



Implementation of Pancasila Democracy in Temanggung District in the General Election

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ABSTRACT : This research examines the implementation of Pancasila democracy during general elections in Temanggung District, focusing on public participation and trust in the electoral process. The study aims to analyze the application of Pancasila values in the democratic process, assess public involvement and trust, identify obstacles, and propose solutions. Normative legal research methods and a conceptual approach were employed to analyze the implementation of Pancasila democracy. Findings indicate the need to optimize measures to achieve democracy aligned with Pancasila principles, including enhancing public trust and awareness of the collective goal of elections. Residents of Temanggung Regency demonstrate a high level of trust in community participation as a manifestation of Pancasila democracy. The study identifies strengths and weaknesses in implementing Pancasila democracy, highlighting obstacles like low awareness and limited engagement. Proposed solutions include increasing public awareness, enhancing voter education, and fostering community engagement to strengthen democratic values. Addressing challenges such as voter education, political apathy, and distrust in the electoral system is crucial for a robust Pancasila democracy. Enhancing public participation, trust, and awareness is essential for upholding Pancasila democracy in Temanggung District.

Keywords: Pancasila Democracy, Elections, Public Participation, Trust, Temanggung District.



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INTRODUCTION

Pancasila serves as the ideology and foundational guidelines for the nation of Indonesia. It comprises five fundamental principles, with the fifth principle enshrined in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, specifically in its fourth paragraph. Pancasila holds a firm position as the basis of the Indonesian state within the framework of the 1945 Constitution. Since the inception of the Indonesian nation, Pancasila has been established as the cornerstone of the country, embodying broad and comprehensive goals encompassing all aspects of public life in Indonesia ([Indra et al., 2023](#)).

Indonesia adheres to the principles of democracy because the 1945 Constitution fulfilled the requirements for becoming a democratic country. A country shows if country is not a monarchical country with a dictatorial government, and understanding democracy can be seen from the connection distribution of power in various institutions Where distribution of the shared according to position and function in the country ([Mahfud, 2001](#)). Indonesia is divided into three branches of power: legislative, executive, and judicial, each with its respective functions and positions. In a state governed by law, the law becomes the guiding principle for public life rather than any individual. People may come and go, continuously changing, but the law remains a unified system capable of serving as the foundational guideline and common reference for everyone ([Jimly, 1997](#)). This principle is called nomocracy, where power is guided by the rule of law, a foundation for establishing democracy. Pancasila democracy is the form of democracy Indonesia uses and adheres to. It is understood as a type of democracy that is nurtured and embodies the spirit of the principles within Pancasila (Marsud, 2008). The idea of Pancasila democracy emerged when the founders of the nation formulated the philosophical foundation of the country, with the approval of Pancasila as the basis of the nation, derived from the ideas of Ir. Soekarno has been implemented as the government system that guides the country's life since that moment ([Nur Wahyu Rochamdi, 2007](#)). Historically, Indonesia has aimed to build a model of democracy rooted in the characteristics of its ancestors, prioritizing the principles of togetherness, family, and cooperation ([Wardhani et al., 2020](#)).

Indonesia, with system democracy, makes election as an important instrument at a time become a real embodiment of system democracy in one government. ([Rahmazani, 2023](#)) The practice of democracy in Indonesia includes legislative elections and the election of executive officials, ranging from the presidential elections to the election of district heads. Indonesia, a multicultural and unique country in its democratic development, has a system of democracy that is evident in various elections: from village elections (local community level), district/city head elections, provincial head elections, and presidential elections. Legislative elections include the election of members of the District/City People's Representative Council, the Provincial People's Representative Council, the Central People's Representative Council, and the Regional Representative Council, all conducted simultaneously in general elections.

In the context of general elections in Indonesia, the manifestation of Pancasila democracy is crucial. Elections are seen as a means to actualize Pancasila democracy, ensuring that the democratic process aligns with the principles of Pancasila ([T. Hermawan, 2021](#)). The support for Pancasila and the 1945 constitution by most Indonesians highlights the enduring relevance and acceptance of these pluralist and non-sectarian principles in the country (Barton et al., 2021).

