Robert Mugabe led Zimbabwe for 37 years before stepping down in

2017 under military and political pressure. His long-term leadership left behind a complicated legacy, in which the political stability he built was accompanied by severe economic problems. Cameroon: Paul Biya, who has been president since 1982, is one of the world's oldest leaders still actively leading the country. Although some appreciated the stability he created, he was also criticized for slow economic development and high levels of corruption. Uganda: Yoweri Museveni has led Uganda since 1986 and continues to be in power until now. Despite changing the constitution to extend his term of office, the youth movement against his government has grown stronger, especially from groups that want change.

Gerontocracy in Italy

Refers to the political tendency in which older leaders dominate government positions, both at the national and regional levels. The country has a long history of electing senior leaders, with several prominent political figures continuing to be active into old age. This creates a challenge for political regeneration and for Italy's efforts to adapt to modern social and economic changes. Here are some aspects related to gerontocracy in Italy:

Senior Leaders and Political Dominance in the Long Term

Influence of Senior Political Figures: Figures such as Silvio Berlusconi are a clear example of the Italian gerontocracy. Berlusconi led Italy as prime minister until his old age and remained involved in politics until his death in 2023. His long career and great influence reflect Italy's tendency to support senior leaders with years of experience. **Long-Term Leadership in Parliament:** Several parliamentarians and other high-ranking officials in Italy have held their positions for decades. Political dominance by seniors creates challenges in regeneration efforts, where young politicians often find it difficult to get opportunities to rise to leadership positions.

Election Patterns in Italy in Support of Gerontocracy

Preference for Experience and Stability: Many voters in Italy, especially the upper-middle-aged group, tend to choose senior leaders who are perceived as more experienced and stable in the face of national challenges, such as the economy, immigration, and relations with the European Union. **Political Parties Dominated by Senior Figures:** Political parties in Italy are often centered on powerful senior figures, such as Berlusconi in Forza Italia. This creates a pattern in which major parties are led by senior figures, with tight control over their parties and candidates, hindering opportunities for the younger generation.

Pros and Cons of Gerontocracy in Italy

Pros: Senior leaders are often considered to bring stability and experience, especially in the face of complex political situations. These leaders have in-depth knowledge of government processes and international relations, which can benefit the country. **Cons:** Gerontocracy limits the involvement of young people in government and policymaking, which can make Italian policies unresponsive to modern issues, such as technology, sustainability, and social inclusion. The dominance of senior leaders is also often associated with a more conservative view and a slow acceptance of change.

Impact on the Economy and Social Innovation

Lack of Economic Innovation: As many senior leaders are more conservative and tend to maintain the status quo, this could slow down economic innovation and the adoption of new technologies. Italy is often considered slow in developing the digital technology sector and the knowledge-based economy compared to other countries in Europe. **High Youth Unemployment Rate:** The limitations of political regeneration are also reflected in the world of work, where economic opportunities for the younger generation are limited, especially due to the lack of policy support for young entrepreneurs and startups. Italy has one of the highest youth unemployment rates in Europe, and many young people choose to work abroad.

Push for Leadership Regeneration

The Emergence of the Youth Movement: Movements such as the Movimento 5 Stelle (Five Star Movement) bring new hope to the younger generation. The movement was spearheaded by young figures who wanted to reform the Italian political system and encourage greater participation from the younger generation. The movement attracted widespread support due to its focus on issues such as anti-corruption, government reform, and the environment. **Campaign for Term Limits:** There is a discourse to limit tenure and create laws that ensure leadership regeneration. This effort aims to ensure that strategic positions are filled by individuals who are still in line with the times and changes in society.

Examples of Countries That Implement Age and Term of Office Restriction Systems

Learning from Other Countries: Several other European countries have implemented term limits or certain age limits for public officials. Italy can take lessons from these countries to encourage more regular regeneration, which will open up space for the younger generation in the political field.

The Long-Term Impact of Gerontocracy on Italian Politics

Inter-Generational Gap: The limited involvement of young people in government creates a large generation gap. Many young Italians feel underrepresented in government and national policies, which tend to be dominated by conservative views from older generations. **Slowdown in Social Reforms:** The dominance of senior leaders slows down social reforms that are often desperately needed, such as reforms of the education, housing, and health systems. Additionally, issues such as LGBTQ+ rights, environmental reform, and digitalization often don't get enough attention.

Gerontocracy in Turkey

Referring to the tendency of a number of senior leaders who have been in control of the country's government and politics for a long time, although recently leadership regeneration has begun to occur. Turkey has a long history of being dominated by senior leaders who bring long-term stability, especially amid political dynamics that are often fraught with tension. However, as generations change and the emergence of modern issues, such as digital technology and climate change, leadership regeneration is increasingly driven by the younger generation. Here are some aspects of gerontocracy in Turkey:

Senior Leadership in Government

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan: Erdoğan is a central figure in Turkish politics and has held power since 2003, first as Prime Minister and then as President. Although he is still under 70 years old, Erdoğan's influence as a senior leader has created a gerontocracy impression due to his dominant influence over the past two decades, as well as his leadership style that tends to be centered on him. System of Centralization of Power: In recent years, Turkey has switched from a parliamentary system to a presidential system, which further strengthens Erdoğan's position and extends his term of power. This reflects the tendency of gerontocracy due to the existence of a single figure who is in power in the long run, although from the perspective of Erdoğan's age is younger than some of the other senior leaders in the world.

