

## ABSTRAK

Nama. Wilfridus Fon. 22. 75. 7431. **Relevansi Filsafat Demokrasi Aristoteles di Tengah Retrogresi Demokrasi Era Reformasi di Indonesia.** Skripsi. Program Strata Satu, Program Studi Ilmu Filsafat, Institut Filsafat dan Teknologi Kreatif Ledalero (IFTK), 2026.

Penelitian ini berikhtiar untuk (1) mendeskripsikan filsafat demokrasi Aristoteles, (2) mengkaji kekhasan demokrasi Aristoteles, (3) meneropong realitas retrogresi demokrasi era reformasi di Indonesia, dan (4) menelaah relevansi filsafat demokrasi Aristoteles di tengah retrogresi demokrasi era reformasi di Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Objek penelitian ialah filsafat demokrasi Aristoteles dan peristiwa retrogresi demokrasi era reformasi di Indonesia. Sumber data diperoleh dari buku-buku, artikel jurnal, dan artikel dari internet yang terbukti validitasnya.

Pecahnya revolusi 1998 yang mendongkel Soeharto dari tampuk kekuasaan menjadi tonggak lahirnya demokrasi era reformasi yang menjunjung kesetaraan, kebebasan, keadilan sosial, dan perdamaian. Di era demokrasi reformasi, hak-hak politik seperti berpartisipasi dalam pemilihan umum, hak untuk menyampaikan pendapat di muka umum, hak untuk berserikat, dan hak untuk mengontrol kekuasaan politik mulai terakomodasi dengan baik. Namun, dalam perjalanan waktu, komitmen dan penghormatan terhadap nilai-nilai dan lembaga-lembaga demokrasi mulai tergerus sehingga aneka politik menyimpang seperti menguatnya politik identitas, pemilihan umum yang tidak demokratis, mengakarnya praktik KKN, maraknya manipulasi hukum, pembungkaman pers dan oposisi turut moronai jagat politik di Indonesia. Konsekuensi logisnya, pertumbuhan demokrasi era reformasi terhambat dan mengalami retrogresi.

Di tengah ancaman retrogresi demokrasi era reformasi, filsafat demokrasi Aristoteles mendapat relevansinya yang konkret. Bercokol pada filsafat demokrasi Aristoteles, demokrasi era reformasi dapat selamat dari ancaman retrogresi bila warga negara mentransendensi diri menjadi warga negara yang baik dan manusia yang baik. Selain itu, penyelenggaraan kekuasaan politik seyogyanya mengikuti model kekuasaan tuan terhadap budak, ayah terhadap anak, dan suami terhadap isteri. Varietas-varietas demokrasi seperti menjunjung kedaulatan rakyat, melakukan pemilihan para pejabat yang fair sambil memperhitungkan prinsip meritokrasi dan rekam jejak politik elit politik, mengayomi dan menghormati kebebasan warga negara untuk terlibat dalam pelbagai urusan politik, dan menjadikan hukum sebagai panduan moral dalam menyelenggarakan kekuasaan politik, juga mutlak perlu ditegakkan.

**Kata Kunci: Retrogresi Demokrasi Era Reformasi, Aristoteles, Filsafat Demokrasi, Varietas-Varietas Demokrasi**

## ABSTRACT

Name. Wilfridus Fon. 22. 75. 7431. **The Relevance of Aristotle's Philosophy of Democracy in the Midst of the Retrogression of Democracy in the Reform Era in Indonesia.** Thesis. Bachelor of Science Program, Philosophy Study Program, Ledalero Institute of Philosophy and Creative Technology (IFTK), 2026.

This study seeks to (1) describe Aristotle's philosophy of democracy, (2) examine the peculiarities of Aristotle's democracy, (3) examine the reality of the retrogression of democracy in the reform era in Indonesia, and (4) examine the relevance of Aristotle's philosophy of democracy in the midst of the retrogression of democracy in the reform era in Indonesia.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The object of the research is Aristotle's philosophy of democracy and the retrogression of democracy in the reform era in Indonesia. Data sources are obtained from books, journal articles, and articles from the internet that have been proven to be valid.

The outbreak of the 1998 revolution that pushed Suharto from power became a milestone in the birth of reform-era democracy that upheld equality, freedom, social justice, and peace. In the era of reform democracy, political rights such as participating in elections, the right to express opinions in public, the right to association, and the right to control political power began to be well accommodated. However, in the course of time, commitment and respect for democratic values and institutions began to erode so that various politics deviated such as the strengthening of identity politics, undemocratic general elections, the entrenchment of KKN practices, the rampant manipulation of the law, the silencing of the press and opposition also marred the political universe in Indonesia. As a logical consequence, the growth of democracy in the reform era was hampered and experienced retrogression.

In the midst of the threat of retrogression of democracy in the reform era, Aristotle's philosophy of democracy has gained its concrete relevance. Rooted in Aristotle's philosophy of democracy, democracy in the reform era can survive the threat of retrogression if citizens transcend themselves to become good citizens and good human beings. In addition, the administration of political power should follow the model of the power of the master over the slave, the father over the child, and the husband against the wife. Varieties of democracy such as upholding the sovereignty of the people, conducting fair elections of officials while taking into account the principles of meritocracy and the political track record of political elites, protecting and respecting the freedom of citizens to engage in various political affairs, and making the law a moral guide in the maintenance of political power, must also be upheld.

**Keywords: Retrogression of Democracy in the Reformation Era, Aristotle, Philosophy of Democracy, Varieties of Democracy**