The Communism as Forbidden Ideology

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Abstract: Communism has unfortunately had a bad reputation in Indonesia as a result of the tendency to blend this ideology with political elements. This is particularly apparent in the process of selecting a party chairperson in Indonesia, in which the Statute/Articles of Association of any party indirectly implied that communism is a forbidden ideology. Therefore, the notion that communism is an unacceptable ideology could easily emerge among the members of society. This paper shows that Communism has in fact no significant correlation in the process of selecting the chairperson of a political party. The process of selecting the chairperson of a political party will not run in a democratic way if the Statute/Articles of Association of a political party did not obtain previous legalization of the Government.

Keywords: Communism, Democracy, Ideology, Political Parties

A. Introduction

The term communism is often confused with Communist International. Communism or Marxism is the basic ideology generally used by communist parties throughout the world. Meanwhile, international communism is an ideological concoction originating from Lenin’s thoughts, so it can also be called “Marxism–Leninism”. In communism, social change must start from taking over the means of production through the role of the communist party. Logically in short, social change starts from workers or what is better known as the proletariat, but labor organizing can only be successful through party struggle. The party needs the Politburo’s role as a think-tank. It can be summarized that social change can only be successful if it is initiated by the Politburo.

Communism as anti-capitalism uses the communist party system as a tool to take over power and strongly opposes the ownership of capital accumulation in individuals. In principle, everything is represented as belonging to the people and therefore, all means of production must be controlled by the state for the people’s prosperity equally. Communism introduces the use of a representative democratic system carried out by communist party elites; therefore, it really limits democracy
directly to people who are not members of the communist party, therefore in communism there is no recognition of individual rights as found in liberalism.

B. Methods

This article uses an article review writing method, which is done by collecting and comparing various kinds of data from journal articles related to communism in the study of philosophy by collecting 25 research journal articles. The data collection technique used is to collect some data and information from various sources which will later be used as references or references from several relevant sources, ranging from books to national and international journal articles.

C. Results and Discussion

According to (Casedi et al., 2016) This study aims to determine the position of communism in the Pancasila ideology and whether it can be accepted. Qualitative literary research uses a historical and philosophical approach to answer this question and help the public understand and pay attention to the teachings of communism when it was placed at the foundation of the Republic of Indonesia. The research results show that the opposites of communism cannot be united and aligned. because of this belief, this doctrine is contrary to Pancasila, the basis of the Unitary State, and cannot exist in Indonesia. The PKI betrayed this country by carrying out a coup against the legitimate government and trying to make Indonesia non-sovereign by making it a “subordinate”.

According to (Asnawi & Hartutik, 2014) various political ideologies, including communism, developed in various countries. Karl Marx and Frederich Engels’ concept of the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeois class, especially in Europe in industrial society, is the basis of communist ideology. In other words, communist ideology is a reaction to the capitalist society that existed before, namely the liberal society of the 19th century. Starting from the idea that political ideology is a collection of ideas that lead to goals, hopes and actions that must be carried out by the people and government institutions. Therefore, communism as a state political ideology shows that there is no difference in degree between its citizens.

According to (Sjuchro & Besman, 2020) through the policies and political communication methods of President Soekarno’s government, communism in the context of Nasakom. Since the 1959 Presidential Decree, Soekarno has used and tried to deal with this problem. Soekarno unwittingly used a middle way solution for political communication. Conflicts between interests are avoided by using a compromise management approach. This research uses history. Research shows that the strategy used by President Soekarno could not just eliminate Communism. Even though it seemed to unite all the ideologies that were developing at that time, in
reality there was a very sharp political conflict between factions. This then led to the
30 September Incident and the emergence of a new government. This study is part of
a wider research that aims to investigate how the problem of communism is
managed by each political regime.

According to (Michael, 2016) because of its relationship with politics, communism in
Indonesia is considered bad. This is especially seen in the process of selecting party
leaders in Indonesia, where every statute and bylaws indirectly describe
communism as a prohibited ideology. As a result, society developed a paradigm that
communism was a wrong ideology. This shows that communism is not related to the
election of political party leaders. If a political party does not receive legalization
from the government in its Articles of Association or Bylaws, the election of the
political party leader will not proceed democratically.

