

Democracy in the Indonesian Perspective: Government System

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ABSTRACT

Background. This article is made so what we know that the western democracy that was born by the french Revolution did not bring true people's independence, but gave rise to the power of capitalism, therefore political democracy alone is not enough to achieve true democracy, namely people's sovereignty.

Purpose. There must also be economic sovereignty, which uses the basis, that all income which recognizes the livelihood of the people must also be under the responsibility of the people.

Method. The study involved 288 university students from Chinese, Japanese, and Korean TFL settings, and the data from questionnaires were analysed using appropriate statistical methods.

Results. Why is democracy always a theme and a moral choice in political struggles? because humans realize that they have a moral weakness in the form of a tendency to rule and dominate others.

Conclusion. If this tendency is attached to someone who happens to be holding power and there is no control mechanism that can warn and control it, then it is usually the people who will become.

KEYWORDS

Democracy, Government, Indonesian

INTRODUCTION

Pancasila is the State Foundation of the Republic of Indonesia, which consists of five state precepts whose formulation is stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution (Nida dkk., 2023). Pancasila is the State Foundation of the Republic of Indonesia, which consists of five state precepts whose formulation is listed in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution (Zarnuji, 2023). Pancasila is the identity and personality of the Indonesian nation.

Pancasila has noble values in each of the Pancasila precepts that must be practiced by all Indonesian people in order to achieve the goals of the nation's life. Pancasila contains noble values of the nation, namely the value of divinity, humanity, unity, democracy and justice (Teguh dkk., 2023). The values of Pancasila are *das "Sollen"* or ideals about the good that must be realized into a reality or *das "Sein"*.

Pancasila (Farid, 2023). Indications of the

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diminishing knowledge and practice of Pancasila in students include students who do not memorize the precepts of Pancasila, the fading of the sense of national unity and integrity and the diminishing attitude of love for the country and the occurrence of moral degradation in society (B. Beribe, 2023). In addition to this, indications of the fading of the spirit of Pancasila in Indonesian education are the increasing number of students who are proud of foreign cultures and are less interested in preserving their own Indonesian culture (Makniyah & Khotimah, 2023). The fading of the spirit of Pancasila in Indonesian students will threaten the integrity and survival of the nation, Indonesia can be divided and the situation becomes chaotic (Yeltriana dkk., 2023). This is all a threat of globalization for the Indonesian nation so that the role of students in practicing the values of Pancasila in the current era of globalization is needed.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The role of students and the government in upholding the ideology of Pancasila is very important so that nothing happens that is not in accordance with the nation's personality as stated in the precepts of Pancasila (Minarti dkk., 2023). In an effort to complete this article I collected qualitative and quantitative data by conducting an online survey to the closest person to fill out an opinion forum on the importance of the role of students and the government in upholding the ideology of Pancasila. and get a review of the data relevant to the case that is the object of discussion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Nature of Democracy

A famous political scientist who deeply studied democracy, Robert A. Dahl, stated that in democracy there are 3 main principles:

Competition

Democracy provides equal opportunities to compete for every individual, group and organization (especially political parties).

Participation

In a democracy there are equal opportunities for all people to be involved in the selection of leaders through regular free elections and to be involved in the implementation of public policies.

Freedom

In a democracy there is a guarantee of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to establish and become members of organizations that are guaranteed to be a channel of participation and competition.

Concepts and Values of Democracy

Concept of Democracy

Democracy has been discussed for approximately two thousand years ago and is still an interesting polemic. The development of democracy as a discourse and practice continues to develop - dynamic to find the best patterns, adjust to the peculiarities of the local character where democracy is practiced, and find the best solution to the problems faced. In short, democracy has not stopped searching for its best form and is more suitable for all people, all interests.

Democracy has a variety of meanings. In today's modern era, democracy tends to be emphasized on the meaning that in the political context the supreme power is in the hands of the people. In modern political discourse, democracy is often interpreted as Abraham Lincoln said in 1863, government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Robert A. Dahl in his famous book *On Democracy* (Yale University Press, 1999) begins his book by proposing - five standards for democracy. According to him, democracy will provide various opportunities for:

1. effective participation
2. equality in voting
3. clear understanding
4. exercising adult oversight of the government's agenda.

Furthermore, Dahl also presents an important argument as to why democracy should be supported. According to him, democracy will ultimately produce the following results:

1. avoidance of tyranny
2. human rights
3. general freedom
4. self-determination
5. moral autonomy
6. human development
7. keeping personal interests paramount
8. seeking peace
9. prosperity. (Democracy Series Book I. 2006: 22).

