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FAKULTAS
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POLITIK

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

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POINTS OF DISCUSSION

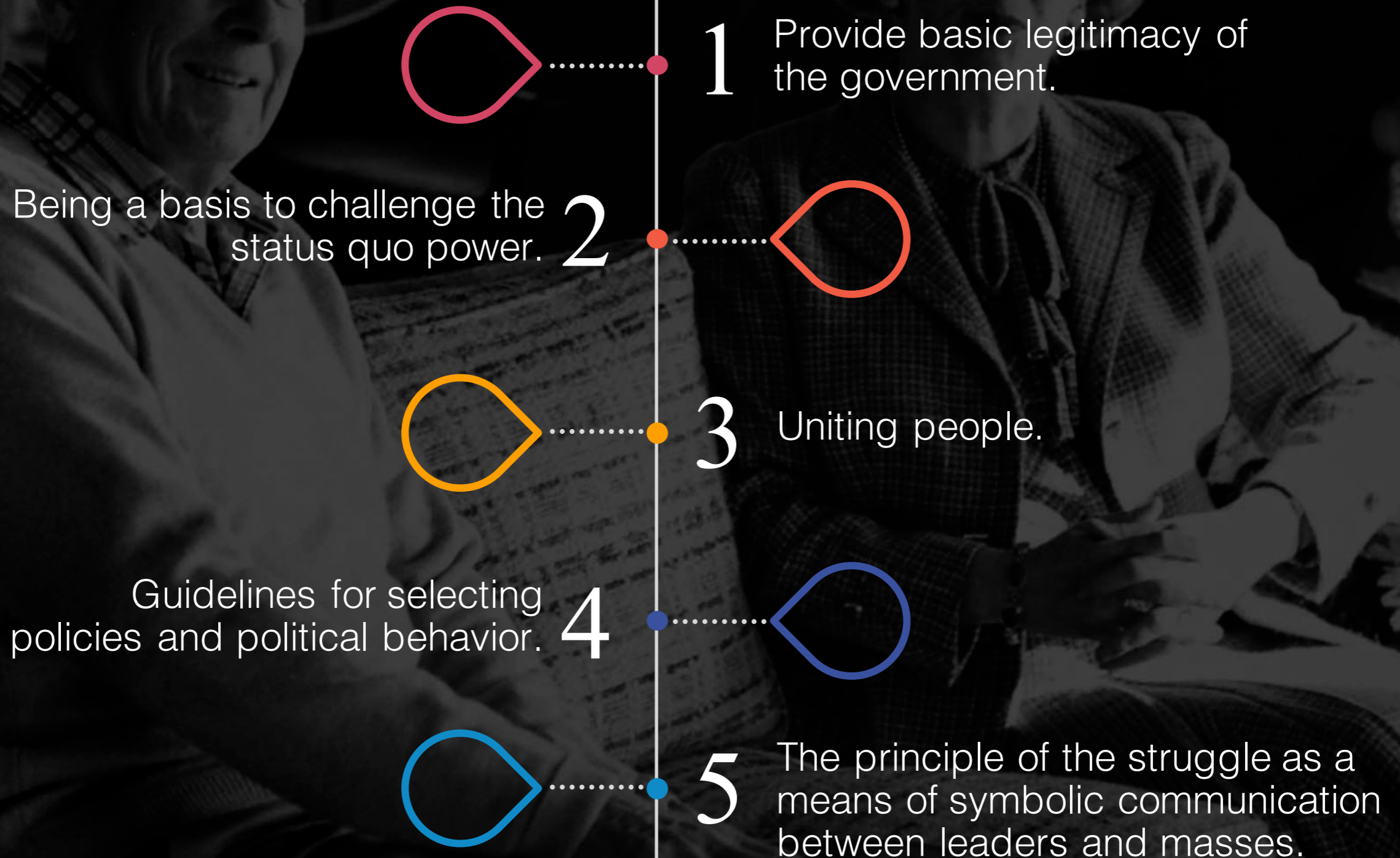
- The definition of ideology.
- Function of ideology.
- Components of ideology.
- Classification of ideology.

DEFINITION OF IDEOLOGY

Set of ideas that are logically related and identify the principles or values that give legitimacy to political institutions and behavior (Carlton C. Rodee).

The ideal of community (Koentjoroningrat)

THE FUNCTION OF IDEOLOGY (C. C. RODEE)



THE COMPONENTS OF IDEOLOGY

 Values.

 The strategy of struggle.

 The vision of the ideal political community.

 Political tactic.

