

# COUNTRY REPORT

## THE ASIAN DEMOCRACY INDEX - INDONESIA -<sup>1</sup>

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# Research findings

# Indonesian Democracy Index 2011

Table 6: Indonesian Democracy Index 2011

Area	Liberalization	Equalization	Index on Indonesian Democracy
Politics	6.01	5.08	
Economy	4.96	3.66	
Civil Society	5.45	4.75	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.99</b>

# Monopolisation of Democracy in Indonesia

- **Liberalization** index score is higher (5.48) than equalisation (4.5) in politics, economy and civil society areas. It indicates that liberalisation does not necessarily broaden the access to **resources and power**.
- Liberalisation in politics had the highest score (6.1). It indicates that the best process of liberalisation takes place in the political area followed with the civil society area (5.45).
- The **equalization** index is lowest in the economic area (3.6) rather than other areas. **Economic area** is not only the lowest in the equalisation but also in liberalisation. It can be regarded that monopoly is still considered to occur in the economic sphere, with certain groups still controlling the economy. Concentration of economic resources and access to such resources continues. **In other words**, Democratization process in Indonesia is not yet able to overcome monopolization of political, social and, especially, economic resources.

## Monopolisation ....

- De-monopolization efforts in the democracy process have been insufficient from a political perspective → political and social liberalization have not had substantial influence on de-monopolization of the sources of economic power
- Democratisation process in Indonesia is in danger of deteriorating.

## 2. Politic Area

<i>Informant Category</i>	<i>Autonomy</i>	<i>Competition</i>	<i>Pluralization</i>	<i>Solidarity</i>
<i>Pro-government</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>5.67</i>	<i>5.58</i>	<i>4.93</i>
<i>Moderate</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>4.60</i>
<i>Anti-government</i>	<i>7.25</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>4.80</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>4.78</b>

### 3. Economy AREA

Informant Category	Autonomy	Competition	Pluralization	Solidarity
Pro-government	5.42	6.00	3.93	4.76
Moderate	5.75	5.50	2.53	4.33
Anti-government	3.83	3.25	2.80	3.62
Total	5.00	4.92	3.09	4.24

## 4. Civil Society

<i>Informant Category</i>	<i>Autonomy</i>	<i>Competition</i>	<i>Pluralization</i>	<i>Solidarity</i>
<i>Pro-government</i>	4.44	6.80	4.08	5.56
<i>Moderate</i>	4.78	7.27	5.17	5.56
<i>Anti-government</i>	4.17	5.27	3.00	5.11
<i>Total</i>	4.46	6.44	4.08	5.41



## 5. Findings based on 4 democracy components

Area	Autonomy	Competition	Pluralization	Solidarity
Politics	6.86	5.17	5.39	4.78
Economy	5.00	4.92	3.09	4.24
Civil Society	4.46	6.44	4.08	5.41
Total	5.44	5.51	4.19	4.81

# state of Indonesia democracy index – comparison to 2011 index

- **Autonomy:**
  - the highest index score of autonomy in the political sphere remain
  - But different to 2011 index, the lowest autonomy index scored is in the economy area and decreased go under the average score
- **Competition:**
  - Competition in the area of civil society is still the highest and the lowest is in the economy sphere
- **Pluralization:**
  - Pluralization in the economic sphere not only the lowest but also decrease significantly
  - The plurality index score in the political sphere remain the highest
- **Solidarity**
  - Solidarity in the economic sphere still the lowest but different from the 2011 index the highest is in the political sphere

# Why is Indonesia's index score still low?

- The Indonesian democracy index is below the 'average' figure (at 4.99) → illustrating that 'de-monopolization' is not even halfway there. This is due to:
  - The poor quality equalization in the economic sector;
  - The scope of liberalization is not particularly broad or deep. Instead liberalisation is still very limited in the political sphere, and even more limited in the area of civil society
  - In spite of formal political instruments are available for de-monopolization, civil society is not necessarily sufficient autonomous from other powers.
  - There is not significant transformation in power relationships, especially in the economic sector [3.66] and civil society [4.75]; while in the political sphere, this transformation has been mediocre [only 0.8 above the average).

# CONCLUSIONS

- Indonesian democracy has been propped up by significant liberalization of politics. This has not been accompanied by equalization in the economic sphere (very low) → Economic equalization is the lowest among all components of the index score.
- The role of civil society is classified as mediocre and as lacking a significant role in making democratic change dynamic in a social setting previously filled with the monopoly power of oligarchies
- The increased de-monopolization occurring in the political arena is not yet able to promote de-monopolization in the economic and civil society spheres
- Indonesian democracy has not yet consolidated → Monopolies are still extremely strong in the economic sector, and have been induced on the political and civil society sectors

# CONCLUSIONS

- Indonesia's score in this research for the Asian Democracy Index is 4.99 (on a scale of 0-10). This score shows that the face of Indonesian democracy is still problematic after 13 years of post-authoritarianism transition. Psychologically, this provides a stern warning about the state of democracy in Indonesia, compared with several other democracy indices, which give Indonesia a score higher than 5

THANK YOU.....



# Why is Indonesia's index score still low?

- All groups agree that there has not been significant de-monopolization, which is primarily due to the low level of equalization
- Moderate and pro-government groups rate civil society competition highly → civil society has an important contribution to make
- the anti-government group still finds low equality of access to social resources such as information and culture. Anti-government informants still consider knowledge, information, and development of cultural values to be dominated by certain powers.



# RECOMMENDATIONS

- This Asia Democracy Index can become a gateway for a more detailed review on the analysis of the transition to a democracy, especially in the context of Indonesia.
- An important note to the democratization agenda for the future is the importance of looking at the relations between these three sectors in influencing the overall democracy index score. The good news is that, based on the portrait of de-monopolization in the political sphere, which has been able to achieve a significant degree of liberalization, we should continue to advocate this as a factor in the transformation that permits liberalization and equalization in the other sectors