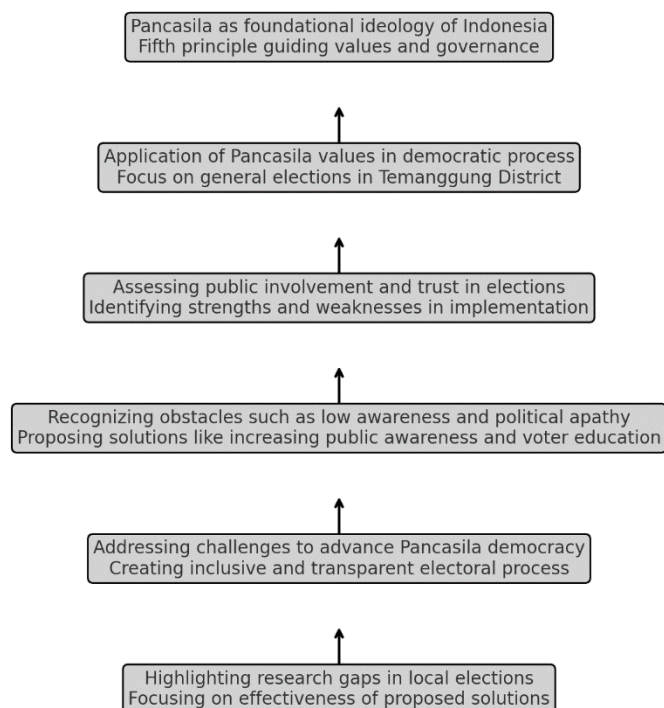
Additionally, the direct election of the President and Vice President by Pancasila principles signifies a step towards realizing democratic ideals in the country ([Taufan & Pujiyanto, 2019](#)). Indonesia is a very democratic nation, with direct presidential elections, and in 2019, the legislative and presidential elections were held simultaneously. One of the manifestations of popular sovereignty in creating a democratic country is the public's participation in general elections. Public participation in political activities is crucial, be it in presidential elections, legislative elections, or district head elections.

Temanggung Regency, located in Central Java Province, has a large population that participates in organizing general elections as a form of democratic practice. Temanggung Regency has a heterogeneous society spread over 20 districts located on the slopes of Mount Sumbing and Mount Sindoro. The practice of democracy in general elections, as outlined in the fourth principle of Pancasila, is not only held every five years but also embodies the spirit of Pancasila democracy in the implementation of general elections, especially in Temanggung Regency. Given the importance of general elections as a real form of democracy, Research Questions How can the implementation of Pancasila democracy during general elections in Temanggung District be improved, what are the current obstacles, and what solutions can be implemented to address these challenges? This research is to analyze the application of Pancasila values in the democratic process during general elections and assess the extent of public involvement and trust in the electoral process as a manifestation of Pancasila democracy.

Theoretical Framework and Research Gaps

The theoretical framework of the research on the implementation of Pancasila democracy in Temanggung District during general elections is based on the foundational principles of Pancasila as the ideology and guiding philosophy of Indonesia. The implementation of Pancasila democracy in Temanggung District in the general election is a significant endeavor that reflects Indonesia's commitment to its foundational principles. Pancasila, with its five principles including belief in one God, just and civilized humanity, unity of Indonesia, democracy guided by deliberation, and social justice for all, serves as the guiding philosophy for Indonesian democracy ([Aksinudin et al., 2022](#)). The Pancasila Guidance Bill introduced by the Widodo Government in 2020 underscores the ongoing ideological contestation in Indonesia and the government's efforts to uphold Pancasila values in governance ([Pradhan & Tinus, 2021](#)). The concept of Pancasila democracy is deeply rooted in Indonesian society, reflecting norms that regulate people's sovereignty and the functioning of the state at various levels ([Yunus, 2015](#)). It emphasizes political, economic, social, cultural, and defense aspects to ensure the well-being of all citizens. Moreover, the values of Pancasila, such as social justice for all, guide legislative processes and judicial reviews, promoting balance and fairness in society ([Lailam & Anggia, 2023](#)). The study of Pancasila democracy sheds light on voter behavior and decision-making processes in elections. Understanding the undecided phenomenon of voters in presidential elections through the lens of Pancasila democracy provides insights into how these principles influence democratic practices in Indonesia ([Putra et al., 2022](#)).