 The conception of human nature.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND POLITICAL THOUGHT (AUSTIN RANNEY)

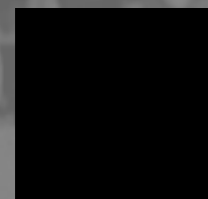
1 Comprehensive; touching many aspects of community life.

2 Pervasive; Forming political beliefs and actions of many people and is known for a long time.

3 Extensive; Involving many people in many roles of political supporters and may involve many countries.

4 Intensive; strong commitment to support it.

CLASSIFICATION OF IDEOLOGY (C. C. RODEE)



Anarchism.



Classical Liberalism.



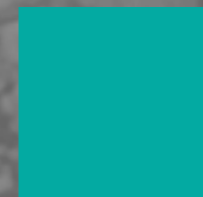
Socialism.



Communism.



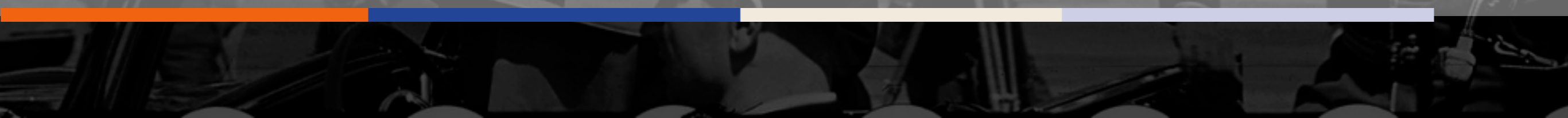
Neo Liberalism.



Conservatism.



Fascism.



ANARCHISM

Anarchism is a political philosophy that sees society can (and should) exist without the rules (Krishan Kumar).

The assumption is that the state is a source of disorder in the body politic. The government is essentially oppressive. Therefore man must be free from all forms of governmental power before building a new society based on justice, love and spirit of cooperation.

Anarchism is an extreme view of individual freedom and of social organization without rank or authority (Rodee).

Communities of the future should consist of small units where no one can impose its will on others (William Godwin).

CLASSICAL LIBERALISM



The function of government in a minimized state until the terms of the state as a watchdog.

The values are the preferred doctrine of individual freedom.

SOCIALISM

■ Socialism is a political theory with main courses such as collective ownership of the means of production and exchange markets should be replaced by other forms of distribution that is based on social needs.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM (ANTHONY GIDDENS)



State involvement is quite extensive in the social and economic life



State dominated civil society



Collectivism



Keynesian demand management plus corporatism



The role of limited market, or socio-economic mix



Empowerment of human resources optimally



Strong egalitarianism



Strong welfare state that protects citizens from birth to death



Modernization linear



Internationalism



Included in the bipolar world (bipolar)

COMMUNISM

Understanding communism originated when Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto.

Proletarian revolutionary triumph of capitalism will usher in socialism.

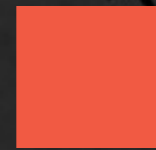
At this early stage, everyone will work according to his ability for the common good but award more or less equivalent to its contribution to society.

In the second phase, or communism, the production of goods will reach the top in such a way that everyone is rewarded according to his needs.

Country will be weakened and all the instruments of violence and oppression will disappear.

NEO LIBERALISM

Anthony Giddens makes the characteristics of followers of the ideology of neo-liberalism that developed in Western Europe to understand the welfare state is:



The minimal role of the state



Autonomous civil society



Market fundamentalism



Moral authoritarianism plus strong economic individualism



Ease of labor markets



Relations theory of international order



Acceptance inequality



Traditional nationalism



Welfare state as a safety net



Linear modernization



Ecological awareness is low



Included in the bipolar world

CONSERVATISM

Fear of change is sudden and devastating.

Respect for the institutions and rules that have been established.

Support for the elite and hierarchy.

A general distrust towards the opposite theory with empirical deduction.

FASCISM

The emergence of fascism is the negative impact of industrialization, modernization, and democratization

Fascism was a reaction to the various gaps, prolonged suffering, fear, lack of hope for the future will be better

Fascism is a mixture of various ideas of race, religion, economic, social, and philosophical roots of morality

Fascism emerged in societies that have been advanced (developed country) and prosperous and has undergone a process of rapid industrialization and modernization as well as the relatively successful development of high technology but have failed democratization

DOCTRINES OF FASCISM

1 The notion of racial superiority. Gobineau ideas about racial hierarchy, the highest is white, then yellow skin, and finally black

2 Anti-semitism. Myth of racial attitudes that gave birth to hatred of other races, especially Jews

3 Totalitarianism. Fascism not only includes a system of political organization or government, but also a whole will, mind (thought), and feelings of a nation

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- Rodee, Carlton C. (et. al.), *Pengantar Ilmu Politik*.

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.