



## Analysis of the Political System in Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

This article was written with the aim of providing an analysis of the political system that occurs in Indonesia, as it is known that the political system is often considered as an allocation of values that develops in the midst of society and every citizen appreciates it as a culture, value, norm that has existed for a long time. Basically, post-reform, the political system in Indonesia is getting better, where the role of the people is more real in terms of repositioning the political system, starting from the election of members of the DPR/DPRD, the election of members of the DPD, to the direct election of regional heads. The research method used by the researcher includes descriptive analysis, based on a qualitative approach, the results of this study explain that, currently the power system in Indonesia is divided into four parts with 7 main institutions as power holders in their respective duties and functions. has been mandated by law, namely the executive, legislative and judicial. Basically democracy is closely related to democratization, where this term is often interpreted as a political process carried out by the government together with the community to create a democratic political life. The Indonesian political system itself is strongly influenced by the environment around it, besides that the Indonesian political system can also be easily influenced by political culture and is highly dependent on the existence of its political parties. As a system, political culture should also have an orientation that aims to seek welfare for all its citizens. And explicitly the existence of political parties in Indonesia can be a bridge between civil society and people's representatives, especially in conveying their state aspirations.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Since the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the founders of the country have chosen democracy as the most effective political system to be implemented in the Indonesian society, where in the process every citizen has the right to express opinions and ideals that are in line with national ideology (Alwi, 2015). However, according to Andriyan (2016), generally every citizen has different opinions, attitudes and political orientations, this is institutionalized in various political parties. Therefore, in general it can be seen that a political party is an organized group of people, and its members have the same orientation, values and ideals in setting their program goals.

Post-reform, the political configuration in Indonesia is changing dynamically, political developments are increasingly tortuous according to the interests of the elite in their time (Bauw, 2013). Political parties play a very significant role in terms of building a healthy state system, because a good governance will be created, if the political atmosphere supports it as a good component as well, like a wheel spinning, the cycle of changing rulers in this country has already occurred from different sets of political party systems. However, Culla (2005), views that, it can actually be understood that currently the national political atmosphere is moving very dynamically, how not, political parties as democratic instruments are then involved in the constellation of power struggles and act as a predetermined regulation.

According to Fatimah (2021), democracy as a political system choice in Indonesia has an ideal goal in terms of recognizing the political rights of its citizens, on the other hand, efforts to guarantee the political life of the people are regulated in the 1945 Constitution and other political laws. . However, Hutabarat (2005) argues that modern democracy which has been running for some time after the 1998 reformation is faced with the reality of the complexity of the problems that occur in society, where the demands for state leaders (Central and Regional) are in accordance with community expectations and the process of democratization is running. in elections and local elections in an honest, fair and accountable manner is one of the things that needs to be answered through good governance, this is of course very based on reasons and prices that are non-negotiable if the Republic of Indonesia wants to become a country that has an identity in the arena. international. Because one of the demands of democracy is the implementation of the rule of law in every line of state government, both at the center and in the regions.

In the journal Kadir (2014) said that, the democratic process in the government of the State of Indonesia must be proven by guarantor institutions both at the central and regional levels (President, DPR, DPD and DPRD). They must convince all the people that this democratic system will work well, where the president as head of state and government must be able to bring his cabinet in the administration of a clean, transparent and accountable government. Then the MPR, DPR and DPD as legislative institutions that formulate and determine the political lines of the state must be able to make regulations that are relevant to the demands of the needs of the community and the state (Masoeed, 2006). On the other hand, the pattern of relations between high state institutions must run well and in balance. In the concept of democracy there is no justification for the existence of domination between institutions within the state, the ideal thing to happen is to partner in carrying out their respective main tasks and functions to realize the goal of a prosperous state.

Ongoing democracy must also be supported by the power of civil society so that the political elite can carry out all the results of their decisions in a political system based on the interests and survival of the Indonesian nation and state. Therefore, the role of law enforcement is very important because to supervise and monitor all the work that has been decided by the political elites in accordance with applicable legal norms, furthermore law enforcers should be able to anticipate and prosecute elements who often act by using the law as a tool. a political tool to maintain power and rank (Mubarok, 2016).