Conceptual Framework



The research is grounded in the Pancasila principles that form the basis of Indonesian governance. It focuses on public participation and trust in the electoral process in Temanggung District within the framework of Pancasila values. The study examines how these principles influence democratic practices, identifies challenges like low awareness and limited engagement, and proposes solutions to enhance democratic values. Ultimately, the goal is to strengthen public participation, trust, and awareness to uphold Pancasila democracy in Temanggung District.

Previous research that aligns with this study includes Nanggala's work titled "Citizenship Education as a Democracy Learning for Students in Higher Education" (Nanggala, 2020), as well as the research by Wisnaeni & Herawati on "The Politics of Law of Pancasila-based Democracy in Indonesia as the World's Third Largest Democracy" (Wisnaeni & Herawati, 2020). Additionally, relevant research was conducted by Aswandi & Roisah in 2019, exploring "The Rule of Law and Pancasila Democracy in Relation to Human Rights (HAM)" (Aswandi & Roisah, 2019). The problem will be researched related with How implementation Pancasila democracy in implementation election general and how participation public Regency Temanggung in implementation election general as implementation from Pancasila democracy. By addressing these research gaps and building upon the theoretical framework of Pancasila democracy, future studies can contribute to enhancing the implementation of democratic principles in local elections and strengthening the democratic values upheld by the Indonesian people.

METHOD

Research methods from studying normative law with a focus approach study conceptual and material law secondary to become data sources such as material law from books, legislation, papers, scientific results, and study-related science with implementation of Pancasila democracy in general elections. Normative legal research methods and a conceptual approach are employed to analyze the implementation of Pancasila democracy in general elections. Data collection involves studying relevant legal materials, legislation, and scholarly works related to Pancasila democracy and public participation in elections.

Table 1.
Relevant Research Sources Articles

No	Research Title	Research Results
1	Report end of behavioral survey public in development political Regency Temanggung 2023 by Unity Nation and Politics Regency Temanggung	The report was conducted by the Unity Nation and Politics Regency Temanggung. This survey aimed to assess the public's behavior and attitudes towards political development in the Temanggung Regency in 2023. The findings of this survey likely provided valuable insights into the level of public engagement, trust, and participation in political processes within the region.
2	Citizenship Education as a Democracy Learning for Students in Higher Education	Citizenship Education in higher education is crucial for democratic learning, shaping students' democratic values, and promoting multiculturalism. The curriculum's strategic role in national and college curricula emphasizes creating a democratic atmosphere and addressing policy challenges. Multicultural education in Citizenship Education also shapes students' morality and commitment to cultural diversity.
3	The Politics of Law of Pancasila-based Democracy in Indonesia as the World's Third Largest Democracy	The research explores the politics of law in Pancasila-based democracy in Indonesia, focusing on the transition to New Order's Pancasila Democracy under President Soeharto. This study examines the alignment of this democratic model with the ideology of the Pancasila state.
4	The Rule of Law and Pancasila Democracy in Relation to Human Rights (HAM)	The research explores the relationship between the rule of law, Pancasila democracy, and human rights in Indonesia, emphasizing the importance of aligning human rights with Pancasila principles in Indonesia's democracy. This sheds light on how these concepts intersect, highlighting the significance of upholding human rights within the country's legal and democratic framework.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development of current laws in society is crucial to ensure the sustainability of a just democratic life by using Pancasila as the source of legal formation. Pancasila serves as both the ideal foundation and the primary reference for the creation of legal norms ([Anggono, 2020](#)). Legal ideals serve as fundamental general principles that act as guidelines, references, and directions. They function as normative suggestions, critiques, and motivators for the implementation of the law, particularly in the creation, discovery, maintenance, and enforcement of laws and legal demands ([Triputra, 2017](#)). Pancasila serves as a fundamental foundation and a primary reference for the creation of legal principles, providing guidance and direction for the implementation of laws ([Tanugraha, 2023](#)). The principles of Pancasila, including divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice, are integral to the legal system in Indonesia, guiding the formulation and enforcement of laws ([Yuliartini et al., 2022](#)).

