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DEMOCRACY AND ELECTION: SOLUTION FOR ESTABLISHING GOOD GOVERNANCE



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MEANING OF SOCIAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AS A PILLAR OF DEMOCRACY

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ABSTRACT

This study is intended to give substance significance of social capital as a pillar of democratic development in society. Both concepts are interrelated in a society that is characterized by the interaction. In sociological interaction is at the core of a social life in a community, society, nation and state. Social capital is born as a result of the interaction and the potential to grow the base and the potential for the development of new resources. As a potential basis of social capital can provide strategic significance to the development of democracy in a society. Democracy as an integral part of community development requires energy and synergy in pencapaiannya. The essence of a democratic society is the creation of a society that is obedient to the norms, the growth of participation, guarantees the freedom of every individual for his choice, tolerance, transparency and accountability in order to prioritize the public interest over individual interests. Social capital as a quality and capacity that is owned by a community in building a relationship of cooperation for common goals on the basis of values and norms. Social social capital has several elements that include confidence (trust), reciprocal relationships (reciprocity), the values and norms, institutions and institutions (institutions) and the network (network). All the elements of social capital are interrelated and reinforce each other. The potential of social capital is a resource to give meaning and contribute to the development of democracy in a society. Meaning substance of social capital in the development of democracy include; (1) social capital as an approach, (2) social capital as a symbol, (3) social capital as a container and (4) social capital as energy.

Keywords: Social Capital, Democracy, Development

A. Introduction

Some of the global issue of major concern for this is the environment, human rights and democracy. Indonesia is considered a positive response to these global issues, especially the development of democracy. Democracy as a system of government, placing supreme sovereignty of the people as

owners. The Government of Indonesia to the development of democracy as an integral part of national development. Therefore, the development of democracy oriented to meet the people's rights as a priority. Indicators of the success of the democratic development of which is the recognition and guarantee of freedom of each individual to vote and be elected, the involvement of people in decision-making, welfare and adherence to the rule of law. However, to achieve the necessary success factors supporting democratic development. One contributing factor is the social capital that is owned by a community.

Social capital is a basic potential possessed by a society that is accessible to every member of society to meet and solve problems together. Social capital as the authorized capital of a society contains several functions and roles among others: (1) establish social solidarity, (2) build participation, (3) as a counterweight to the social relations in the community, (4) generate economic self-sufficiency and self-sufficiency society, (5) as part of the management mechanism of social problems (Conflict and poverty), (6) maintain and build social integration prone to social problems (conflicts and poverty), (7) to restore the public as a result of social issues and (8) generate trust (trust). (Munandar, 2002).

The strength of social capital in a community can encourage and facilitate the process of democratic development. For that social capital should be used as a landing or approach, as a symbol, as energy and as a forum for the development of democracy. High social capital in a society characterized by an inclusive life, fairness, honesty, equalitas, tolenransi, cooperation and trust among fellow citizens. Thus social capital and the development of democracy have relevance even support each other.

B. The Meaning of Social Capital in the Development of Democracy

Each implementing development takes some capital as a resource as well as the support in achieving the objectives and sustainability. Some types of capital that are considered of strategic importance in the development process is physical capital, human capital, economic capital and social capital. All forms and types of capital are mutually reinforcing and are indispensable in development. Social capital as a potential base can strengthen and grow the other capital. Therefore it is absolutely necessary

social capital in a development including the development of democracy.

Social capital is defined as everything that makes people allied to achieve common goals on the basis of unity, and therein bound by the values and norms that grow and obeyed (Dasgupta and Serageldin, 1999). Furthermore, the dimensions of social capital inherent in the structure of social relationships and social networks in a society that creates a wide range of social obligations, creating a climate of mutual trust, carry channel information, and establish norms, and social sanctions for members of the community (Coleman, 1999). That is the foundation stone of social capital in a democracy and will re-strengthen social capital in the community life of the nation and state.

According to Pantoja in Hasbullah (2006: 33) mentions or identify at least there are 6 forms or elements of social capital, namely (1) the life of association that involves relationships both formal and informal in an affair that is horizontal, (2) the network itself, (3) political community to mediate the relationship between society and the State, (4) institutional and policy framework that involves formal rules, (5) the norms that regulate public life and (6) social values. In this regard the mengacuh Schwart at Fukuyama (1995) that there are four inherent value of social capital, namely (a) Universalism ie, the value of understanding for others, appreciation, tolerance and protection of humans and other creatures of God's creation, (b) Benevolence ie the value of the maintenance and improvement of the welfare of others, (c) the value Tradition containing appreciation, commitment and acceptance of the idea of tradition and traditional culture, (d) Conformity containing the values of safety, honor, the stability of society in dealing with others and treat yourself.