According to (Huda et al., 2019), the research published in this journal uses
qualitative research methods, which aim to provide a comprehensive picture of the
current situation. Discourse analysis is one type of analysis used. However,
discourse analysis in this research is different from the discourse being analyzed
which is a type of literary study that only pays attention to discourse that grows
through analysis of the language structure used only in creating the debate. In
sociology, the focus of primary data collected is still the focus of discourse research.
from the process of in-depth interviews and observations, in other words between
Both literature and sociology look at the evolution of discourse, but what makes the
difference between the two is the way sociology looks at developing debates not
only considers the structure of the text, but also considers the social environment in
which the discussion develops.

According to (Mubaro, 2017) World history has been greatly influenced by
communism. In less than a hundred years after Marx’s death, this ideology had
influenced a third of the planet and sparked revolutions against power throughout
the world. While interesting, ultimately Marx’s Theory may influence current
research, even though many of his predictions about the future of human history
have not been proven. of those who support it and those who oppose it. However, as
an ideology, it is evident that communism has very serious problems with
theological issues. In reality, communism ideology encourages its followers to
become atheists. More than that, the ideology of communism changes humans for
the better. who hate and may even be hostile to religion, as Marx described
his hatred of religion in his famous statement, religion is Lenin’s seizure of property?

According to (Soedarmo, 2019) This research provides a general description of the
PKI rebellion in 1948, led by Musso; how the government crushed the rebellion; and
the PKI’s efforts to strengthen the PKI again. which was reduced after the uprising in
Madiun by carrying out Party Consolidation, Situation after Party Consolidation and
the formation of the Communist Party program. regarding the existence of the Communist Party from 1950-1965, when the PKI began to build its membership base by contacting workers and starting to collaborate with other Communists, the PKI’s efforts produced significant results, as seen in the 1955 general election. the four largest, and also the PKI began operating after the 1955 general election. developed its power by carrying out the evolution of the Party’s ideology, expanding the effect of the Party.

According to (Mahadika, 2022) By using a qualitative research approach, this research aims to describe a more conceptual understanding of the Hermeneutics of Primitive Communism. This approach analyzes the condition of language data and behavioral situations by considering the social and cultural context. The data analysis method of this research is an inductive method used with analysis based on events in certain conditions where service results are obtained, for example analyzing the results of ancient communist theories to the discovery of epistemology. ancient communist. The decision of this socio-historical study found that the explanation of the hermeneutics of primitive communism had three stages, first, primitive communal, also known as primitive communism, the ancient society that met the needs of primitive communism was in a society whose entire life depended on nature, living by hunting and herding animals, circumstances Even without class division, such private property has not yet emerged.

According to (Firly Irhamny & Ibrahimsyah Magribi Sultani, 2022) The aim of this research is to explain how teachers at State Vocational Schools in Kediri City saw the unilateral actions of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in the Kediri area before the G 30 S/PKI 1965 incident. events before G 30 S/PKI 1965 may be appropriate, less appropriate, or not in accordance with their understanding of the events behind the event, because these events did not only occur in 1965. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. The results of the research show that history teachers in Kediri City have a fairly good understanding of the events before the launch of G 30 S/PKI 1965, although they differ in their response to the PKI’s unilateral actions in the Kediri area.

According to (Susilawati et al., 2022) No matter the background and context, the poem “Portrait of a Communist” written by Sabar Anantaguna has found the right form and pronunciation, which makes it an extraordinary work in socialist realism literature. the author’s ideology, which is included in Lekra. This study aims to discuss the basic ideas of social realism from the perspective of the Lekra authors. The analysis technique used in this research is interpretive and descriptive qualitative research methodology. Description and analysis are two stages that are passed before data processing is carried out. Literary sociology theory, social realism theory, and structural theory. research findings on social realism from the perspective of a Communist. Anantaguna’s patient work shows the basis of social
realism. According to the authors of Lekra, Lekra has many methods used to maintain communist power, one of which is carrying out various acts of terror against each group to join Lenka.