Rewrite ([Hermawan, 2017](#)) The model of general elections in Indonesia, based on the Pancasila democracy system, has distinctive characteristics compared to other countries that also adhere to democratic systems, as it embodies the spirit of Pancasila. Indonesia's hierarchical government structure allows for general elections at each level of power, starting from the presidential election, general legislative elections at the central level, general legislative elections at the regional level, and down to the village head elections, which represent the lowest level of governmental power.

Implementation Deep Pancasila Democracy General elections

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people" represents the ideal concept of democracy, while the ideal concept of nomocracy is "rule by law." ([Jimly, 1997](#)). The connection between democracy and nomocracy lies in their mutual sustainability, where democracy is based on the rule of law, and the rule of law embodies democratic principles. Therefore, in a country that upholds the rule of law, legal developments must occur democratically. Similarly, the political foundation of a country, rooted in Pancasila, aims to form a democracy and nomocracy based on the wisdom and aspirations of the people, achieved through fair procedures in their establishment ([Ajie, 2016](#)). The political foundation of a country, as exemplified by Indonesia's Pancasila, seeks to establish a democracy and nomocracy that reflect the will and wisdom of the people ([Hs et al., 2020](#)). Pancasila, with its values of divinity, humanity, integrity, deliberation, and justice, serves as the constitutional basis for Indonesia's governance ([Sudrajat, 2018](#)).

Until now, Indonesia continues to adhere to Pancasila democracy, which demonstrates the consistent recognition of Pancasila as the guiding principle and legal foundation of the nation. The establishment of Tap MPRS in 1968, with Number XXXVII/MPRS/1968, regarding the establishment of Pancasila democracy, solidifies its significance in Indonesian democracy and outlines its procedural aspects. Pancasila democracy is understood as a form of democracy that embodies the essence of Pancasila, with the fourth principle emphasizing equality among citizens, where their rights prioritize the nation's well-being. This ensures that no individual or group can impose their will on others, highlighting the importance of consensus through deliberation in decision-making processes. The practice of reaching consensus through discussions reflects the essence of Pancasila democracy, which prioritizes the collective welfare and participation of the people ([Widodo, 2015](#)).

The fourth principle of Pancasila embodies the essence of democracy, containing principles of democracy and the process of reaching agreements through deliberation. It emphasizes the importance of consensus-building and decision-making based on collective wisdom ([Yusdiyanto, 2017](#)). The values and principles of the fourth precept stem from the first through the third precepts and are further complemented by the spirit of the fifth precept of Pancasila. The unity of Pancasila's principles from the first to the fifth emphasizes their inseparability, as each principle complements and reinforces the others ([Pamudji, 1982](#)).

General elections must be based on Pancasila democracy. A political party's candidate, if not in a position of power, represents only their party. However, if the candidate holds a legislative or executive position, they become servants of the state and should represent the people's interests. Currently, Pancasila, which serves as the foundation for national life and development, has not been consistently followed by the Indonesian community and government. This is evident from the numerous problems encountered during general elections.

Indonesia is a highly democratic country, where presidential elections are held directly. Even in 2019 and 2024, legislative and presidential elections were conducted simultaneously. However, the reality is that, reminiscent of the New Order era, democratic life experiences manipulation and coercion. Although it may seem democratic, authoritarianism prevailed during President Soeharto's era. Post-Soeharto leadership saw candidates heavily reliant on party bosses, where money determined victory. Vote-buying practices, through cash or goods, remain prevalent issues during elections.

