

Melawat Kembali Riwayat Demokrasi

- **Teori-Teori Demokratisasi**
- Demokrasi Melintas Batas
- Demokrasi Non-Barat
- Demokrasi dan Islam



MAJELIS BENTALA SYUHADA

MELAWAT KEMBALI RIWAYAT DEMOKRASI

Pembicara:



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Tema per pertemuan:

1. Teori-teori Demokratisasi
2. Demokrasi Melintas Batas
3. Demokrasi Non-Barat
4. Demokrasi dan Islam

Link Pendaftaran

bit.ly/BentalaSyuhada

Aula Masjid Syuhada, Kotabaru, Yogyakarta
dan Zoom Yayasan Bentala



Sabtu | 19.45 - 21.30 WIB

10, 24 Agustus 2024
7, 21 September 2024

  Yayasan Bentala Tamaddun Nusantara  @yayasan.bentala  bentala.or.id



**Apa yang Anda pikirkan
ketika bicara soal**

demokrasi?

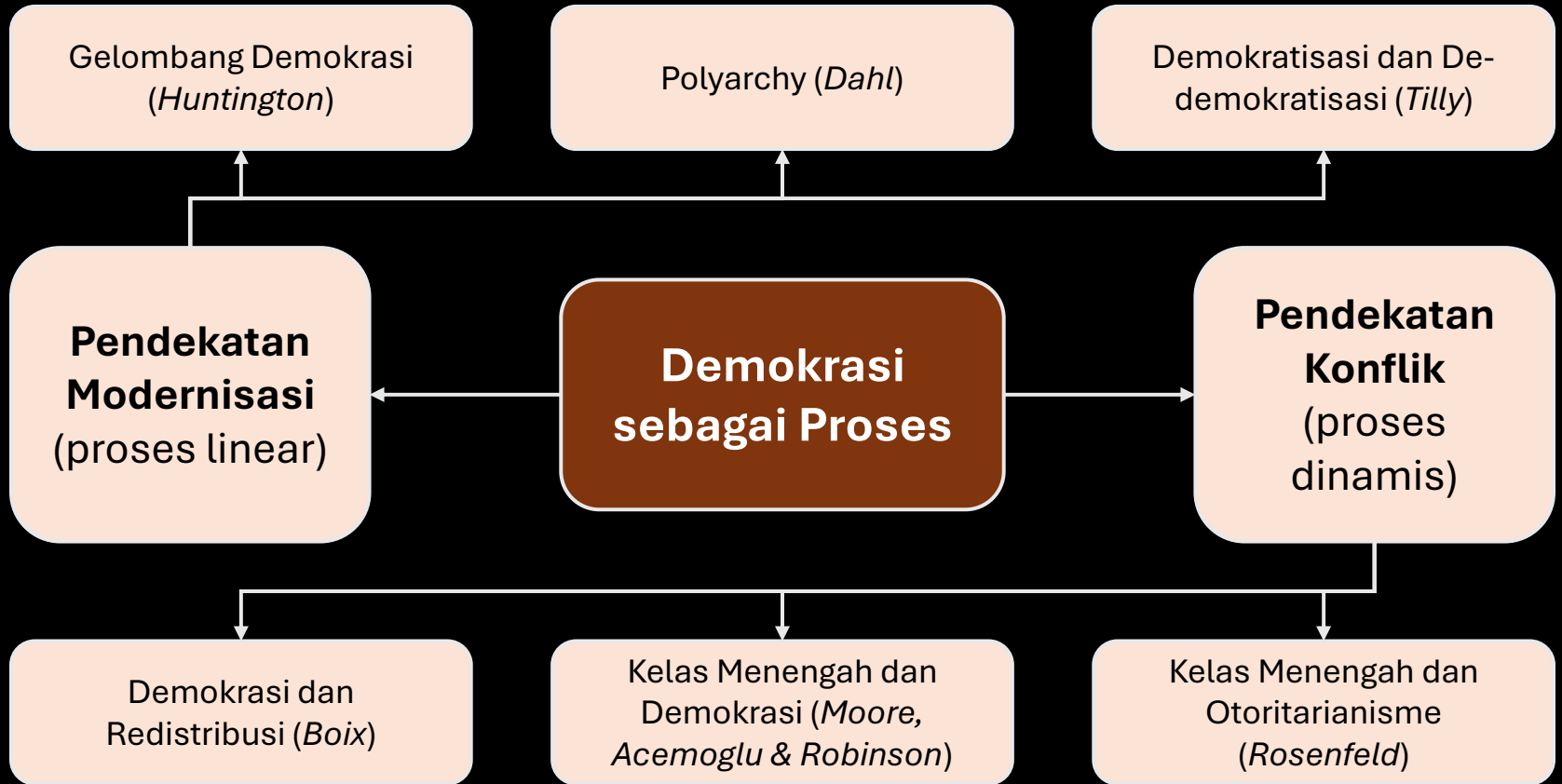


Demokrasi sebagai Proses: Teori Demokratisasi

Disampaikan pada Majelis Bentala Syuhada
Yogyakarta, 6 Juli 2024



Peta Konsep



Teori Modernisasi

TABLE I.1. *The Process of Human Development*

	Human Development		
	Socioeconomic Dimension	Cultural Dimension	Institutional Dimension
Processes advancing human development	Modernization	Value change	Democratization
Components of human development	Socioeconomic resources	Self-expression values	Civil and political liberties
Contributions to human development	Enhancing people's <i>capabilities</i> to act according to their choices	Increasing people's <i>priority</i> to act according to their choices	Broadening people's <i>entitlements</i> to act according to their choices
Underlying theme	The broadening of human choice (an increasingly humanistic society)		

Source: Adapted from Welzel (2002: 46).