According to (Prasetiyo et al., 2020) the Republic of Indonesia Teachers Association, or PGRI, is an organization that unites all teachers in Indonesia. PGRI plays an important role in education, especially in improving the quality of teachers in Indonesia. PGRI also actively participates in educational development by establishing universities or schools managed by PGRI. In addition, PGRI participated in the teacher’s struggle for Indonesian independence. Apart from that, the PGRI struggle continues to develop during various periods of Indonesian history, including the New Order era, the reform era, and now. During its history, PGRI has faced many difficulties and obstacles from internal and external sources. During the period from the old government to the new government period, conflict occurred within the PGRI organization due to the entry of the PKI, which caused dualism in leadership and organization. Where the PKI formed an organization similar to the PGRI, but filled with communist ideology. This was the PKI’s attempt to eliminate the PGRI and replace it with a teachers’ organization affiliated with the PKI. This disagreement arose during the PGRI congress.

According to (Putra, 2019) Because of its connection with political behavior, communism in Indonesia is badly stigmatized. In Indonesia, especially before the G30S/PKI, communism once had a significant political influence. This specifically makes it a prohibited ideology. As a result, the societal paradigm says communism is a wrong ideology. because his teachings make him contrary to God, religion and theses. They even consider religion to be a fantasy world that prevents humans from living in the world. In fact, the definition of communism has changed over time. Modern communism theory is not limited to the works of Marx and Engels. He was more inclined towards sociopolitical movements originating from revolutionary communist groups to gain and control power. Its authoritarian nature involves the party in all aspects of its people’s lives, including religion.

According to (Bangsawan, 2017) One of the most influential ideologies in Indonesian history is Communist ideology. This ideology seems to no longer exist. However, he always tried to get back up, both openly and secretly. Facts and data that emerged some time ago show that there are clear movements and efforts to carry a spirit and methods that are similar to the communist ideology of the past. This study tries to show the relationship between the evolution of Communist ideology towards social communication and the development of awareness of national defense. so that it can be used as a reference in providing methods if it can be proven to be successful in preventing the return of communist ideology, especially in the city of Palembang.
According to (Pratama, 2022), it is a general fact that the majority always discriminates against minority groups and that Laos is a country that adheres to communism as an ideology. In general, discussions about the similarities between communists and atheists are very popular among the public. Apart from being called irreligious, communist countries are also considered not to support certain ethnic or religious communities. The purpose of this article is to explain the history and life of the Laotian Muslim minority community. This study is historical research that uses library study techniques to collect data sources and analyze data using a political history approach. According to research results, Laos’ geographical location in the middle of the Indochina mainland makes it a place of cultural and religious shift. Lao Muslims were influenced by political conflict in Indochina and the Laotian civil war.

According to (Mortimer, 2006) the aim of this research is to determine the character assassination or damage to Soekarno’s reputation due to accusations of involvement in communist ideology. In this research, historical methods are used. The steps used include collecting historical information (heuristics), testing historical information, interpretation (analysis), and historiography or historical writing. Source criticism, interpretation (analysis), historiography (historical writing), or interpretation. The results of this research show that in Soekarno’s life, he really liked reading books with Marxist themes. It is not surprising that much of Sukarno’s thinking was influenced by Marxism, as seen in his writings on Nationalism, Islam, and Marxism.

According to (Wiratama, 2022) At the beginning of Indonesian independence, President Sukarno created NASAKOM, which can be broken down into Nationalist, Religious and Communist, and is the ideology of the Indonesian state. This study aims to gain a deeper understanding of the concepts of Nasakom and Pancasila. Researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach. This research uses three steps: first, obtain information from various relevant sources; second, criticize the first step; and third, combining all the findings in a conclusion about the concepts of Pancasila and Nasakom. This study found that these two ideologies attempted to combine all aspects of Indonesia.

According to (Lestari & Effendi, 2021) Not only is communism not permitted in Indonesia, but it is also not in accordance with the philosophy of life of the Indonesian people. The rebellion of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) has caused a lot of unrest for the Indonesian people. In Indonesia, communism was then banned by TAP MPRS RI Number XXV/MPRS/1966. In the Pondok Chinatown area, West Padang District, on January 8 2019, a number of books were found which were suspected of spreading communist ideology. Thus, this research explores various ways the government can stop the spread of communism books in Indonesia. The research results show that the government carries out supervision to
ensure that statutory regulations regarding the fulfillment of book requirements and contents are complied with properly.