Historical and Cultural Influence on Gerontocracy

Respect for Seniority: In Turkish culture, seniority and experience have an important place in social structures, allowing senior figures to gain stronger legitimacy within the government. This gave rise to a political tendency to prioritize senior leaders, who were considered a symbol of stability. Political Legacy from the Sultanate: Although modern Turkey stands as a secular republic, there is a legacy from the Ottoman Empire that influenced people's views of strong and enduring leadership. Senior leaders who have held power for a long time are often seen as figures of stability amid geopolitical and social tensions.

Pros and Cons of Gerontocracy in Turkey

Pros: Senior leadership is often considered to bring stability, especially in times of uncertainty, such as when facing security threats from separatist groups or economic challenges. In this context, the experience of senior leaders is seen as a source of wisdom and strength in maintaining national security. Disadvantages: The dominance of senior leaders can limit political regeneration, stifle new thinking, and reduce the government's ability to respond to rapid social changes, such as technology and civil rights. Gerontocracy can also cause dissatisfaction among the younger generation who feel that their views and aspirations are underrepresented in national policies.

The Impact of Gerontocracy on Economic and Social Policy

Slowdown in Economic Innovation: Because many senior leaders are conservative, economic reforms and technology policies in Turkey are often slow. This is especially evident in the digital economy, technological innovation, and efforts to reduce reliance on traditional energy. Social and Intergenerational Gaps: Turkey's younger generation feels underrepresented, especially since social and economic policies tend to be more suitable for older generations. Turkish youth face high unemployment rates, economic uncertainty, and limitations in terms of business and educational opportunities.

Pressure from the Younger Generation to Regenerate Leadership

Youth Movement and New Aspirations: Turkey's younger generation is increasingly pushing for change in politics, with many of them wanting more inclusive leadership and progressive policies. On social media and in various campaigns, the younger generation is showing their dissatisfaction with conservative and gerontocratic politics. New and Regeneration Political Parties: There are several new

parties in Turkey that are trying to offer alternatives to the younger generation. For example, the People's Democratic Party (HDP) and some progressive politicians from opposition parties have begun to put forward ideas that are more relevant to the younger generation, such as education reform, human rights, and environmental policy.

Political Reform to Encourage Regeneration

Efforts to Limit Term of Office: There is pressure from the public to consider term limits and create a more dynamic system of government. Some parties are pushing for policies that require term limits as a way to ensure regeneration and avoid gerontocracy. **Push to Increase Youth Representation:** Some parties in Turkey are trying to involve more youth in their organizational structures and encourage the youth to be active in politics. It is expected to bring new perspectives and innovative ideas that are relevant to the needs of modern society.

The Long-Term Impact of Gerontocracy on Turkish Politics

Rigidity in Public Policy: The dominance of senior leaders tends to make public policy in Turkey more conservative, hindering rapid responses to global changes and new challenges such as digitalization, climate change, and human rights. **Risk of Wider Inter-Generational Gap:** When the aspirations of young people are not represented, the risk of social discontent and tension increases. Many young Turks have the potential to choose to emigrate, which in the long run could be detrimental to the Turkish economy and society due to the loss of a productive young workforce.

IV. Conclusion

As Gerontocracy can provide political stability and wisdom in decision-making. However, the main risk is rigidity in the face of change and innovation required by the younger generation. This system can also hinder the leadership regeneration and adaptation needed to face the challenges of globalization, technology, and social change. Overall, gerontocracy in the United States brings benefits in terms of stability and experience, but it also poses major challenges regarding policy relevance, representation of the younger generation, and the speed of adaptation to modern issues. Gerontocracy in Africa creates long-term stability in some countries, but it also hampers dynamic political, economic, and social development. While many senior leaders are considered historic figures and have great influence, young generations in Africa are increasingly demanding the regeneration of leadership and a more inclusive system. With pressure for political reform and younger leaders increasing, gerontocracy in Africa may continue to face major challenges in the coming years.

Overall, the gerontocracy in Italy creates a challenge for a more dynamic and diverse leadership regeneration. However, with support for reforms from young people and pressure to create more inclusive policies, Italy has an opportunity to improve its political system. By engaging a young generation that is progressive and ready to face modern issues, Italy can create a politics that is more representative and

relevant to its people. Overall, the gerontocracy in Turkey provides stability in the face of major challenges, but also brings obstacles to political regeneration and policy innovation. With the emergence of the aspirations of the younger generation and the pressure for renewal, political regeneration in Turkey is likely to continue to evolve over time, especially in the face of global challenges that require a dynamic and inclusive response.

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