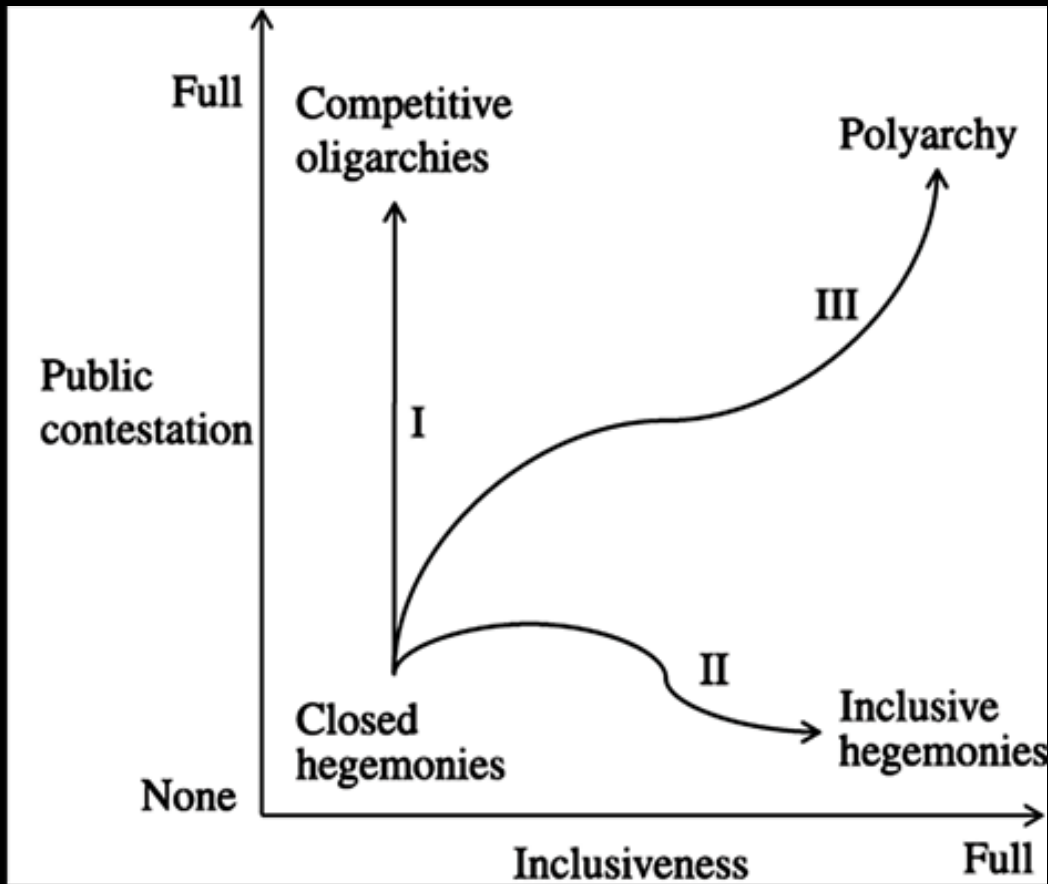


Huntington's *The Third Wave*

- 1st wave: 1820s – 1926, 29 democracies
 - Reverse wave 1: Mussolini, Hitler, dll.
- 2nd wave: 1945 – 1962, 36 democracies
 - Reverse wave 2: authoritarianism, dll.
- 3rd wave: 1970s/1980s – 1990



Dahl's Polyarchy



Demokratisasi (Tilly)

- A regime is democratic to the degree that political relations between the state and its citizens feature broad, equal, protected, and mutually binding consultation
- Demokratisasi dan de-demokratisasi
- Variasi rezim: demokrasi dan otoritarian

Indikator demokratisasi dan de-demokratisasi (Tilly)

- **Breadth**: Increase (decrease) in the share of the population having legally enforceable rights to communicate complaints about governmental performance to high officials
- **Equality**: Decline (rise) in the number of distinct legal categories defining rights and obligations of different population segments vis-à-vis the state
- **Protection**: Decrease (increase) in the proportion of the population imprisoned without legal sentencing or legal recourse
- **Mutually binding consultation**: Increase (decrease) in the share of all citizens' complaints regarding denial of legally mandated benefits that result in delivery of those benefits