According to (Fanani & Maimunah, 2021) I have tried to show several aspects of both points of view in this article. In the first perspective, the researcher remembers his past as a student in a communist country and interprets this experience as having an impact on his education and teaching profession. In the second perspective, researchers look to the future, have few resources but are willing to collaborate with global research on their interest, educational ethics.

According to (Widayat, 2017) Communism is a type of “atheism” that opposes God, which considers matter to be the source of everything and considers religion to be an opium that prevents humans from developing. This flow has as its main figures Karl Marx and Frederick Angel, and became popular in 1830 after the French revolution. In Pandau Jaya Village, there has never been any provision regarding the hidden dangers of socialist communism, especially for teenagers. This is because teenagers are very susceptible to the influence of new ideas and knowledge. In this state, they are still searching for their identity. Therefore, with strong support from a communist country like China, it is not surprising that many generations of Muslims are collaborating with ethnic Chinese, who currently still have Indonesian and PRC citizenship.

According to (Huda et al., 2019) As an extension of the NU kyai, the role of youth is very important in fighting against banned parties and ideologies such as the PKI. By using the basic principles of Nahdlatul Ulama such as tawasuth, tawazun, i’tidal, and tasamuh, as well as a basis for thinking and acting based on the principles of ushul fiqh and instructions from the kyai, NU youth firmly declared war with communism. To analyze the ideological upheaval among National University (NU) youth, this article was written by conducting a critical review of previous scientific work. The result was that NU youth, by adhering to existing principles, greatly contributed to maintaining the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, starting from eradicating the PKI, as well as in efforts to maintain Indonesia as a state.

According to (First and Second are Teaching Staff at the History Education Study Program, 2014) Various political ideologies, including communism, developed in various countries. Karl Marx and Frederich Engels’ concept of the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeois class, especially in Europe in industrial society, is the basis of communist ideology. In other words, communist ideology is a reaction to the capitalist society that existed before, namely the liberal society of the 19th century. Starting from the idea that political ideology is a collection of ideas that lead to goals, hopes and actions that must be carried out by the people and government institutions. Communism, as a state political ideology, states that all citizens have the same rights and obligations. Therefore, a classless society is necessary to build a
just and prosperous order of life. To achieve this goal, private property was abolished as the state took over it and completely controlled it.

According to (Pratama, 2022) This article aims to provide an explanation of the Lao Muslim community as a minority group. This literature research is a political history study. The political history approach is closely related to power, and is used as a tool to see how governments make policies. The research results show that Laos has done a lot to encourage religious communities, including the Muslim community. Amendments to the 1991 Constitution of Laos in 2003 increased the empowerment of Laos’ Muslim community from diverse racial backgrounds, although they experienced discrimination during the early communist regime. The harsh history they have gone through as Muslim immigrants has shaped their ability to adapt and survive in a communist country.

D. Conclusion

Ideology as a series of fundamental and comprehensive ideals which are linked together to form a logical system of thought, is rooted in philosophy. Pancasila is the result of deep reflection from Indonesian state figures to direct the life of the Indonesian nation as a state. Pancasila as the ideology of the Indonesian nation is the work of the Indonesian people themselves, in line with other major ideologies in the world, and even has advantages compared to other ideologies.

E. Acknowledgement

The author suggests revisiting and expanding the obtained references, making efforts to search for and collect additional journals or relevant sources related to radicalism in the study of philosophy. The author expresses gratitude to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Kristiawan, M.Pd., the lecturer of the course ‘Philosophy and Development of Educational Management Theory,’ for guiding and imparting a wealth of knowledge during the course. Furthermore, the author acknowledges that this article review is far from perfect, given the limitations of the author’s knowledge. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are highly anticipated. In conclusion, the author hopes that this research will be beneficial and contribute positively to the development of knowledge in the future and the welfare of society.

References


