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POLITIK

DEMOCRACY

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POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- The concept of democracy.
- The scope of democracy.
- A prerequisite of democracy.

CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY

■ Concept of democracy has become so central in the last decade due to:

- The end of the Cold War demanded a recognition of the rights of the people
- The process of globalization

OPTIONS IN THE POWER SPECTRUM

1 Totalitarianism, with some possible choices type.

2 Authoritarianism, with a range of possible practices.

3 Democracy, with a variety of possible characters

TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY

1 Pre-transition
Thinning of the old regime of authoritarian/totalitarian.

2 Liberalization
The process of change in the fall and prologue.

3 Transition to Democracy
The process of democratization after the first democratic elections and the establishment of democratic government.

4 Consolidation of Democracy
Maturation and institutionalization of democracy.

DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIZATION


Democratization requires changes in the structure and culture.

The new political acculturation is a process that takes time.


Three levels of consolidation of democracy:

1. Structural.
2. Representation.
3. Behavior.

DEMOCRACY



Democracy is a form of government originated by the people, from the people, and for the people. In different languages, democracy is an attempt to create people's sovereignty over the state, which is run by the government of that country



Democracy is supported by the existing division of state power as the principle of *trias politica*, namely legislative, executive, and judicial branches. These three state agencies are separate but working together. All three political infrastructure are mutually supervise and control each other (checks and balances)

COVERAGE OF DEMOCRACY (AUSTIN RANNEY)

Popular sovereignty.

1. People become subjects of government.
2. People-centered government/development (Development or the government, based on the people).

Political equality.

1. Each person in the system were given the opportunity to thrive in politics.
2. So that all interests can be accommodated by the government.

Consulting the people.

1. Example: parliament, the opposition, the press agency, there is an opportunity for mass actions.
2. People consulted by the government.

Majority rule.

1. Majority rule concrete in the community.
2. Divided into:
 - A. Procedural.**
 - The new procedure is in sight.
 - Example: elections in Third Countries who intervened by the government.
 - B. Substance.**

TERMS FOR THE DEMOCRACY

The expansion of popular participation.

Monitoring of power.

1. Power is definitely cheating (abuse of power).
2. It is based on the basic character of power, namely:
 - Power is expansive. Trying to expand him/her-self.
 - Power is reductionist. Try to reduce the other party.
 - Power is continuous. Trying to defend him/her-self.

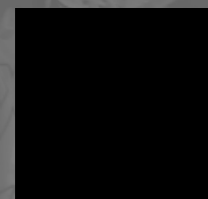
Circulation of power.

- It must be changed, not to stay.

Respect for political competition.

- The existence of the same competition to all segments

PARADOXES OF DEMOCRACY



Freedom and order



Dynamics and stability



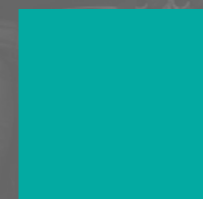
Competition and fairness



Conflict and compromise / consensus



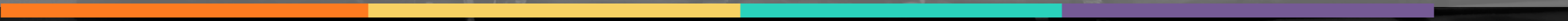
Plurality and unity



Differences and similarities



Affirmation of self and harmony together




AUTHORITARIANISM

Authoritarianism is a form of government in which power and authority arrangements emphasized to his/her own values and the resulting policies are generally independent of the will of the community (Austin Ranney).


Authoritarian government can be controlled by:

- One person in power.
- A small group of elite (oligarchy).

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT



Sovereignty is based on a person or a small group of elites



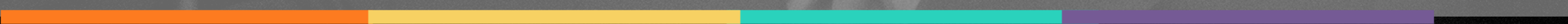
Government run by minority rule



Government run inequality of political rights



The government does not pay attention to public opinion or representation in policy-making institutions