Paths to Democracy

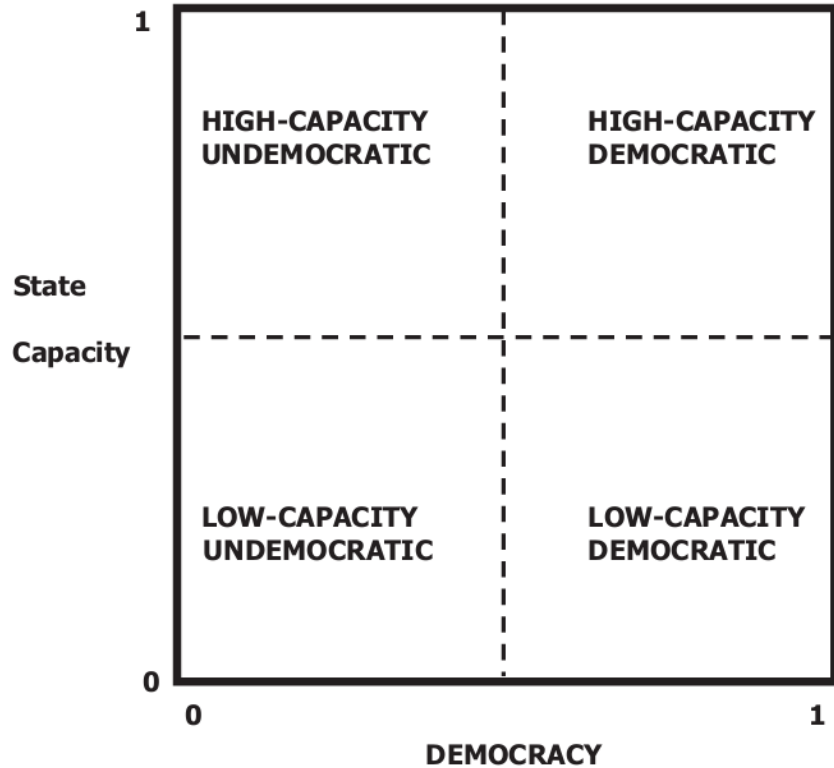


FIGURE 1-2. Crude Regime Types