In addition, the political system in Indonesia is also inseparable from the intervention of the legislature, this is based on the fact that the political system is formed because the laws and regulations that are always changing seem dynamic following the developments of the times and civil society in Indonesian society. interpreted as a mirror of the political system and an extension system between several political parties that are members of the constellation of general elections in Indonesia. According to Pasaribu's research (2017), another function of the legislature is as a forum for cooperation between various groups in terms of political recruitment, but if interpreted legally, this legislative body is a pluralistic legal entity with more membership than the executive, and offers the

possibilities of diversity in politics that are ideal for the general public, as well as bridging closer relations between representatives and their voters.

One of the best references to see the direction of the political system in Indonesia is to look at the 1945 Constitution in which there are various basics for the formation of the Indonesian state government, where the early history of the political system in Indonesia started from the beginning of independence, precisely in the years (1945-1950). , then continued with the application of the Liberal Democracy system (1951-1959), then Guided Democracy (1959-1966) and the New Order (1966-1998) and the Reformation Era from 1998 to the present. Thus it can be concluded that, there have been several changes in the political system in each transition period starting from the parliamentary, presidential and now democratic government systems.

Currently, the power system in Indonesia is divided into four parts with 7 main institutions as the holders of power in their respective duties and functions that have been mandated by law, namely the executive as the executor of the law in which there is the President and his staff, the legislature as the legislator. , which includes the MPR, DPR and DPD, as well as the judiciary as a judicial institution in which there are the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court. Basically the strength of the existing political system in a country can be raised through its own strength by exploring the potential that exists in the country, where the internal capabilities of the political system are useful for fortifying themselves, both from within and from outside, while pressure that comes from within the country is usually influenced by the demands of change desired by the community to fulfill the wishes and governance of the government in accordance with the previously decided policy direction.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

Researchers used descriptive analysis as a research method, using a qualitative approach. Meanwhile, according to (Sujana and Ibrahim, 1989:65) in the journal Soendari (2012) descriptive research is research that seeks to describe a symptom, event, event that is happening at the present time. Meanwhile, according to Gunawan, I (2002) qualitative research is research that does not start from a theory that has been prepared previously, but starts from the field based on the natural environment. In addition, researchers also observed and searched related documents and journals that discussed general elections, the political system and democracy in Indonesia. The use of qualitative research is considered very relevant by researchers because it is considered to have the same direction, especially in evaluating and understanding community conditions.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### a. Building a Political Culture Movement in the Political System in Indonesia

Basically democracy is closely related to democratization, where this term is often interpreted as a political process carried out by the government together with the community to create a democratic political life. In that context, the ongoing democratization is important to see with reference to the two main things that form the basis of democracy. First, there is a set of normative provisions (criteria for values) that must be met in society. Second, there is a political structure that develops in the society concerned to fulfill the normative provisions. Democratization is essentially a process of political change from a situation that is considered less democratic. The reason for the political change itself is caused by the psychological dissatisfaction that has been experienced by the community as citizens of the political life that is being experienced (Sitepu, 2016).

Therefore, political change in the context of democratization is basically a legitimate effort to be carried out by the community in creating conditions that are more in line with the demands of a democratic political culture. Democratization will not work if it is not supported by a political culture that is in accordance with democratic

principles, and allows for two conflicting attitudes, namely supportive (positive) and possibly “against” (negative). Therefore, democratization as a process of change in creating a more democratic political life will logically be faced with two extreme attitudes, namely whether in the political culture of the community concerned there are values that are “pro” or “anti” democracy.

Political culture, is an attitude of orientation that is typical of citizens towards the political system and the variety in it, this understanding of political culture also brings us to an understanding of the concept that combines two levels of political orientation, namely system orientation and individual orientation. According to Tabrani (2016) as a system, political organizations (states) should have an orientation that aims to seek welfare for all its citizens. However, the individual aspect of political orientation is only an acknowledgment of the existence of a phenomenon in a particular society which further emphasizes that society as a whole cannot be separated from individual orientation. That is, the essence of politics is not actually oriented to the individual holding power in politics, but the welfare of the people which is the orientation.

When associated with citizens as individuals, the concept of political culture is essentially centered on the human imagination (thoughts and feelings) which is the basis of all actions. Therefore, in the direction of development and modernization in the administration of the state, a society will take a different path from one society to another, and this happens because of the role of culture as a factor. This political culture in a very high degree can shape certain aspirations, hopes, preferences, and priorities in facing the challenges posed by socio-political changes. That is, the political culture that develops in a country is motivated by the situation, conditions, and education of the community itself, especially political actors who have the authority and power in making policies, so that the political culture that develops in the society of a country will experience changes from time to time.

The differences in political culture in society can be broadly divided into three political cultures, namely apathetic political culture (ignorant, ignorant, passive), mobilizing political culture (encouraged or deliberately mobilized), and participatory political culture (active). The differences in political culture that develop in society are influenced by several factors, including (1) the level of public education as the main key to the development of political culture (2) The economic level of the community where the higher the economic/prosperous level of the community, the greater community participation (3) Political reform (the spirit of revising and adopting a better political system) and the last is the communication media, namely attitudes that function as social control, freedom, and independence.

As previously explained, the political community is a society that is politically aware and ready to participate and is an important part of every political agenda rolled out by the government. Political society itself consists of two interrelated elements, namely the political elite and the political masses and is built on the basis of political ethics in democracy. The characteristics inherent in the political community consist of (1) Consciously and voluntarily using their voting rights in elections, especially active voting rights (2) Being critical of the policies made by the government with an attitude of 1) accepting as they are, 2) rejecting for certain reasons, 3) Have a strong commitment to the political party of his choice, and the last one prefers dialogue or deliberation in every case solving the problem.

From the reality of political culture that develops in society, political culture itself can be classified into three important parts, namely:

a). Parochial political culture, which is a political culture with a very low level of political participation. The political culture of a society can be said to be parochial if the frequency of their orientation to the four determinants of political culture is close to zero or they have no attention at all to these four dimensions. This type of political culture is generally found in African tribal communities or rural communities in Indonesia. In this society there is no special political role.

b). The political culture of the subject is a political culture in which the community in question is relatively advanced, both socially and economically, but is still passive. The political culture of a society can be said to be a subject if there is a high frequency of orientation towards knowledge of the political system in general and output objects or there is an understanding of strengthening policies made by the government.

c). Participant political culture, which is a political culture characterized by very high political awareness. People are able to give their opinions and are active in political activities. And, it is also a form of political culture in which members of the community already have a good understanding of the four dimensions that determine political culture. They have adequate knowledge about the political system in general, about the role of government in policy making and strengthening, and actively participate in the ongoing political process.

#### b. The Role of Political Parties in the Indonesian Political System

The process of democratic maturation in Indonesia has gone through a period of 16 years since 1999, and along the way, it has gone through various processes that are full of dynamics and changing democratic systems. One of the most important changes since the Reformation is the emergence of various political parties as a manifestation of the freedom of citizens to express opinions, associate, and assemble as one of the main characteristics of a country that runs a democratic system. The implementation of a successful general election (election) activity followed by several political parties is the national agenda of the Indonesian nation where political changes from the election have a real impact on changes in national and regional leadership as well as for the sustainability of the democratic life of the Indonesian nation and state.

Furthermore, the success or failure of the election agenda certainly cannot be separated from the role of political parties as election participants, where these political parties try to make changes to state life with diverse missions and visions, but remain focused on the initial goal, namely to advance the acceleration of the welfare of the Indonesian nation and state. . In addition, the role of political parties is very influential on the condition and future of the nation, because through these elections will produce a new leadership and the process involves the participation of the community (Turnip et al., 2016).

Basically, the Indonesian people are familiar with the life of political parties, where before this country was established, political parties had functioned and played a role in appearing as a forum for struggle that inflamed the spirit of nationalism. Similarly, after the proclamation of independence, the existence of political parties became increasingly widespread with the birth of many political parties according to the government's decree dated November 3, 1945 which stated that the government favored the birth of political parties so that all currents of understanding that existed in society could be led in an orderly way. Nevertheless, it turns out that the functions and roles of political parties often experience dynamics or ups and downs according to the development of the political system in Indonesia.

In the period of the Parliamentary Democracy political system, political parties showed very strong functions and roles, together with the DPR institutions both formed the main framework for a stable political system mechanism, therefore political stability and government depended on the support of political parties in parliament. Indeed, this political system is implemented in a multi-party system, you can imagine how difficult it is to build patterns of cooperation (coalition) between political parties in forming a cabinet, therefore no cabinet can complete its term of office in accordance with expectations, this shows that there is no stability of politics and government at that time. Therefore, during the guided democracy period, a policy emerged to simplify political parties by reducing the number of political parties through the stipulation of President No. 7/1959 which stipulates the conditions that a political party must meet to be recognized by the government.

The Presidential stipulation above is also strengthened by another Presidential Regulation, namely No. 13/1960 concerning Recognition, Supervision and Dissolution of Political Parties, in which the two regulations contain requirements that must be met in order to be able to establish a political party, and among these requirements is that a political party must have branches spread over a quarter of the number of Level I Regions, and Subsidiaries of political parties must cover at least a quarter of the number of Level II Regions, besides that political parties must also have at least 50 members.

Defining political parties is not easy, experts who study political parties tend to have different views. In general, a political party is an organized group with the aim of obtaining government positions where its members have the same orientation, values, and ideals. Meanwhile, the definition of a political party according to Law Number 31 of 2002 is a political organization established by a group of citizens of the Republic of Indonesia voluntarily on the basis of the same will and ideals to fight for the interests of members, society, nation and state through the general election agenda.

Political parties in a democratic country such as Indonesia will certainly emerge with several interests, such as (1) dissatisfaction with the regime or government in power, thus those who have similarities in the condition of dissatisfaction work together to build a political party (2) because certain ideologies that cause them as interest groups to want to participate in politics with their ideological ideals (3) some community groups who have economic, intellectual and mass power want to fight for their groups by elevating and strengthening their position as representatives of the people and finally dissatisfaction and differences in understanding about general policies in a certain political party, will have an impact until they finally separate themselves from their party, or vice versa those who have many similarities will join or form a coalition to form a new party.

In order to achieve some of the goals that want to be realized in the political system in Indonesia, of course, political parties must take several steps, such as recruiting their followers, nominating candidates, and most importantly seeking funds to support their choices, especially in the agenda of political office. In addition, political parties must also formulate and promote policies that are a reflection of public opinion, so with this political parties will act as a liaison between the people and the people's representatives in the government environment (Soemeri et al., 2011).

However, according to the contents of Law Number 31 of 2002 concerning Political Parties, article six explains that the general and specific objectives of political parties are to realize the national ideals of the Indonesian nation as intended in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely to develop a democratic life based on Pancasila. by upholding the sovereignty of the people in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The specific objectives include, fighting for their ideals in the life of society, nation and state. In accordance with the general goals and specific objectives of the political parties above, in their role of course they must be able to carry out the aspirations of the people and never try to betray the people's trust, because the consequences will not get support in the next general election and in the end such a political party. will be abandoned by many constituents.

Political parties can also act as a political tool where this function is related to the role of political parties as a liaison between the people and the government. In this case a political party is able to carry out vertical communication. But for that political parties should be able to communicate horizontally. What is meant is communication between citizens, between groups, and between political parties and the government. Through a horizontal communication process, various political opinions and aspirations that develop among the wider community can be absorbed and accommodated by the leaders of the political parties concerned.

Then political parties can also act as a means of political socialization, where they can play a role as an instrument of political socialization, and gain attitudes and orientations towards political phenomena that generally apply to the community, this process also includes political education that takes place systematically and democracy

from childhood to society growing up. The next role of political parties is to function as a means of political recruitment, meaning that without political recruitment a political party will not have members or figures who can be relied on in various political activities. With this recruitment, political parties can invite talented people to be actively involved in their political activities as well as expand political participation among the community.

From some of the descriptions above, we can examine that the role of political parties in a democratic country will develop in accordance with their goals and interests, besides that political parties can play their role as interest groups that will fight for the aspirations of the community, but behind it all there are rights and obligations. obligations that are binding on a political party and are regulated wisely by a law which at the same time regulates the implementation of a good and correct general election system. However, explicitly the existence of these political parties can be a bridge between civil society and people's representatives, especially in conveying their aspirations.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Indonesia's political system is basically strongly influenced by the surrounding environment, both directly and indirectly. The pressure on the political system is largely determined by the interaction with the surrounding environment. The political system is not an empty space, but a container that can be filled by various other mediums so that they can complement each other. In addition, the Indonesian political system can also be easily influenced by the surrounding environment, for example the values and norms that develop in the midst of people's lives, but it turns out that these values can give the color, pattern and character of the political system itself, whether influenced by by philosophical values, sociological values, and cultural values held by a political community. Then the Indonesian political system is also closely related to the democratic political culture where this process is a typical orientation attitude of citizens towards the political system and the variety that is in it. As a system, political culture should also have an orientation that aims to seek welfare for all its citizens. And at the next point, the Indonesian political system is also influenced by the existence of political parties in which political parties can play their role as interest groups that will fight for the aspirations of the community, but explicitly the existence of these political parties can be a bridge between civil society and its representatives. people, especially in conveying their aspirations.

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