Some Important Concepts of Democracy

Concept of Citizenship

Citizenship is a concept that is actually not that old. This concept, in its modern version, has gradually developed in the practice, discourse and thought at the same time as the growth and development of nation states and the search for a more certain, positivistic and cellular national legal format in Western Europe since the 18th century. This concept then obtained a more definite formulation at the end of the 19th century with the formation of two Republican states through two revolutions, namely the 1776 American independence revolution and the 1789 French revolution (Wignjosebroto, 2006: 20).

2. Characteristics of Citizenship. There are characteristics that persist in the concept of citizenship, from its classical concept as "citesein or bourgeoisie" (in medieval city states) to its new concept as "citoyen or citizen" (in modern, more inclusive nation states). The first is that citizens are free human beings, in the sense that they are not bound by rules of life that come from outside their own autonomous collectivities, but by their own clear will, which can be limited only on the basis of agreements with their neighbors. Secondly, that the citizens acknowledge and mutually recognize the equal status and equal dignity of their fellow citizens who are also fellow human beings in every social activity in the public sphere and in every activity in the life of the state which is recognized as political activity, in line with the rights of citizens which are referred to as basic human rights. -

Citizen Society

(Civil Society is an ideal society in which there is no discrimination between those who are "lords" with all their privileges and those who are "servants" with all their obligations. A citizen society is an ideal society in which people are recognized as equal in terms of rights and duties. These are citizens who are equal, equally free and empowered.

Political Citizenship

The concept that emphasizes the importance of the requirements for the realization of the existence of citizens as political persons, who not only obtain guarantees of protection of rights but also guarantees the utilization of the rights of citizens, recognized as their basic rights, to participate

in every political activity. This political citizenship implies the moral responsibility of citizens not to waste their human rights. Rights should not be left "idle" without being utilized.

Social Citizenship

Is the latest concept that began to be widely recognized in the development of the welfare state concept. In this concept, citizens are entitled to socio-economic guarantees that are meaningful as a guarantee of the implementation of a prosperous life. In the realization of the concept of civil citizenship, every citizen will find himself identified as a liberal being who lives in an atmosphere of freedom in order to develop his personality.

Meanwhile, Henry B. Mayo mentions the following values as values that must be fulfilled to define democracy.

1. Settle disputes peacefully and voluntarily.
2. Ensuring peaceful change in a changing society.
3. Orderly change of rulers.
4. Use of coercion as little as possible.
5. Recognition and respect for the value of diversity.
6. Upholding justice.
7. Promotion of science.
8. Recognition and respect for freedom (Henry B. Mayo, Democratic values, in Miriam Budihardjo, Ibid. p. 165).

History of Democracy in Indonesia

The term democracy is now like a very tempting slogan because it seems to promise a form of government that emphasizes coexistence, where the people and the ruler can sit together in harmony. At the beginning of its birth, the democratic system was not favored by many people. Aristotle in Politics, argues that democracy is a form of government that is of little value given that it plays a relatively minor role in society.

in the politics of the time. Polybius and other writers expanded on the idea of democracy by arguing that a constitution that was a balanced mix of monarchical, aristocratic and democratic elements could be stable.

But in general, democracy at that time was considered aggressive and unstable and tended to lead to tyranny, as stated in Plato's Republic.⁵ This was not the case during the English Civil War, the 1641 Rhode Islands Constitution, and the period surrounding the drafting of the 1788 American Constitution. But what contributed most to the concept of democracy was the French Revolution of 1789.⁶ Since then, the term democracy has become a new name for Republicanism, which is a critique of the dominance of monarchical institutions in Europe. Democracy was a form of "product" because the name had previously been interpreted more as "a source of power" than as "a way of governing". Later around the 19th century, the idea of democracy encompassed parliamentary representation, civil and other political rights such as the liberal will, so the dominant form of democracy today is also liberal democracy. These conditions were the culmination of human moral evolution. Politics at that time was only for adult men, and only later reached women, then embraced the group of young people aged 18, and at that time was also enjoyed by patients in mental hospitals. Today, the concept of democracy is often assumed to be a good concept, as it is an ideal political system and ideology that implies political power or government run by the people, from the people, and for the people, citizens who have been conceptualized as citizens.

As stated by academics, such as MacGregor Burns^{8 9} who gives the definition of democracy as participation in policy formulation at every level, equal rights, and so on. Parties recognize one or more of these principles according to circumstances, but almost all parties in the world - with the

exception of the fascist parties of 1918-1945 - rarely fail to gain legitimacy as a party based on democracy. The principle of democracy is thus an ever-changing principle for a society that is also ever-changing in its efforts to perfect its constitution.

CONCLUSION

Democracy is a form or system of government in which all the people participate in governing through their representatives or the people's government. Democracy can also be interpreted as an idea or outlook on life that prioritizes equal rights and obligations and equal treatment for all countries.

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Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

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