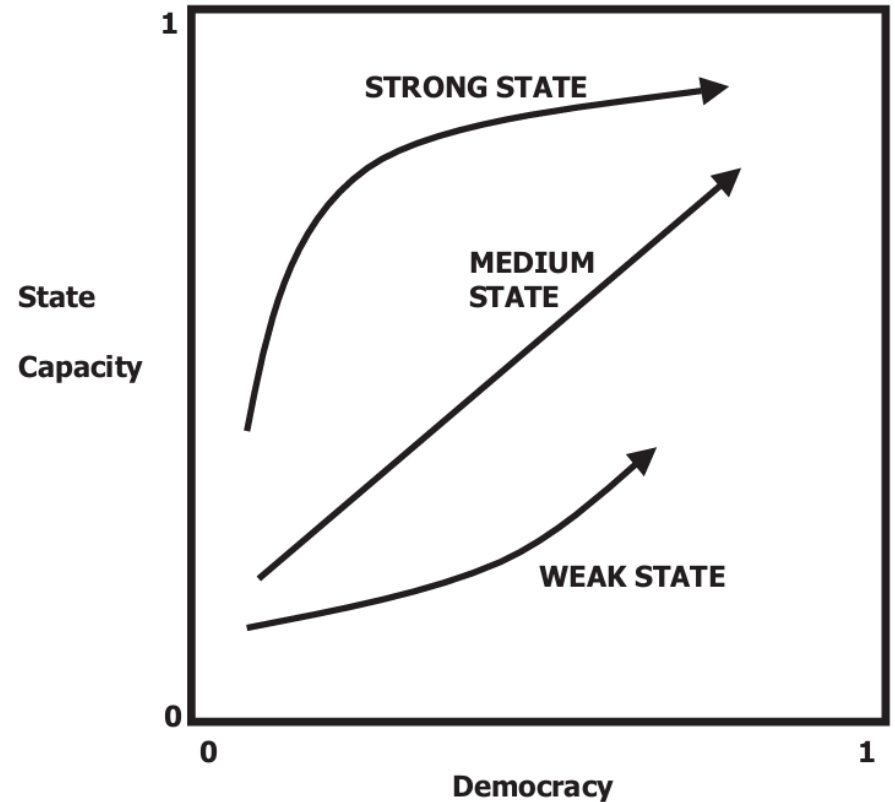
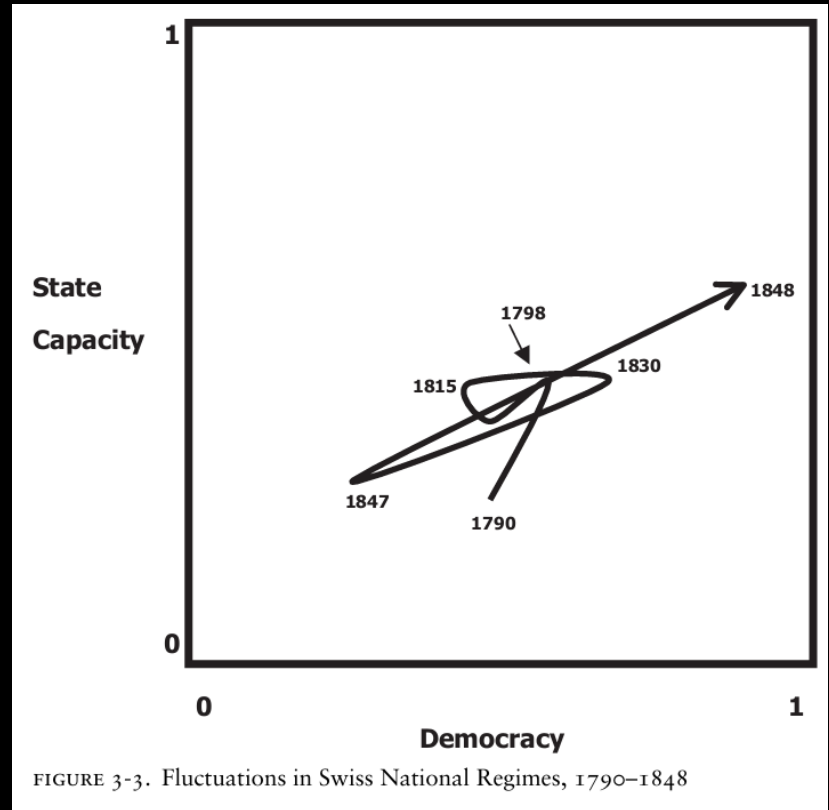
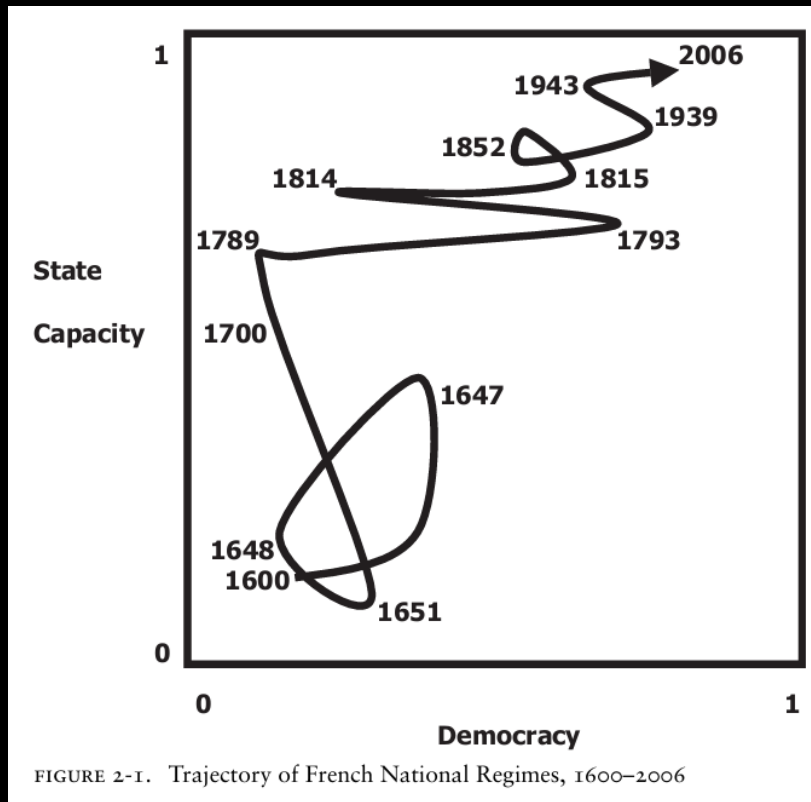
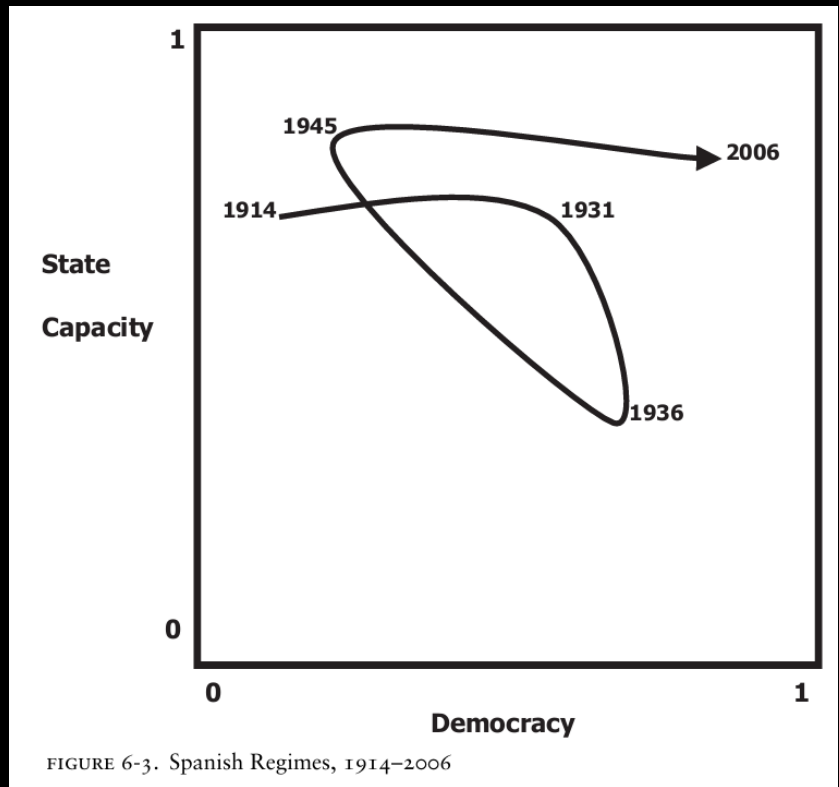
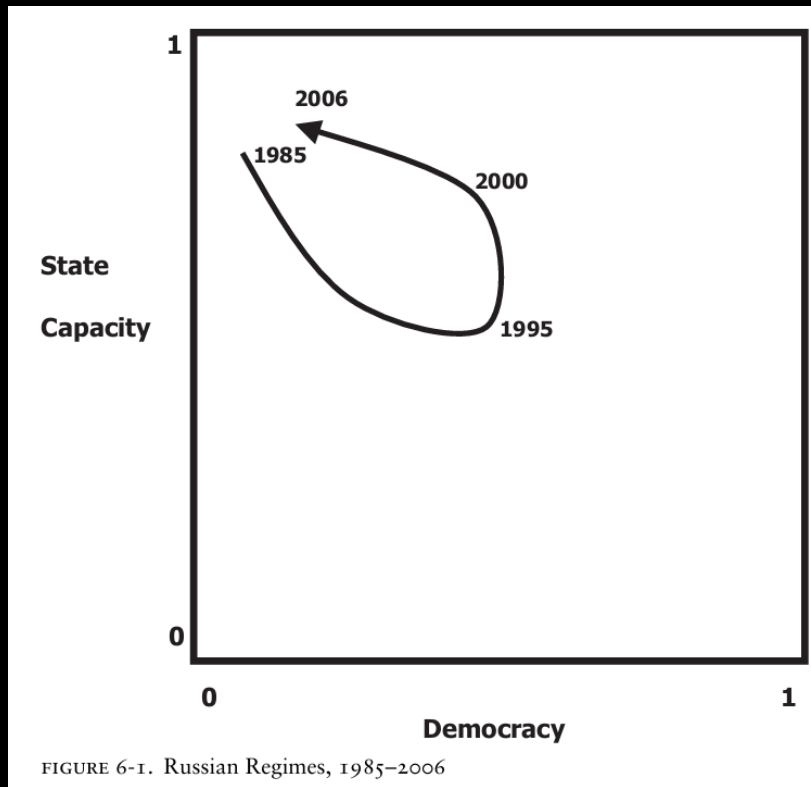


FIGURE 7-1. Three Idealized Paths to Democracy

Francis & Swiss



Rusia & Spanyol

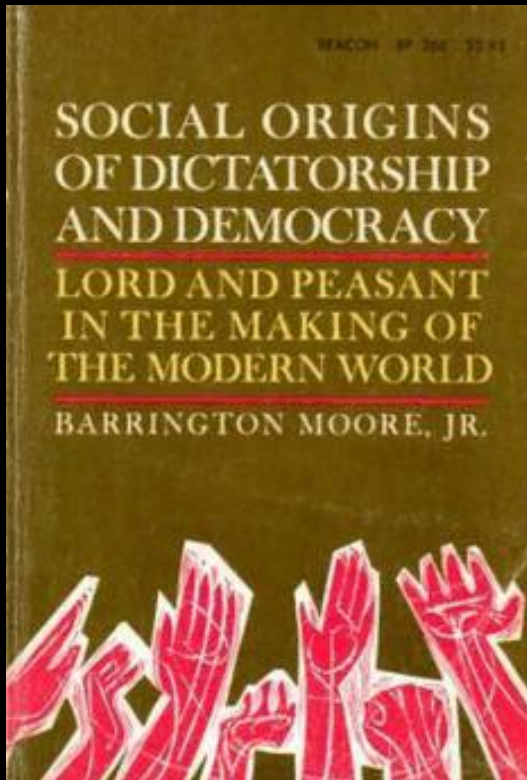


Demokrasi dan Konflik Sosial

- Penjelasan Sosiologi
 - Interaksionisme-simbolik (mikro)
 - Struktural-fungsional (makro)
 - Konflik sosial (makro)
- Penjelasan Politik
 - Struktural (power)
 - Institusional (rational-choice, game theory, dll)
 - Kultural (sosial, konstruksi sosial, dll)



Mengapa Demokrasi?



1966

ECONOMIC ORIGINS
OF DICTATORSHIP
AND DEMOCRACY



DARON ACEMOGLU
JAMES A. ROBINSON

2005

COLONIAL
ORIGINS OF
DEMOCRACY &
DICTATORSHIP

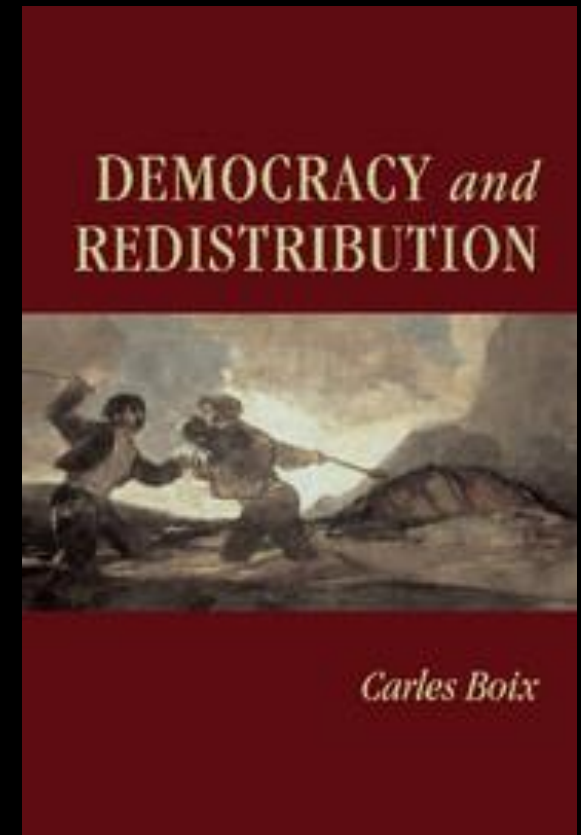


ALEXANDER LEE
& JACK PAINE

2024

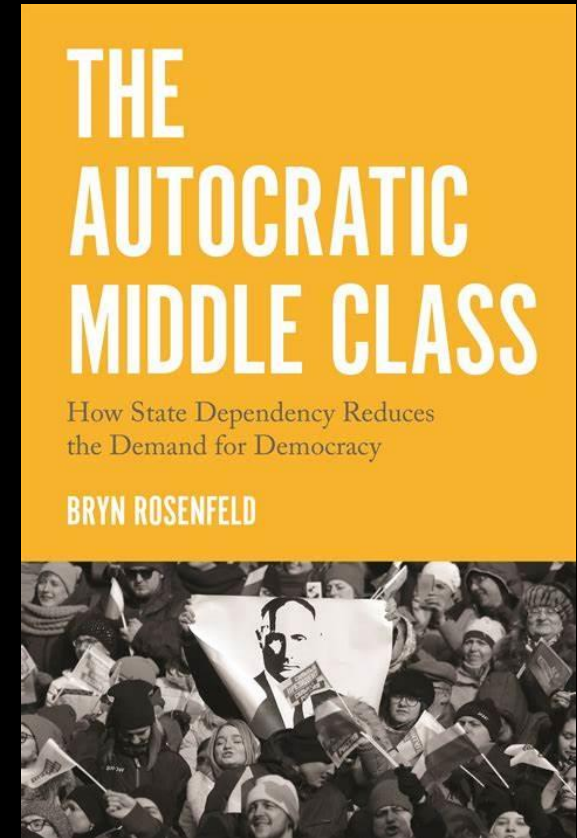
Demokrasi dan Redistribusi

- Mengapa Demokrasi? → Janji redistribusi sumber daya dan kekayaan
- Otoritarian: konsentrasi kekuasaan di tangan elit → konsentrasi SD Ekonomi di tangan elit
- Demokrasi: redistribusi kekuasaan dari elit → redistribusi SD Ekonomi dari elit
- Di rezim otoritarian, warga akan berkonsolidasi untuk menuntut demokrasi agar terjadi redistribusi SD Ekonomi



Kelas Menengah dan Otoritarianisme

- Siapa yang mendorong pertumbuhan? Negara atau Pasar?
- Ketergantungan terhadap negara (state dependency) yang tinggi → kelas menengah khawatir terhadap pergantian rezim → pro-otoritarianisme



Rekomendasi Bacaan

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Mari Berdiskusi