The democracy that is hoped to achieve moral and social justice cannot be realized if political contestations, such as presidential and legislative elections, are dominated by practices like money politics, clientelism, political dynasties, and other corrupt practices ([Aspinall, E. and Berenschot, 2019](#)). The main factors contributing to the prevalence of money politics in Indonesia include the level of public education and welfare, as well as the close relationship between political parties and the public. This phenomenon of political contestation in Indonesia, rife with money politics and clientelism, has been extensively documented in studies such as those by Edward Aspinall and Ward Berenschot, as highlighted in their book titled "Democracy for Sale: Elections, Clientelism, and the State in Indonesia." ([Sugiharto, 2016](#)) In some areas of Indonesia, during regional head elections, there is often only one candidate running for office. This situation naturally affects the implementation of Pancasila democracy. The implication of having a single candidate is that the aspirations of the people may not be fully realized, as there is no alternative choice available. Consequently, voter participation may decrease, leading to the uncontested acceptance and recognition of the single candidate, undermining the democratic process. This deviation from democratic norms may hinder the achievement of justice, which is one of the fundamental goals of the state ([Sistyawan, 2022](#)).

Party political become a pillar that forms democracy ([Chandranegara & Paputungan, 2020](#)), political parties serve as platforms to accommodate the interests of the public, which are later translated into party policies. They also serve as channels for organizing societal structures, enabling citizens to participate in politics. Political parties can play a crucial role as opposition, acting as external monitors of the government ([Norm Kelly dan Sefakor Ashiagbor, 2011](#)). Political parties must be able to cultivate healthy leadership to groom cadres who can emerge as the best leaders and deputies to represent public interests. However, in reality, the existing political and

governmental systems often exhibit weaknesses. This is evident in the slow progress and pragmatic approach of political parties in fulfilling their duties and responsibilities. Many parties prioritize certain policy groups over the welfare and interests of the public. Short-term interests, particularly those related to retaining power and reacting to election outcomes, often overshadow broader national interests. Therefore, to promote fairness and orderliness in national life, reforms and developments in the legal framework are essential ([Pardede, 2018](#)). There are several measures that need to be taken to achieve the expected democracy outlined in the philosophy of Pancasila democracy.

a. Empowerment in the organization of general elections.

Political laws must provide clear guidance for the organization and management of general elections, ensuring that the relevant institutions are free, impartial, professional, accountable, and, of course, independent as desired. Efforts to change, develop, and strengthen the institutions responsible for organizing general elections, such as the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), the General Election Commission (KPU), and the Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP), need to be expedited. These institutions must collaborate and optimize their roles to ensure that general elections are conducted as expected in the Pancasila democracy system.

Initially, Bawaslu, as the election supervisory institution, lacked a clear constitutional basis, leading some members of the public to question its authority and legitimacy. Some even proposed its elimination or transformation into a temporary ad hoc body. However, despite these challenges, election supervision remains crucial. It is essential to entrust election supervision to the public and ensure its independence from political parties, as their direct involvement may compromise the fairness and integrity of the electoral process. Nevertheless, Bawaslu's existence remains unique in Indonesia's electoral system.

Political parties should be the only official institutions recognized under the constitution to nominate candidates for legislative and executive positions ([Komite Pemantau Legislatif \(KOPEL\), 2014](#)). Hence, political parties alone do not possess sufficient influence or "power play" to fulfill their role in grooming competent cadres to assume positions of power within the democratic system. Moreover, political parties must prioritize transparency in verifying the validity of their membership data to ensure openness in the conduct of general elections ([Prabowo, 2017](#)).

b. Effort enhancement neutrality p e formation Constitution election general

When discussing the regulations governing general elections that are currently in place, it can be observed that these regulations have not fully kept pace with the evolving needs and interests required for long-term strengthening of the electoral system or its implementing institutions. Therefore, there is a need for greater neutrality in the formulation of regulatory legislation. Regulatory legislation, as a product of law, is a written statement crafted by authorized state officials. Crafting laws with the objective of improving the conduct of general elections is a constitutional task that must involve both the House of Representatives (DPR) and the government.