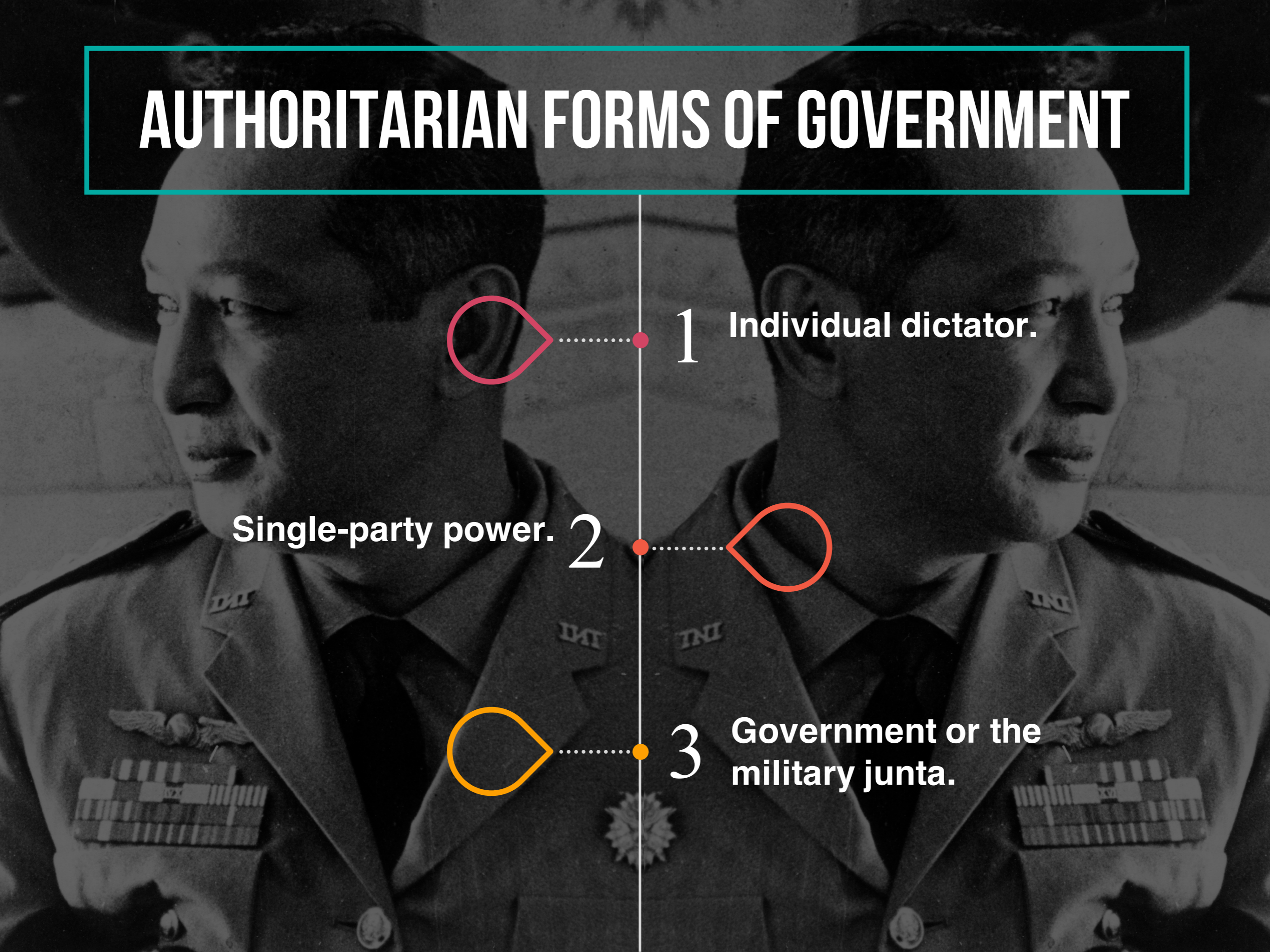


AUTHORITARIAN FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

1 Individual dictator.

Single-party power. 2

3 Government or the military junta.





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- Ranney, Austin. *Governing: An Introduction to Political Science*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996.

SHORT BIO



Cecep Hidayat is a lecturer of Political Science at the Universitas Indonesia. He is also a researcher at the Universitas Indonesia. Prior to joining the Universitas Indonesia, he has been conducting some research towards Indonesian politics as well as politics in Southeast Asian countries, until now. Cecep Hidayat holds a Sarjana degree (equivalent with Bachelor degree)/B.Sc in Political Science from the Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, as well as dual degree in IMRI (International Masters in Regional Integration) from the Asia-Europe Institute of Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Centro Internacional Carlos V of Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain.