

Democracy - 4th principle of indonesia

[Politics](#), [Democracy](#)



Democracy as the reflection of the Fourth Principle of Pancasila The problem of democracy has always been an interesting conversation in this country. Although always refer to democracy based on Pancasila, his form is different. Sometimes, even very opposite, between Guided Democracy, Pancasila Democracy and Democracy in the era of the Reformation. Cutting edge, always considered the most correct, so it is natural, if democracy is not democracy even considered previously. The term democracy itself does not set forth in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, which contains the Pancasila. However, the essence of democracy contained in the fourth principles of Pancasila, the Sovereignty of the People, led by the wisdom of policies based on the Consultative / Representative. As far as what our democracy is the embodiment of the fourth precept that? When the founders of this nation formulate the 1945 Constitution, of course, want to provide the best administrative system for the nation. The best that is in accordance with the conditions of a highly pluralistic nation, both from the aspect of ethnic, religious, social and cultural rights. That sovereignty in the hands of the people, the mechanism is based on the Consultative / Representative. Has the essence of democracy as it is translated in the life of our democracy? Election Law Have we really - really refers to the essence of democracy is hoping - aspirations of the founders of this nation? Has Mechanism of democracy that we take in any decision-making refers to the essence of democracy that we aspire? If a form of democracy which we have carried out were different (since the guided democracy, Pancasila democracy and democracy in the era of the Reformation) democracy where appropriate or most appropriate to the essence of democracy as set forth in the fourth

principle of Pancasila? Enough reason that our democracy is now "too far", becomes "demo crazy" and therefore should be straightened out again? Perhaps, we have the same perception first. What kind of democracy in accordance with fourth Pancasila, before making election law and to implement democratic practices in the life of our nation and state. Need to sort the "road map" to realize democracy we aspire. First, whether we agree, that our democracy is a kind of "representative democracy" and not a direct democracy? Is it true that the "representative democracy" as such, it is most appropriate to Indonesia's plural society, with a spectrum of socio / political / economic extremely varied and very wide differences? Representative democracy as such, may be even more democratic than direct democracy, as is now being developed, especially in the election of President / Vice President / Governor / Regent / Mayor. Why? There are two things, which is a requirement of democracy. The first is the existence of "equality in delivering the opinion / vote and the second is" freedom in expressing opinions / selected ". The second condition, it may be fulfilled in a "representative democracy" than "democracy-direct" in a very pluralistic society, with a spectrum of socio / economic / political are very varied with a very wide difference. Second, the principle of "representative" in the administration of People's Sovereignty is "the people's representatives" in the articulation of people's democratic rights, especially the right to elect their representatives should not be reduced. Impressive, implementing the system of democracy over the years, particularly the provision related to elections, not to ensure full representation of the people. Third, the implementation process of democratic decision-making must be more

forward " consent" rather than " voting". This embodies the principle of togetherness, as well as other characteristic of the system of our Country. Fourth, judging from the structure of representative institutions, the formulation of the Regional Representative Group and also needs to be understood as a characteristic that differentiates it from other democracies. However, the preparation of Envoy Group and local government also should not violate the essence of democracy, so that " Pancasila Democracy" is not harmed. Looking at the practice of democracy which often do not run as expected, we can relate it to the quote wich stated: " No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise. Indeed, it has been said that democracy is the worst form of government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time. " This famous quote attributed to the former British prime minister Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965) focuses right on the weak spot of democracy: There is no such thing as the " perfect form of government" on earth, but any other form of government produces even less desirable results than democracy. Until today, no other form of government has been invented that could regulate public affairs better than democracy. As the preceding quotes suggest, Winston Churchill was deeply ambivalent about democracy. On the one hand, he was not about to regurgitate the civics class twaddle we all ingested about Democracy with a capital D. On the other hand, he could see no better alternative. Alas, Churchill's political education was incomplete. The great statesman, for all his far-ranging political knowledge, was wrong. Democracy is not " the worst form of government except for all those others that have been tried." Democracy is the worst form of government ever tried, period. Democracy ranks among

the gravest threats to individual rights and individual liberty in human history. Democracy is, in certain respects, even worse than absolute monarchy. Ignorant and arrogant modern day "champions of democracy" need to get a clue. Assuming they are sincere when they sound off about valuing the sovereign individual above the omnipotent state, then the people they most need to educate about democracy are not the leaders, but themselves. With the description as noted above, may be summarized as follows: First, it would be ideal, if we can agree on the "roadmap", the "road-map" to realize democracy in accordance with the fourth principle of Pancasila. Secondly, with the same perception as such, we formulate the Election Law which is the reflection of fourth principle of Pancasila. District Election System, may be more appropriate than the proportional system with all its variations, in realizing democracy we aspire. Third, preparation of membership in State institutions, particularly the Assembly, for Group representative and regional representative, hosted by legislation, to ensure a form of representation of all groups in society. Fourth, in order to align our democratic system, should the President can take the initiative, so that our democratic system in accordance with the fourth principle of Pancasila.