In formulating regulatory legislation for general elections, it is essential to anticipate future possibilities and challenges, allowing the legislation to analyze and identify opportunities to minimize constraints or obstacles that may arise. Regulatory legislation should serve as rules

and guidelines for the public, aligning with the realities of societal life. Lawmakers must adopt a holistic approach based on the ideals of Pancasila when constructing regulations ([Nugroho, 2016](#)).

c. Enhancement awareness and trust public that importance participation election general in Pancasila democracy.

Societal participation in general elections is a manifestation of a democratic state. Active involvement of the public in general elections is essential for selecting suitable leaders who will represent their interests. General elections provide a platform for the public to voice their opinions and choose leaders who can effectively represent them and address their aspirations. Every citizen has an equal opportunity to determine the choice of leaders in general elections.

Political participation also allows citizens to support the representatives chosen by the community. Additionally, through political participation, individuals can shape the fate of the public by electing trusted leaders who are expected to bring about positive changes in the political system. Therefore, public participation plays a crucial role in realizing democracy and enhancing its quality.

District Community Participation Temanggung in Implementation General Election as Implementation from Pancasila Democracy

The concept of people's sovereignty is fundamental in the framework of Pancasila democracy. People's sovereignty implies that individuals have the right and responsibility to determine their leaders democratically, with the aim of establishing an effective government that serves the interests of all citizens and ensures accountability through their chosen representatives ([Subiyanto, 2020](#)). Countries that adhere to democratic principles aim to establish a government system that embodies the sovereignty of the people ([Aswandi & Roisah, 2019b](#)). This concept aligns with the principles of Pancasila and the implementation of Pancasila democracy. The Indonesian democracy, as outlined in the 1945 Constitution, emphasizes the importance of people's participation in governance. Sovereign democracy signifies that power resides with the people, who entrust their sovereignty to elected representatives ([Dasim Budimansyah dan Syaifullah, 2006](#)). Therefore, a government system based on the sovereignty of the people reflects the application of Pancasila democracy, where the determination of the form and content of the government ultimately lies with the people.

The concept of people's sovereignty naturally correlates with the role of citizens in participation. Political participation has emerged as a significant and extensively studied topic in contemporary analysis, particularly in developing nations. Initially, political parties were the primary focus of studies on political engagement. However, as democracy continues to evolve, other groups within society have also become interested in activities related to political issues, particularly in decision-making processes concerning public policy. According to Ramlan Subekti, political participation refers to the voluntary actions and behaviors undertaken by all members of society to influence public policy and participate in the process of selecting leaders, either directly or indirectly ([Nasiwan, 2012](#)). Political participation encompasses actions undertaken by individuals or groups to engage actively in political affairs. This involvement can be divided into two categories: active participation, which involves activities aimed at influencing political decisions and policies, such

as implementing government policies, providing feedback and suggestions for policy improvement, participating in elections, and offering criticism. On the other hand, passive participation refers to activities focused solely on complying with government regulations without questioning or suggesting changes, thereby maintaining a passive role in politics. (Temanggung, 2024) Conducting democratic general elections is not an easy task. It requires not only the establishment of proper electoral regulations but also the active participation of the public in political affairs. The role of the community in the implementation of general elections is crucial in realizing Pancasila democracy.

Over time, there has been an increasing level of trust in politics, particularly in the District of Temanggung. This can be attributed to the openness of Pancasila democracy, which provides opportunities for political development. One of the main indicators of trust in democracy is the level of public participation and involvement in political activities, especially in general elections. To gauge the level of trust among the public in the Regency of Temanggung, the Department of National Unity and Politics (Kasbangpol) conducted a survey among respondents from various sub-districts in the region.

Below is the table presenting the results of the survey conducted by the Department of National Unity and Politics in the Regency of Temanggung.

Table 2.
Level of Public Trust in Importance Participation Election general

Respondent District	Do you believe that your presence/participation? in general elections important For We all?		
	Believe	Not enough	Don't know
BANSARI	73.3%	0.0%	26.7%
BEJEN	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HAIR	70.0%	3.3%	26.7%
CANDIROTO	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
GAMEWANG	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
JUMO	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CALORIES	30.0%	46.7%	23.3%
CAGE	60.0%	30.0%	10.0%
KEDU	46.7%	43.3%	10.0%
KLEDUNG	50.0%	23.3%	26.7%
KRANGGAN	63.3%	20.0%	16.7%
NGADIREJO	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PARAKAN	60.0%	36.7%	3.3%
PRINGSURAT	36.7%	26.7%	36.7%
SELOPAMPANG	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%
TEMANGUNG	36.7%	53.3%	10.0%
SHOOT	40.0%	33.3%	26.7%
TLOGOMULYO	30.0%	33.3%	36.7%
TRETEP	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
WONOBOYO	96.7%	0.0%	3.3%

Source : Report end of behavioral survey public in development political Regency Temanggung 2023 by Unity Nation and Politics Regency Temanggung

Table 1 shows that There are 6 (six) sub- districts that have trust of 100% (one hundred percent), there are 6 (six) sub-districts that have a sense of trust between 60% (six tens percent) to 90% (nine tens percent) and respondents in other sub - districts his presentation below 50% (fifty percent). Then For respondents who did not believe found in 8 (eight) sub-districts with presentation 0% (zero percent), there are 2 (two) sub-districts that are above 50% (fifty percent) and others on average below 50% (fifty percent). Whereas For respondents who did not know related importance participation presence in election general show varied presentations in each Subdistrict. However magnitude presentation No until by 40% (four tens percent) which shows respondents in the District who did not know.

Table 3.
Survey Results on the Level of Public Trust Importance Participation Election general

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	BELIEVE	400	66.7	66.7	66.7
	NOT ENOUGH BELIEVE	117	19.5	19.5	86.2
	DON'T KNOW	83	13.8	13.8	100.0
	TOTAL	600	100.0	100.0	

Source : Report end of behavioral survey public in development political Regency Temanggung 2023 by Unity Nation and Politics Regency Temanggung

Based on table 2 above, we can prove that of the 600 (six hundred) respondents who were selected sample in the survey behavior public in development politics in the District Temanggung 2023. The results show that for trust importance participation public in election general public Regency Temanggung amounting to 66.7% (six tens six coma seven percent), for those who have less taste believe amounted to 19.5% (nine mercy point five percent) and for those who don't know amounting to 13.8% (three mercy coma eight percent).

Results of survey the show that community in the Regency Temanggung has a sense of level belief that 's not bad, tall Where participation of voters in the implementation election generally become something important thing for public Regency Temanggung. Even in some areas Subdistrict own level of trust to importance participation in election general of 100% (one hundred percent). Thus, people who believe fully that participation in politics become important can say that communities in the area Certain Where participate choose a leader to be their deputy can also determine leaders who can determine fate. Apart from that, participation is carried out by the community in deciding the leader in the selection process general can form support politics in a way direct to the implementation of Pancasila democracy.

However, not all communities in the Regency Temanggung are enthusiastic about implementing the election generally. This matter proven with. Still There is poor society believe to importance participation public in election general. Even from table data on show that respondents in some

area Subdistrict Regency Temanggung reach percentage of 40% (four tens percent) to taste no believe that presence participation public That important in election general. Percentage the felt own the value is also high against distrust to activity politics.

In general for poor society have trust to importance participation in election general own apathetic and can- do attitude just behave a priori to all over activities and activities politics. that society can just become group white (golput) or No choose at the moment implementation election general taking place. Even public Can just will more Lots choose For operate activities perceived by the community the can give more benefits real compared to with must participate in political especially For follow as well as in activity election general. Another factor when public No believe with activity political is society still No own awareness full For use right choose with Correct. This matter caused Because public the not enough or even No own interest to the world of politics. Society can also assume that after use right choose in election general No in accordance with what he expected and shared they with has follow election general No happen change whatever so that they consider election general it's not something important thing. Therefore, society will the more have a feeling no believe to importance participation public in election general.

Participation political can also be influenced with level education in society. That with the more the height level education that the community has so usually will own trend For participate in politics is also increasing tall. However otherwise, with level low education so will also influence low level participation politics. Whereas Indonesian society, especially in the Regency Temanggung Still There is some have level low education. Therefore, of course will impact on levels participation community in implementation election general as implementation Pancasila democracy. Educational factors make public No understand or lack of understanding to importance election general For determine leader five years in the future. Low education can also be influence in determine leader Where those who have education low still follow participate in election general However they will tend follow just someone else's choice or only origin choose without see from his chosen representatives is in accordance with what was expected as leader. Election general as instrument democracy should can include society so they can realize aspirations public through a representative who has chosen.

That from results survey from a number of District in the Regency Temanggung with the average percentage amounting to 13.8% (three mercy coma eight percent) for society that doesn't know about importance participation in election general so must done action appropriate effort. The action aim For can increase understanding public about importance implementation election general as implementation from democracy and implementation from please the four Pancasila in order to the front become more Good. Even from the data above there is two perceived district level the percentage Enough big that is show percentage by 36% (three tens six percent). There is a number of thing that can be done as action effort For increase participation political namely one of them with socialization.

a. Socialization through education about General elections

First to get it done with give socialization through education political to society so they can grow awareness political especially for existing society own right choose For can follow as well as participate in election generally taking place to the front. Socialization with give education political

become means For can introduce and give provisions knowledge related with politics for society can own awareness politics and join as well as participate in activity politics.

Socialization the become duties and responsibilities from organizer election general and government Regency Temanggung For maximizing participation politics can done before ongoing election general. Socialization with education politics too important for voters beginner Where usually they Not yet Lots comprehend and understand related with the selection process general. With so, when public Already understand importance participation political implementation election general then at the time ongoing election general public can participate follow as well as determine choice his deputy For as the leader.

b. Socialization via Social Media about General elections

At the moment use of social media very important because almost all public Certain using social media where is your social media ? No only just For communicate, as entertainment will but also for look for know about news latest. Hence, the role of social media can utilized with maximum as means For targeted socialization for public about importance participation political in election general. Socialization provided with give related information and understanding with what is the process of implementation election general, improvement awareness public about importance participation political in election general and also impact For to the front if public behave apathetic to the selection process general.

Socialization is also possible done with distribution of print media like pamphlets, brochures and other printed media For can given to public. Distribution of print media It is also important for society can read it so that increase awareness politics. With Thus, it is needed role from all over organizer election general especially in the District Temanggung so you can maximizing use of social media as means publication For activity socialization so that public become more know importance participation public in election general.

c. Socialization through Volunteer Democracy

Socialization carried out No only become task from institution organizer election general and also government just However roles are also needed from society that has concern to walking democracy in this country. Therefore, organizers election general and government in the Regency Temanggung cooperate For can form volunteers democracy can become partner in carry out the socialization agenda with plunge directly in society. Volunteer democracy the on duty For improve and encourage awareness public For increase participation politics and can use right choose in election general optimally for in the future. With thus, with it was formed volunteers running democracy his task so participation public in election general expected will become increase so that implementation from Pancasila democracy can walk with Good.

Participation political can made as one of the size parameters in evaluation level success system Pancasila democracy in maintenance election general. The more tall participation existing politics in public so can show that implementation from Pancasila democracy already applied with very well and so is it with development political will walk with Good. However if level participation political low in society so can show that public own attitude apathy and even Possible have a sense of distrust public to system election common in Indonesia so impact on implementation Pancasila

democracy is not walk with Good. Therefore, with the height level participation political public in election general so can said that implementation election general s e way n with Pancasila democracy principles.

CONCLUSION

The research on implementing Pancasila democracy during general elections in Temanggung District highlights the importance of public participation, trust, and awareness in the electoral process. It identifies strengths such as public trust and obstacles like low awareness and limited engagement. Challenges including lack of voter education and political apathy, hinder robust Pancasila democracy, emphasizing the need for solutions like increasing awareness and enhancing voter education. Implementing these solutions is crucial for advancing Pancasila democracy, leading to a more inclusive and transparent electoral process. Overall, the research underscores the significance of addressing obstacles and implementing solutions to uphold Pancasila democracy in the district, relying on collective efforts and commitment to democratic values from the Indonesian people.

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