Furthermore, Woolcock and Narayan (2000) in Putu Pratya, (2013) introduced four perspectives that we need to know when studying social capital and development. The four perspectives are communitarian (Communitarian view), network (network view), institutional (institutional view), and synergy (synergy view). A description of the views and perspectives are (a) view Communitarian: see social capital is equal to the usual social organizations such as clubs, associations, and civil society groups. This view places emphasis on the participation of members in a variety of group activities as a measure of social capital. The greater the

number of members of an association or association, the better the social capital in a community. Great social capital would have a positive effect on the welfare of the community. Furthermore, this view also see that social capital has an important contribution to release members of the community of poverty

(b) Network view: The view that the social capital is more emphasis on the association or relationship between the vertical and horizontal communities and between communities and groups within the company. This view sees that a strong bond within the group allows members of the community to have an awareness of group identity and a growing sense of community to pursue a common goal. But at the same time a strong group identity can foster sectarian attitudes among groups based on ethnicity, religion, class, gender, and socioeconomic status. Social relations which emphasizes the sense of community within the group referred to as bonding social capital and social relationships that cross the line referred to as a bridging group social capital.

(c) Institutional Views: Views institutions see the power of a community network lies in the political environment, legal and institutional. Komuniterian outlook and outlook treat social capital as a network of independent variables which can be positive or negative impact on the community. The opposite of the previous two views, the views of institutional treat social capital as the dependent variable. Proponents of this view believe that the capacity to act a social group to achieve certain goals depends on the quality of formal institutions in each region. They also believe that the performance of a country or a company depends on internal factors such as, coherence, credibility, and competence and their openness to civil society. This view allows the government's role in encouraging the formation of networks. Institutional policies can strengthen or weaken the network in the community.

(d) Synergy Views: Views synergy is a combination of the view and the view of the institutional network. This view trying to see alliances and relationships that occur between the state bureaucracy and the various actors in civil society. Flow or view synergy see that the state and the community can work together so closely together benefited from the cooperation. It is still a perception that the state can play a role with minimal cooperation with the community. This view is more often we encounter in a totalitarian state. A correct understanding is the state,

businesses and communities can build a complementary and synergistic cooperation both within the same sector or different sectors.

Various views have been mentioned by the experts regarding the scope, role and dimensions of social capital, the authors examine these in some sense social capital as a pillar of democratic development as follows.

1. Social Capital As Approach

Social capital as an approach to the development of democracy understood as a form of social capital that direction where the intangibles in their values and norms that direct every action and behavior of individuals in a society. Values and norms in this form of honesty, trust (trust), justice, transparent, tolerance and caring. Every individual who orients itself on the values and norms in society will create cooperation and togetherness. Cooperation and togetherness as a form of obedience and order into a reflection of the life of a democratic society. Instead there is no democratic life in a society that does not obey the rules. Democratic development should make the social capital as an indicator of success, because a democratic society is one form of social capital. Furthermore, social capital oriented development humanizing the line with the substance of democracy itself.

2. Social Capital For Energy

Social capital as energy or strength in the democratic development of social capital in the form of the lack of trust (trust) in public life. Mutual trust (trust) is high in a society can encourage or facilitate for the growth of individual freedom and tolerance. Recognition and guarantee of freedom of the individual, including acceptance and tolerance is one of the goals of democratic development. Development of democracy as an integral part of national development requires strength and encouragement in the form of social capital in the form of high trust in a society.

3. Social Capital As Symbol

Social capital as a symbol in the democratic development of social capital in the form of the relationship of lead and forth (reciprocity) and access / network (network). Elements of the social capital can foster

togetherness and community participation in meeting the needs and solve problems together. The contribution of social capital in creating relationships and collaboration internally and externally is essential in building democracy. A society with a high cooperation and togetherness be a reflection of the life of a democratic society.

4. Social Capital as a means of collective decision making

Social capital as a container in the democratic development of social capital tangible institutions and organizations (institutions) be a means of collective decision making and fulfillment services to community needs. A society that is able to involve every citizen in decision-making through consensus as supported by existing tools and facilities is an important guarantee of democratic life, including the ability of communities to provide services meeting the needs of its citizens into evidence the success of democratic development. Along with the development as a process of democratization.

In principle, the development of democracy will not succeed in a society without the support of the power of social capital and social capital otherwise be weakened and erosion in the absence of growth-oriented development on democratic values and principles.

C. Conclusion

Several conclusions can be drawn from the above discussion are as follows:

- The development of democracy requires social capital as a key pillar in growing cooperation and unity in a nation and society as a reflection of the state of democratic life
- Social capital is needed in the development of democracy, particularly in creating a society comply with and obey the rule of law, where the regular life of a democratic society substance
- Social capital in the form of trust in a society is needed as a source of energy in facilitating the growth of the spirit of unity (cohesiveness) which is to encourage and facilitate the growth of cooperation and solidarity in society.

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- Social capital in the form of trust in a society is needed as a source of energy in facilitating the growth of the spirit of unity (cohesiveness) which is to encourage and facilitate the growth of cooperation and solidarity in society.

- Social capital as a symbol of the democratic development in the form of reciprocal interactions or relationships that will encourage the growth of community participation which is clear evidence of a democracy.
- Social capital in the form of an institution or organization is a means or container in the construction of democracy.

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